BLM LIBRARY
88063946

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

Burns District Office
HC 74-12533 Hwy. 20 W.
Hines, Oregon 97738

September 1992

Three Rivers Resource Management Plan, Record of Decision, and Rangeland Program Summary

BLM LIBRARY
BLDG 50, ST-150A
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
P.O. BOX 25047
DENVER, COLORADO 80225

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

BLM-OR-ES-92-29-1792

Cover Photo — Federal Land Office - Temporary Headquarters in the Burns Hotel building from 1889-1891. Predecessor to the Taylor Grazing Service and Bureau of Land Management.

#28469637
ID: 88063946
HD
243
.107
T563
1992

RECORD OF DECISION
FOR
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared by
Bureau of Land Management, Burns District
Hines, Oregon

INTRODUCTION

This Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/FEIS), in combination with the Draft, addresses management on 1,709,918 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the Burns District, Oregon. Implementation of the Plan would result in improvement of water quality on 98 miles of stream; decadal timber harvest would be approximately 5.4 million board feet from 7,722 acres of commercial forest land; forage allocations of 150,472 AUMs for livestock annually, 5,808 AUMs for wild horses and burros annually, and 7,836 AUMs competitive forage for big game annually; improvement in wetland, aquatic, and playa habitats; aggressive management of special status species and their habitats; administration of 17,056 acres as a Special Recreation Management Area; recommendation, through a legislative EIS, of 5.4 miles of river for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; retention of 17,456 acres, and addition of 77,593 acres as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs); approximately 36,704 acres of public land would be considered for sale or exchange under various authorities over the life of the plan; provision for mineral exploration and development would be maintained; soil, air quality, and recreation resources would be protected.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AND RATIONALE FOR DECISION

Five alternatives for management of public lands in the Three Rivers Planning Area were analyzed in the Draft RMP/EIS:

Alternative A	**Emphasize Natural Values**
Alternative B	**Emphasize Natural Values with Commodity Production**
Alternative C	**The Preferred Alternative**
Alternative D	**Emphasize Commodity Production with Natural Values (No Action)**
Alternative E	**Emphasize Commodity Production**

Alternative A emphasizes the enhancement of natural values in all areas with low emphasis on traditional commodity production.

Alternative B emphasizes the protection and enhancement of natural values. Commodity production would occur where significant conflicts with the protection of natural values could be avoided or mitigated.

DOI LIBRARY
BLDG. 50, OC-521
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
P.O. BOX 25047
DENVER, COLORADO 80225

In October of 1989, a notice of document availability for the Three Rivers DRMP/DEIS was published in the Federal Register and in local news media. The DRMP/DEIS was sent to a list of 528 individuals, organizations, and agencies. Public meetings for the purpose of receiving oral and written comments were held on December 4, 1989, in Burns and December 6, 1989 in Bend, Oregon. A total of 22 individuals attended the meetings. The initial 90-day comment period was to end on February 1, 1990; however, upon direction of the State Director, the period was extended for an additional 30 days. A total of 225 comment letters were received before the end of the extended comment period.

The Proposed Three Rivers RMP/FEIS was distributed to the public in September 1991. A notice of availability was published in the Federal Register on September 27, 1991. Two protests and two comment letters were received and were resolved or addressed by the Director in June 1992. In addition, the Governor of Oregon did not identify any inconsistencies with officially approved or adopted State or local government natural resource related plans, programs, or policies. Comment letters on the PRMP/FEIS were received from ten individuals, organizations, and agencies. These comments have been considered in the process of making the final decision.

Minor changes and corrections have been incorporated in the approved plan to reflect the Director's guidance as well as new information which has become available since the publication of the FEIS. For example, a number of decisions were changed from Decision Class 2 to Decision Class 1 to reflect the nondiscretionary nature of the action.

RECOMMENDATION

With full knowledge of the commitment to resource management represented by the Plan, the Burns District recommends adoption of the Three Rivers RMP.

Michael T. Green
District Manager, Burns

7-30-92
Date

Craig M. Hansen
Three Rivers Resource Area Manager

7-30-92
Date

STATE DIRECTOR APPROVAL

I approve the Three Rivers RMP/EIS as recommended. Individual grazing decisions will be issued to affected lessees for those allotments where changes are indicated through monitoring and evaluation procedures and where agreement has not been reached. Those decisions will explain and provide for the protest/appeal procedures under 43 CFR 4160 and 43 CFR 4.470.

This document meets the requirements for a Record of Decision as provided in 40 CFR 1505.2.

D. Dean Bibles
State Director, Oregon/Washington
Bureau of Land Management

8-5-92
Date

IMPLEMENTATION

Decisions in this plan will be implemented over a period of years and are tied to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) budgeting process. General priorities for overall management guidance will be developed through long-term budgeting processes. Specific priorities for each program will be reviewed annually to help develop the work plan commitments for the coming year. The procedures to implement each decision are shown in the Plan on a decision-by-decision basis.

Valid Existing Rights

This plan will not repeal valid existing rights on public lands. Valid existing rights are those claims or rights to public land that take precedence over the actions in this plan. Valid existing rights may be held by other federal agencies or by private individuals or companies. Valid existing rights may pertain to mining claims, oil and gas leases, rights-of-way, and water rights.

Administrative Actions

Various types of administrative actions will require special attention beyond the scope of this plan. Administrative actions are the day-to-day transactions required to serve the public and to provide optimal use of the resources. These actions are in conformance with the plan. They include issuance of permits for fuelwood, sawtimber, Christmas trees, and competitive and commercial recreation activities; lands actions, including issuance of grants, leases, permits and resolution of trespass; facility maintenance; law enforcement; enforcement and monitoring of permit stipulations; cadastral surveys to determine legal land owership; and engineering support to assist in mapping, designing, and implementing projects. These and other administrative actions will be conducted at the resource area, district, or state level. The degree to which these actions are carried out will be based upon BLM policy, available personnel, and funding levels.

MITIGATION AND MONITORING

All protective measures and standard operating procedures identified in the plan will be taken to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts. These measures will be strictly enforced throughout implementation. All practicable means to avoid or reduce environmental harm will be adopted.

Monitoring needs identified in the plan will be employed on a priority basis subject to funding and staffing availability. Monitoring and evaluations will be utilized to ensure that decisions and priorities conveyed by the Plan are being implemented, that progress toward identified resource objectives is occurring, that mitigating measures and standard operating procedures are effective in avoiding or reducing adverse environmental impacts, and that the plan is maintained and consistent with the ongoing development of national and State guidance.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

A notice, announcing the formal start of the planning process, was published in the Federal Register (Vol. 52, No. 187) on September 28, 1987, and in the local news media. At that time, a planning brochure was sent to the public requesting comment on planning issues, goals, and objectives for the Three Rivers Resource Area (RA).

In February of 1989, nearly 500 copies of an information brochure were mailed to interested agencies, organizations, and individuals. This brochure presented the final planning issues, the alternatives to be analyzed in the DRMP/DEIS, and the planning criteria guiding the overall process.

Alternative C, as modified in the Proposed RMP/FEIS, is the selected RMP. This plan emphasizes production of reusable resources on a sustained yield basis on the majority of public land in the Three Rivers Planning Area. Along with Alternatives A and B, this is the environmentally preferred alternative. This RMP best meets national guidance, best satisfies the planning criteria -- including consistency with other Federal, State, and local and tribal plans, best responds to the broad spectrum of public input throughout the planning process, and best resolves planning issues and major public concerns while contributing to the local economy.

Alternative D emphasizes the production of commodities in the planning area with mitigation of major impacts to sensitive resources.

Alternative E emphasizes the production of commodities and potential impacts to sensitive resource values which would have been mitigated on a case-by-case basis only.

ENVIRONMENTAL PREFERABILITY OF THE ALTERNATIVE

Environmental preferability is judged using the criteria in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). Title 1, Section 101(b) of NEPA establishes the following goals:

1. Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;

2. Assure for all Americans a safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;

3. Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;

4. Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports a diversity and variety of individual choice;

5. Achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and

6. Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

The following matrix relates each of these criteria to each alternative by the degree of emphasis placed on each criterion in the respective alternative. Emphasis is gauged on a scale of high, medium, or low.

CRITERION	ALTERNATIVE					
	A	B	C	PROPOSED	D	E
1	H	H	H	H	M	L
2	H	H	H	H	H	M
3	L	M	M	H	M	H
4	H	H	H	H	M	M
5	L	L	M	M	M	H
6	H	H	H	H	M	L

BLM identifies the Proposed Plan as the environmentally preferred alternative on the basis of this assessment.

The anticipated effects of the management actions contained in each of the alternatives, including the Proposed Plan, are summarized by major resource program in Table R1.

Table R1. Summary, Long-term Environmental Comparison of Alternatives

PROGRAM	BASELINE LEVEL	ALT. A LEVEL	ALT. B LEVEL	ALT. C LEVEL	PROPOSED PLAN	ALT. D LEVEL	ALT. E LEVEL
WATER QUALITY							
WATER QUALITY (STREAM MILES)							
EXCELLENT	0.00	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GOOD	0.00	114.75	117.65	116.00	37.65	5.15	5.70
FAIR	20.65	3.75	3.75	3.75	60.70	35.70	111.60
POOR	84.25	6.15	6.15	7.80	29.20	72.55	10.25
UNKNOWN	22.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.15	0.00
TOTAL	127.55	127.55	127.55	127.55	127.55	127.55	127.55
WATER QUALITY (SURFACE ACRES)							
EXCELLENT	0	1351	0	0	0	0	0
GOOD	45	3090	4441	1301	1301	876	825
FAIR	4001	0	0	3140	3140	3560	411
POOR	445	50	50	50	50	55	3255
TOTAL	4491	4491	4491	4491	4491	4491	4491
FOREST MANAGEMENT							
TIMBER BASE							
ACRES	8605	4868	8263	8263	7722	8700	9291
DECADAL HARVEST							
(MMBF)	6.02	3.41	5.78	5.78	5.40	6.09	6.50
GRAZING MANAGEMENT							
LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION (ACRES)							
EXCELLENT	38402	45732	39078	42563	39056	50379	43937
GOOD	562683	671073	573434	624579	651217	739265	644729
FAIR	823683	731704	831031	809510	812302	705217	796266
POOR	251516	206930	211896	178787	173658	160578	170510
UNKNOWN	33634	54479	54479	54479	33685	54479	54476
TOTAL	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918
INITIAL STOCKING LEVELS (AUMs)							
STOCKING LEVELS	150472	54891	107283	133208	150472	161222	164622
WILD HORSES AND BURROS							
FORAGE CONDITION (ACRES)							
STINKINGWATER							
GOOD	36778	62078	51269	51269	51269	51269	51269
FAIR	42853	17553	28362	28362	28362	28362	28362
POOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	79631	79631	79631	79631	79631	79631	79631

Table R1. Summary, Long-term Environmental Comparison of Alternatives (continued)

PROGRAM	BASELINE LEVEL	ALT. A LEVEL	ALT. B LEVEL	ALT. C LEVEL	PROPOSED PLAN	ALT. D LEVEL	ALT. E LEVEL
KIGER							
GOOD	12985	22693	15225	15225	15225	15225	15225
FAIR	23831	14123	21591	21591	21591	21591	21591
POOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	36816	36816	36816	36816	36816	36816	36816
RIDDLE MTN.							
GOOD	6000	6000	7223	7223	7223	7223	7223
FAIR	22021	22021	20797	20797	20797	20797	20797
POOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	28021	28021	28020	28020	28020	28020	28020
WARM SPRINGS							
GOOD	133064	138064	225525	195525	195525	195525	225525
FAIR	199926	195926	137465	137465	137465	137465	137465
POOR	123824	122824	93824	123824	123824	123824	93824
TOTAL	456814	456814	456814	456814	456814	456814	456814
PALOMINO BUTTES							
GOOD	22068	30068	45368	50368	50368	45368	50368
FAIR	35300	39981	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000
POOR	12681	0	12681	7681	7681	12681	7681
TOTAL	70049	70049	70049	70049	70049	70049	70049
WILDLIFE HABITAT							
DEER WINTER RANGE (HABITAT CONDITION ACRES)							
SATISFACTORY	334910	505396	481298	482951	480000	478238	372961
UNSATISFACTORY	195571	25085	49183	47530	50000	52243	157520
TOTAL	530481	530481	530481	530481	530000	530481	530481
DEER SUMMER RANGE (HABITAT CONDITION ACRES)							
SATISFACTORY	376670	669808	616371	611371	610000	564784	472257
UNSATISFACTORY	325293	32155	85592	90592	90000	137179	229706
TOTAL	701963	701963	701963	701963	700000	701963	701963
ELK WINTER RANGE (HABITAT CONDITION ACRES)							
SATISFACTORY	234211	255551	245631	245631	245000	234211	234211
UNSATISFACTORY	21340	0	9920	9920	10000	21340	21340
TOTAL	255551	255551	255551	255551	255000	255551	255551
ELK SUMMER RANGE (HABITAT CONDITION ACRES)							
SATISFACTORY	105380	148480	127680	127680	130000	105380	105380
UNSATISFACTORY	43100	0	20800	20800	20000	43100	43100
TOTAL	148480	148480	148480	148480	150000	148480	148480

Table R2.Summary, Long-term Environmental Comparison of Alternatives (continued)

PROGRAM	BASELINE LEVEL	ALT. A LEVEL	ALT. B LEVEL	ALT. C LEVEL	PROPOSED PLAN	ALT. D LEVEL	ALT. E LEVEL
STREAMSIDE RIPARIAN HABITAT (ACRES)							
GOOD	116.7	515.0	515.0	515.0	515.0	118.8	515.0
FAIR	255.8	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	234.2	37.0
POOR	207.5	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	227.0	28.0
UNKNOWN	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0
TOTAL	682.0	682.0	682.0	682.0	682.0	682.0	682.0
AQUATIC HABITAT CONDITION (STREAM MILES)							
EXCELLENT	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
GOOD	8.10	73.90	74.50	73.50	73.50	14.75	12.90
FAIR	26.40	6.95	6.95	7.45	7.45	47.90	67.75
POOR	41.70	2.20	2.20	2.70	2.70	21.00	3.00
UNKNOWN	7.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	83.65	83.65	83.65	83.65	83.65	83.65	83.65
WETLAND HABITAT (ACRES)							
GOOD	50	956	956	956	956	956	956
FAIR	911	395	395	395	395	395	395
POOR	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNCONTROLLABLE	3140	3140	3140	3140	3140	3140	3140
TOTAL	4491	4491	4491	4491	4491	4491	4491
EXPANSION	200	670	300	490	490	200	200
PLAYA HABITAT TREND (ACRES)							
UPWARD	0	8655	8350	7155	8655	0	0
STATIC	8655	0	0	0	0	8155	0
DOWNWARD	0	0	300	1500	0	500	8655
FIRE MANAGEMENT							
FIRE SUPPRESSION CLASSES (ACRES)							
FULL,W/O PRESC.	0	67724	67724	67724	63600	0	67724
FULL, W/ PRESC.	1709918	1180114	1180114	1180114	1184230	1709918	1180114
COND., W/ PRESC.	0	462080	462080	462080	462080	0	462080
SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS							
ACRES	16656	17656	17656	17656	17656	16656	16696
OFF HIGHWAY VEHICLE DESIGNATIONS (ACRES)							
OPEN	1649416	961126	160726	1606557	1592633	1649416	1633636
LIMITED	50412	738702	75102	93271	113205	50412	66192
CLOSED	10090	10090	14090	10090	4080	10090	10090
TOTAL	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918

Table R1. Summary, Long-term Environmental Comparison of Alternatives (continued)

PROGRAM	BASELINE LEVEL	ALT. A LEVEL	ALT. B LEVEL	ALT. C LEVEL	PROPOSED PLAN	ALT. D LEVEL	ALT. E LEVEL
RECREATION							
WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS							
DESIGNATIONS (STREAM MILES)							
WILD	0.0	5.4	0.0	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0
SCENIC	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0
DESIGNATIONS (ACRES)							
WILD	0	1730	0	1730	1804	0	0
SCENIC	0	0	1730	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	1730	1730	1730	1804	0	0
AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACRES)							
DIAMOND CRATERS ONA/ACEC	16656	17056	17056	17056	17056	16656	16656
SOUTH NARROWS ACEC	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
SILVER CR. RNA/ACEC	640	640	640	640	640	640	640
SILVER CR. EXT. RNA/ACEC	0	960	960	960	1280	0	0
FOSTER FLAT RNA/ACEC	0	1870	1870	720	2690	0	0
DRY MTN. EXT. RNA/ACEC	0	2240	2240	2240	2084	0	0
KIGER MUSTANG ACEC	0	66244	36619	36619	64639	0	0
BISCUITROOT ACEC	0	6000	6000	6000	6500	0	6000
TOTAL	17456	95250	65625	64475	95049	17456	23456
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT							
CLASS DESIGNATIONS (ACRES)							
CLASS I	8610	8580	8580	8580	2290	8610	8580
CLASS II	120621	131131	131131	126581	139535	120621	122061
CLASS III	425600	419550	419550	421770	419431	425600	424190
CLASS IV	1155087	1150657	1150657	1152987	1148662	1155087	1155087
CULTURAL RESOURCES							
ACTIVELY MANAGED SITES							
LITHIC SCATTERS	51	371	51	51	51	51	6
OCCUPATION/CAMP	77	86	77	77	77	77	28
QUARRY	29	37	29	29	29	29	6
ROCK SHELTER	27	31	27	27	27	27	2
ROCK ART	18	19	18	18	18	18	0
TRASH DUMP	2	11	2	2	2	2	0
STRUCTURE	4	6	4	4	4	4	0
OTHER	6	11	6	6	6	6	2
TOTAL	214	572	214	214	214	214	44

Table R1. Summary, Long-term Environmental Comparison of Alternatives (continued)

PROGRAM	BASELINE LEVEL	ALT. A LEVEL	ALT. B LEVEL	ALT. C LEVEL	PROPOSED PLAN	ALT. D LEVEL	ALT. E LEVEL
ENERGY AND MINERALS							
FLUID ENERGY MINERALS (OIL AND GAS LEASE ACRES)							
CATEGORY 1	1328111	1134069	1442231	1499029	1499000	1328111	2166464
CATEGORY 2	787517	890588	644735	602987	603000	787517	0
CATEGORY 3	98075	184046	126737	111687	111700	98075	47239
CATEGORY 4	113331	113331	113331	113331	113300	113331	113331
TOTAL	2327034	2322034	2327034	2327034	2327000	2327034	2327034
SOLID LEASABLE MINERALS (ACRES)							
AVAIL. TO LEASE	2198267	2175887	2171331	2192467	2192467	2198267	2183451
NOT AVAILABLE	17936	40316	44872	23736	23736	17936	32752
MINERAL MATERIALS							
AVAIL. SITES	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
ACRES AVAILABLE	2114337	2114337	2114337	2114337	2114337	2114337	2114337
LOCATABLE MINERALS (ACRES)							
WITHDRAWN	44912	59532	57902	45162	49652	44912	44912
AVAILABLE	1670921	1656301	1657931	1670671	1666181 1715833	1670921	1670921
LANDS AND REALTY							
LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENT (ACRES)							
ZONE 1	1577559	1469864	1575597	1478091	1484889	1577559	1081509
ZONE 2	121559	199220	93599	193304	188325	121559	531764
ZONE 3	10800	40834	40722	38523	36704	10800	96646
TOTAL	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709919
CORRIDOR DESIGNATIONS							
LINEAR MILES	123	185	185	185	185	123	185
EXCLUSION/AVOIDANCE AREAS (ACRES)							
EXCLUSION AREAS	0	114710	20385	20385	17885	0	20385
AVOIDANCE AREAS	0	0	79525	64475	95530	0	0
TOTAL	0	114710	99910	84860	113415	0	20385

Table of Contents

Page

Chapter 1. Developing and Using the Plan

Introduction, The Planning Area 1-1
Purpose and Need 1-1
Planning Issues and Their Resolution 1-1
Issues Eliminated from Detailed Study 1-7
Alternatives Analyzed. 1-7
Plan Monitoring, Maintenance and Evaluation 1-11
Activity Plan Monitoring 1-11

Chapter 2. Three Rivers Resource Management Plan Decisions

Introduction 2-2
Management Objectives 2-2
Rationale 2-2
Allocations 2-2
Management Actions 2-2
Procedures to Implement 2-2
Monitoring Needs 2-2
Index to Program Packages 2-3
Air Quality 2-3
Water Quality 2-4
Soil Management 2-15
Forestry and Woodlands 2-21
Grazing Management 2-33
Wild Horses and Burros 2-43
Vegetation 2-51
Special Status Species 2-56
Wildlife Habitat 2-66
Aquatic Habitat 2-96
Fire Management 2-101
Recreation and Wild and Scenic Rivers 2-107
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern 2-137
Visual Resource Management 2-148
Cultural Resources 2-152
Energy and Minerals 2-156
Lands and Realty 2-177
Hazardous Materials 2-199
Biological Diversity 2-200

Table of Contents (continued)

List of Tables

Table Number	Title	Page
R1	Summary, Long-term Environmental Comparison of Alternatives	v
Chapter 1		
1.1	Management Objectives by Resource Program	1-8
1.2	Process for Changing the Resource Management Plan	1-12
Chapter 2		
2.1	Surface Water Quality and Aquatic Habitat Condition and Trend in the Resource Area	2-11
2.2	Headcut and Gully Control Methods	2-20
2.3	Typical 10-Year Timber Sale Plan	2-32
2.4	Part 1. Old Growth Ponderosa Pine Forest Stand Selection, Location and Justification	2-32
	Part 2. Old Growth Ponderosa Pine Forest Stand Locations and Sizes	2-32
	Part 3. Old Growth Ponderosa Pine Forests Stand Justification	2-32
2.5	Grazing Management Manual Guidance	2-42
2.6	Private Water Sources Selected for Acquisition of Permanent Access (Listed in Priority)	2-48
2.7	Representative Characteristics by Wild Horse and Burro Herd	2-49
2.8	Rangeland Improvements For Wild Horses and Burros	2-50
2.9	Ponderosa Pine Old Growth Management Areas - Descriptions	2-53
2.10	Recommended Management/Use Constraints in Old Growth Management Areas	2-55
2.11	Special Status Species (March 1, 1991)	2-61
2.12	Grazing Management Adjustments for Special Status Species	2-63
2.13	Proposed Big Game Allocations	2-83
2.14	Wetland Habitat Condition	2-87
2.15	Current Riparian Habitat Condition and Trend by Allotment	2-92
2.16	Diamond Craters Management Actions	2-125
2.17	Wild and Scenic Rivers Inventory	2-127
2.18	Eligibility Assessment and Potential Classification - Wild and Scenic River Inventory	2-128
2.19	Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values - Wild and Scenic Rivers Inventory	2-129
2.20	Suitability Determination For Eligible and Free-Flowing Rivers, Segment A, Middle Fork Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek	2-130
2.21	Management Guidelines and Standards for National Wild and Scenic Rivers, Oregon/Washington	2-134
2.22	Oil and Gas Lease Stipulations	2-168
2.23	Geothermal Lease Stipulations	2-168
2.24	Narrative Description of Stipulations for Fluid Energy Minerals	2-169
2.25	Mineral Material Sites	2-175
2.26	Summary of Acreage Closed to the Operation of the Mining Laws	2-176
2.27	Land Tenure Adjustment Criteria and Legal Requirements	2-191
2.28	Lands Potentially Suitable for Disposal	2-193
2.29	Withdrawal, Classification and Review Actions	2-197

Table of Contents (continued)

List of Maps

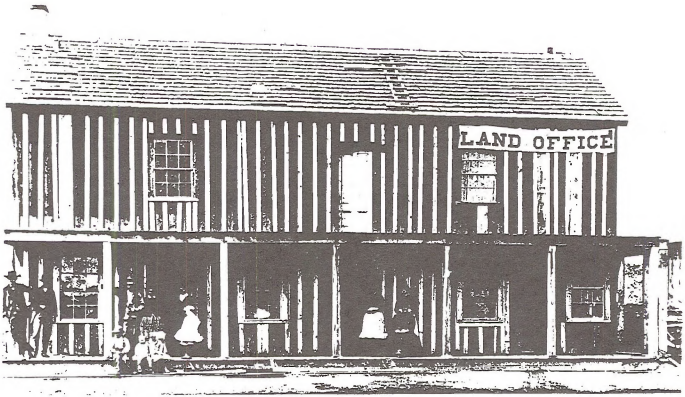
Map Number	Map Title	Page
Gen-1	General Location	1-2
Gen-2	Land Status	1-4
WQ-1	Watery Quality	2-8
S-1	General Soils	2-16
S-2	Erosion Condition Classes	2-18
F-1	Existing Commercial Forestlands	2-22
F-2	Woodlands	2-26
F-3	Dry Mountain Old Growth Forest Stand	2-28
F-4	Emigrant Old Growth Forest Stand	2-29
F-5	Craft Old Growth Forest Stand	2-30
F-6	Bluebucket Old Growth Forest Stand	2-31
RM-1	Livestock Grazing Allotments	2-34
RM-2	Areas Excluded From Livestock Grazing	2-38
RM-3	Potential Vegetation Manipulation and Seeding	2-40
WH-1	Active Wild Horse and Burro Management Areas	2-46
SS-1	Special Status Species	2-64
WL-1	Mule Deer Range	2-88
WL-2	Elk Range and Wetland/Playa Habitats	2-90
FM-1	Resource Values at Work	2-102
FM-2	Fire Management Zones	2-104
R-1	Recreation Use Areas	2-108
R-2	Recreation Off-Road Vehicle Designation	2-112
R-3	Recreational Minerals	2-118
WSR-1	Wild and Scenic Rivers Inventory	2-122
WSR-2	Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek	2-124
ACEC-1	Special Management Areas	2-138
ACEC-2	South Narrows	2-142
ACEC-3	Diamond Craters	2-143
ACEC-4	Silver Creek/Dry Mountain	2-144
ACEC-5	Foster Flat	2-145
ACEC-6	Kiger Mustang	2-146
ACEC-7	Native American Traditional Areas (Biscuitroot)	2-147
VRM-1	Visual Resource Management Classes	2-150
M-1	Coal, Oil and Gas Potential	2-158
M-2	Geothermal Resources Potential	2-160
M-3	Major Locatable Minerals Potential	2-164
M-4	Mineral Materials Sites	2-166
LR-1	Land Tenure Zones	2-178
LR-2	Right-of-Way Corridors, Exclusion, Avoidance Areas	2-184
LR-3	Critical Access Needs	2-186

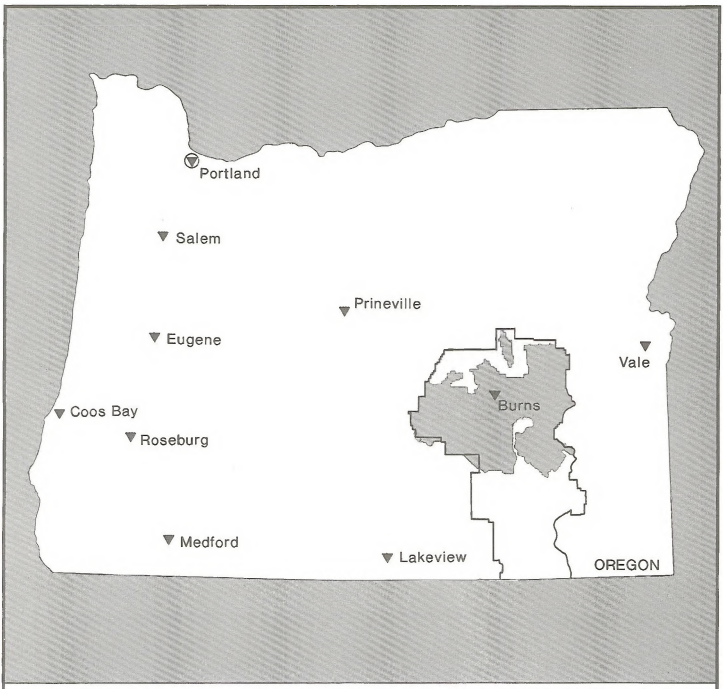
Table of Contents (continued)

Appendices

		Page
1	General Best Forest Management Practices	Appendices 3
2	Summary of Recommended Practices for Stream Protection	Appendices 7
3	Stream Segments Proposed for Livestock Removal	Appendices 11
4	Riparian Area Grazing Systems and Inventory	Appendices 13
5	Stream Segments Proposed for Immediate Grazing System Implementation	Appendices 15
6	Stream Segments Proposed for Case-by-Case Grazing System Implementation	Appendices 17
7	Stream Segments Which Lack Sufficient Data for Grazing System Implementation	Appendices 19
8	Actions Proposed in Three Rivers Portion of the Burns District Wetlands HMP	Appendices 21
9	Allotment Management Summaries	Appendices 23
10	Allotment Categories	Appendices 171
11	Rangeland Monitoring and Evaluation	Appendices 177
12	Standard Procedures and Design Elements for Range Improvements	Appendices 179
13	Range Improvement Costs	Appendices 181
14	Potential Range Improvements by Allotment	Appendices 183
15	Description of ACECs	Appendices 187
16	Management/Use Constraints in ACECs	Appendices 195
17	Off-Road Vehicle Designations - Federal Register Notice	Appendices 197
18	Calculation of Three Rivers Average Annual Recreation Growth	Appendices 199
19	Projected Recreation Visits To BLM-Administered Lands in the Three Rivers Resource Area for the years 2000 and 2010	Appendices 201
20	Gold Development Scenario	Appendices 203
21	Glossary of Terms and Acroynyms	Appendices 205

Chapter 1
Developing and Using the Plan





LEGEND

- BLM State Office
- BLM District Office
- Burns District Boundary
- Three Rivers Planning Area

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BURNS DISTRICT

THREE RIVERS RMP

April 1991

MAP GEN–1

GENERAL LOCATION

Introduction

This chapter serves as a collection of administrative directives that may not be technically land use or resource allocation decisions, but are important commitments on how we will use, maintain, and evaluate the plan's success and utility.

The Planning Area

The Three Rivers Resource Management Plan (RMP) is a comprehensive framework for managing public lands and for guiding the allocation of resources in the Three Rivers Planning Area (PA) over the next 10 to 20 years. The impacts associated with managing public land (Map GEN-1) in the high desert area of eastern Oregon are analyzed in this document.

The Three Rivers PA contains 1,709,918 acres of public land that lie within portions of Harney (1,587,073 acres), Grant (8,484 acres), Lake (91,505 acres) and Malheur Counties (22,856 acres) (Map GEN-2). The PA contains approximately 51,501 acres which are within the Lakeview District (31,444 acres Federal, 18,562 acres State, 1,495 acres private), but that are administered by the Three Rivers Resource Area (RA). Surface management prescriptions have been developed for these areas by the Interdiscipilnary (ID) Team.

The Ochoco and Malheur National Forests and the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) are the other major Federal land management agencies in the planning area.

The PA is situated in the northern half of the Burns District on the northern extreme of the Great Basin and the southern end of the Blue Mountains. The PA is generally characterized as high desert with large expanses dominated by sagebrush typical of the Great Basin. The Great Basin influence gives way in the northern and eastern portions of the PA where stands of pine and fir are found.

Purpose and Need

The purpose and need for the RMP is to guide the future management of public land resources in the Three Rivers PA. To accomplish this it is necessary to identify and resolve multiple-use conflicts (issues) related to the management of public lands in the PA. The plan is intended to fulfill requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), which requires the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to prepare comprehensive land use plans that are consistent with the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield. FLPMA also requires public participation and close coordination with other agencies. The RMP process results in decisions determining how the various resources will be managed to best meet present and future public needs. This plan establishes parameters for all resources on BLM-administered land in the Three Rivers PA, with the exception of the potential recommendations on the designation of Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek and Stonehouse Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs). The wilderness study process has been ongoing since 1979 and is beyond the scope of this RMP effort. Recommendations as to whether or not the areas are suitable for wilderness designation have been analyzed in a final statewide wilderness Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

The Oregon Statewide Wilderness Study Report (WSR) was approved by the Secretary of Interior on October 7, 1991, and submitted to the President for review. The President has until 1993 to transmit the report to Congress for final action to designate areas as wilderness or release lands now within Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) for uses other than wilderness.

It is also the purpose and need of this planning process to provide for and encourage direct public involvement in the decision-making process affecting the management of public lands in the PA. Toward this goal, the planning process was open to public involvement at every step.

Planning Issues and Their Resolution

Five planning issues have been identified and carried into the process of developing the RMP. Public input was received in response to an initial scoping brochure issued by the BLM in September of 1987. Public meetings were conducted in Burns on October 19, 1987, and in Bend on October 22, 1987. The five planning issues were confirmed, through public comment, as being significant and timely.

1. Grazing Management Issue

Grazing management practices prescribed in preceding land use plans (the Riley and Drewsey Grazing EISs and Management Framework Plans (MFPs)) have not been fully implemented and it now appears that they cannot be implemented within a reasonable timeframe. This leads to a condition in which there is potential for (a) conflict with legally established resource values and (b) conflict over the use of resources.

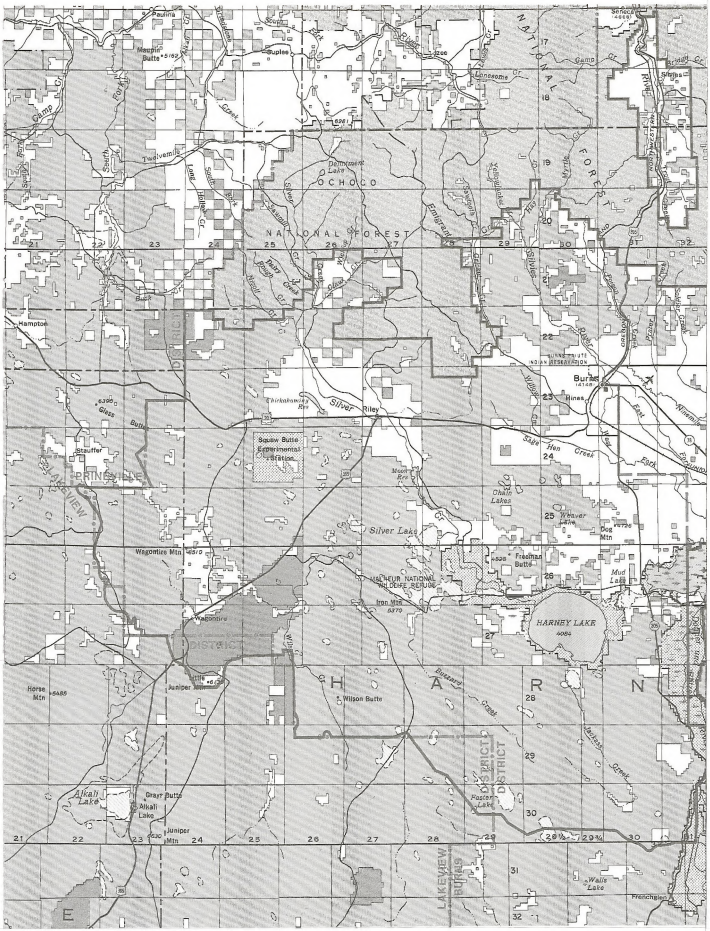
Considerations in Resolving the Issue

Are changes needed in the grazing management program identified in the Drewsey and Riley Grazing EISs/MFPs? If so, what kinds of changes are needed? Where are they needed? Should there be a priority of some areas over others? If so, what area(s) should receive highest priority and how should priorities be established?

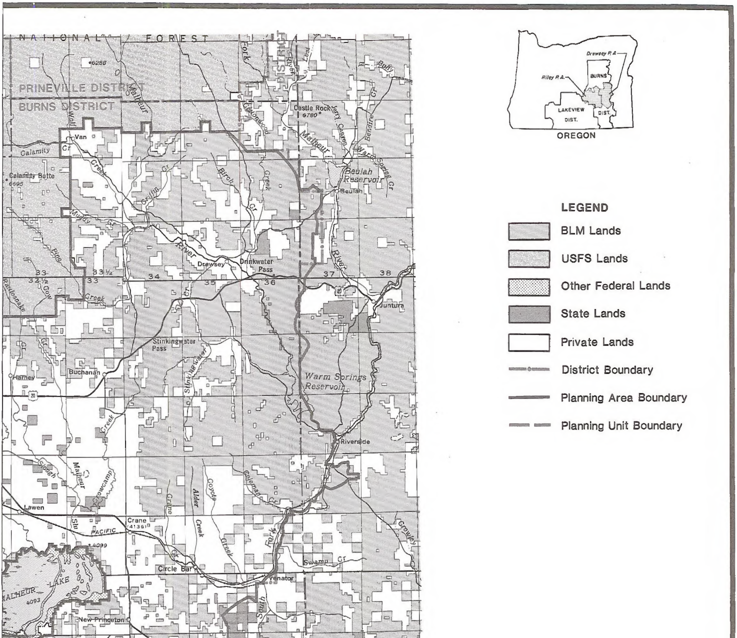
Resolution of the Issue

Changes in the grazing management program which have been identified concern establishing multiple-use management objectives and implementing grazing systems to meet these objectives.

All allotments have gone through the selective management categorization process to assign a category to each allotment. Areas with a high level of conflicts and concerns are a higher priority to implement management in than areas with few conflicts. Allotments in the Improve (I) category are generally higher priority than Maintain (M) or Custodial (C) allotments.



Paulina
Maupin Butte
Duplex
Scott Lake
Lonesome
Camp Cr
Twelvemile
Delintment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Emigrant
Silver
Hampton
Burns
Hines
Sage Hen Creek
Chickahominy Rev
Silver Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Moon Rev
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
HARNEY LAKE
Iron Mtn
Wagontire
DISTRICT
Little Juniper Mtn
Horse Mtn
H A R N
Wilson Butte
Buzzard Creek
Jackass Creek
Alkali Lake
Drayr Butte
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
E



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP GEN-2
LAND STATUS

2. Land Tenure Issue

Land ownership patterns within the RA contain some areas of scattered tracts and/or intermingled ownerships. Such patterns present problems for the efficient management and utilization of the public's resources. The means to relieve such problems are through exchanges with other landowners, transfers to other agencies and the public sale of identified tracts. Such actions can lead to the potential for (a) conflict with legally established resource values, (b) loss of a resource or environmental value, (c) conflict over the use of resources, and (d) high public concern relating to the use or preservation of a resource.

Considerations in Resolving the Issue

Is there a need to consolidate public landholdings? If so, what lands would be most important? Are there lands that should be identified for disposal through sale, exchange or transfer from public ownership? If so, which lands? Are there privately held lands which should be acquired to enhance public values? If so, which lands? Are there lands which should be retained in public ownership and not made available for any form of disposal, including exchange? If so, which lands?

Resolution of the Issue

The Plan identifies three zones where various land tenure management actions may take place. Zone 1 lands will generally be retained in Federal ownership. These are also areas where acquisition of lands with important public values will be emphasized. Thus, public landholdings will be consolidated in Zone 1.

Zone 2 lands have been identified for sale under the R&PP Act and exchange for other lands with more important public values.

Zone 3 lands are generally isolated unmanageable tracts and have been identified for disposal by sale or exchange.

The management direction outlined in the Plan will provide much more opportunity for land tenure adjustment actions over that which currently exists.

This will help meet the primary objectives identified in the plan of consolidating landownership (both public and private) retention and acquisition of lands with important public values and disposal of isolated unmanageable tracts.

3. Wildlife Forage Demands and Habitat Condition Issue

Existing management decision documents do not adequately address recent shifts in elk populations or concerns over deer winter range conditions. To accommodate these concerns it may be necessary to revise some forage and land use allocations. Such allocations have the potential for (a) conflict with legally established resource values, (b) conflict over the uses of resources, and (c) high public concern over the use or preservation of a resource value.

Considerations in Resolving the Issue

Should BLM allocate forage for elk from public land? If so, for what target population levels? Are there management actions that BLM should undertake to improve the condition of deer winter range? If so, what and where? How much should other resource uses such as livestock grazing be changed to accommodate such modifications?

Resolution of the Issue

The Plan allocates levels of competitive forage to meet the demands of benchmark numbers of big game in the Planning Area. These amounts may be adjusted during the allotment evaluation process.

Management actions in the Plan would improve deer winter range by providing needed browse and improved vigor of available browse.

4. Fire Management Issue

BLM's fire management strategy has been primarily one of full suppression. This practice is both expensive and neglects the beneficial uses of fire as a management tool in certain applications. Changes in current fire management strategies could involve the establishment of three zones: full suppression, conditional suppression, and prescribed fire. Establishing these strategies could cause concern over the potential for (a) conflict with legally established resource values, (b) a serious loss of a resource or environmental value, and (c) high public concern relating to the preservation of a resource value.

Considerations in Resolving the Issue

With the understanding that the BLM will continue to meet its responsibility to protect life and property, are there areas where conditional suppressions of wildfire would be appropriate? If so, where? Are there areas where either natural or prescribed fire would be a beneficial management tool? If so, where? Should the use of prescribed fire place more emphasis on the improvement of air quality than on the maintenance of plant communities? Are there areas where full fire suppression should be retained to protect important public/private values? If so, where?

Resolution of the Issue

The RMP established 462,080 acres identified for conditional fire use, these lands are shown as Zone B on Fire Management Map 2 (Map FM-2).

Prescribed fire has been identified as a possible beneficial management tool on 1,646,310 acres or approximately 96 per cent of the resource area. These lands are listed as Zones B and C on Map FM-2.

Due to the specifications identified through the Oregon State Smoke Management Plan and the Clean Air Act, placing emphasis on prescribed fire rather than air quality was not possible. Working to balance the prescribed fire program and air quality standards was the only solution.

Based on values at risk of both public and private values, 63,608 acres were established as a full suppression only zone, shown as Zone A on FM-Map 2.

5. Special Management Areas Issue

Special management designations are in place on three sites in the RA - Diamond Craters Outstanding Natural Area (ONA), South Narrows Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), and Silver Creek Research Natural Area (RNA). Special designations and/or the absence of them can lead to the potential for (a) conflict with legally established resource values, (b) major conflict over the use of resources, and (c) high public concern relating to the use or preservation of a resource value.

Considerations in Resolving the Issue

Should the three existing areas be retained under their current special designations? Which, if any, of the proposed nine additional ACECs should be designated? Which, if any, segments of free-flowing and eligible river segments should be considered for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System? Are there other areas or sites in the RA for which special designation is needed to further protect or enhance the habitat of listed threatened, endangered or sensitive species; to provide scientific and educational study opportunities; or to preserve outstanding or unique scenic, botanical, geologic, cultural or other resource values? If so, where? What are the values?

Resolution of the Issue

The Interdisciplinary (ID) Team examined the three areas with existing special management designations in terms of the Bureau's relevance and importance criteria. This analysis resulted in the recommendation to retain the special management designations for all three areas. Of the nine additional areas nominated for special management designation consideration, the ID team analysis resulted in a recommendation that five of the nine areas be given a special management designation. Further review of the values of the RA indicates that existing or proposed management adequately protects other areas with important resource values, and, therefore, there were no other areas which require a special management designation at this time.

Issues Eliminated from Detailed Study

Ongoing Statewide Wilderness Study. The wilderness study process has continued since 1979 and has progressed beyond the level of detail contained in this RMP process. Two areas, Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek (5,560 acres) and Stonehouse WSA, (12,325 acres in the planning unit, the remaining 9,000 acres in Andrews Resource Area) are being considered for designation as wilderness (Map ACEC-1). No further analysis of these areas for wilderness will be included in this document; however, portions of some WSAs are considered for designation as ACECs.

Noxious Weed Control. Control of noxious weeds is addressed in detail in the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS (BLM, 1987). As such, noxious weed control needs in the RA were not considered to be a planning issue.

Grasshopper Control. Periodic outbreaks of grasshoppers do occur in the RA and can be a significant problem. BLM has entered into a memorandum of understanding (which can be renewed annually as needed) with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) for the control of grasshoppers on public lands in the RA. An environmental assessment of the local effects of the APHIS control was completed in 1986. As such, grasshopper control in the RA was not considered to be a planning issue.

Alternatives Analyzed

Five multiple-use alternatives for the management of public lands in the Three Rivers Planning Area were developed and analyzed in the Three Rivers Draft Resource Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement (DRMP/EIS) in accordance with the BLM's planning regulations issued under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

The alternatives responded to major issues identified through the planning process. These include management of livestock grazing, adjustment of land tenure, meeting wildlife forage demands and improving habitat condition, fire management and special management areas.

Each alternative was a complete land use plan that provided a framework for the multiple-use management of the full spectrum of resources present in the Planning Area. The resource management objectives which guided the analysis in each alternative are summarized by program below. The reader should note that the objectives were the same for all alternatives. However, the means for meeting each objective and the degree to which each objective would be met varied considerably between alternatives. Through public comment on the DRMP/DEIS, management objectives for the Proposed RMP/Final EIS (PRMP/FEIS) were modified, refined or expanded. Table 1-1 provides a listing of the management objectives of the RMP.

Table 1-1. Management Objectives by Resource Program

	Management Objectives
Air Quality:	AQ 1: Prevent significant deterioration of air quality by BLM-authorized actions within the Resource Area (RA).
Water Quality:	WQ 1: Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality requirements for all beneficial uses consistent with DEQ Nonpoint Source Assessment and Management Plan, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality. WQ 2: Protect or enhance groundwater quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by DEQ.
Soils:	SM 1: Prevent deterioration of soil resources by ensuring that BLM-administered lands are in stable or upward observed apparent trend categories as outlined in "Rangeland Monitoring in Oregon and Washington" BLM Handbook H1734-2. SM 2: Rehabilitate areas with specific localized soil erosion problems and reduce accelerated (human influenced) sediment delivery to fluvial systems.
Forestry and Woodlands:	F1: Manage the 7,722 acres of identified commercial forestland timber base for a nondeclining sustained yield. F 2: Manage approximately 50,000 acres of available productive noncommercial forestlands and woodlands for the enhancement of habitat diversity, minor forest products, watershed protection and rangeland productivity. F 3: Meet public demands for minor forest products such as fuelwood, posts, poles, Christmas trees, vegetal materials, etc., consistent with other resource objectives.
Livestock Grazing:	GM 1: Resolve resource conflicts and concerns and achieve management objectives as identified, for each allotment in Appendix 9.
Wild Horses and Burros:	WHB 1: Maintain healthy populations of wild horses within the Kiger, Palomino Buttes, Stinkingwater, and Riddle Mountain HMAs, and wild horses and burros in the Warm Springs HMA. WHB 2: Enhance the management and protection of herd areas and herds in the following HMAs: Kiger, Stinkingwater, Riddle Mountain, Palomino Buttes and Warm Springs. WHB 3:Enhance and perpetuate the special or rare and unique characteristics that distinguish the respective herds in the RA.
Vegetation:	V 1: Maintain, restore or enhance the diversity of plant communities and plant species in abundances and distributions which prevent the loss of specific native plant community types or indigenous plant species within the RA.
Special Status Species (See Glossary):	SSS 1: Maintain and improve critical or essential habitatof species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, to prevent deterioration and provide recovery. SSS 2: Maintain, restore or enhance the habitat of candidate, State listed and other sensitive species to maintain the populations at a level which will avoid endangering the species and the need to list the species by either State or Federal governments. SSS 3: Ensure that BLM-authorized actions within the RA do not result in the need to list special status species or jeopardize the continued existence of listed species. SSS 4: Increase the state of BLM's knowledge and information concerning the status and distribution of special status species.

Table 1-1. Management Objectives by Resource Program (cont.)

	Management Objectives
Wildlife Habitat Management:	WL 1: Maintain 335,000 acres of deer winter range, 375,000 acres of deer summer range, 235,000 acres of elk winter range and 105,000 acres of elk summer range currently in satisfactory condition as described in the glossary.
	WL 2: Improve approximately 170,000 acres of deer winter range; 295,000 acres of deer summer range; 20,000 acres of elk winter range; 45,000 acres of elk summer range, currently in unsatisfactory condition to satisfactory condition by the year 2000.
	WL 3: Manage forage production to support big game population levels identified by ODFW.
Wetland, Reservoir and Meadow Habitat:	WL 4: Maintain good quality wetland, playa and meadow habitat where it currently exists.
	WL 5: Improve component deficient wetland habitat to good condition and provide for wetland and meadow habitat expansion, by the year 1997 (see Table 2.14).
Riparian Habitat:	WL 6: Ensure that 75 percent or more of riparian habitat is in good or better habitat condition (proper functioning condition) by the year 1997.
Habitat Diversity:	WL 7: Restore, maintain or enhance the diversity of plant communities and wildlife habitat in abundances and distributions which prevent the loss of specific native plant community types or indigenous wildlife species habitat within the RA.
Aquatic Habitat:	AH 1: Ensure that 75 percent or more of aquatic habitat is in good or better condition and that none is in poor condition by the year 2000.
	AH 2: Improve existing warmwater fish habitat to good or better condition and provide for increased warmwater game fish production by the year 2000. Expand warmwater fish habitat, as opportunities arise, and when no conflicts occur with existing game fish populations.
Fire:	FM 1: As determined through values at risk analysis, maximize the protection of life, property and high value sensitive resources from the detrimental effects of wildfire.
	FM 2: Consistent with values at risk analysis, maximize the beneficial use of prescribed fire and wildfire to achieve other resource management objectives.
Recreation:	R 1: During the 10-year period from 1990 to 2000 establish and manage intensive-use areas, where the presence of high quality natural resources and the current or potential demand warrants intensive use practices to protect the areas for their scientific, educational and/or recreational values while accommodating the projected increase in use for recreation activities specific to the areas.
	R 2: During the 10-year period from 1990 to 2000, provide opportunities for unstructured outdoor recreation activities with the necessary facilities and services to accommodate a projected 24.5 percent increase in dispersed recreation use within the Three Rivers RA from an estimated 84,000 visits in 1989 to an estimated 104,500 visits by the year 2000.
Areas of Critical EnvironmentalConcern (ACEC):	ACEC 1: Provide special management attention to protect important natural, cultural or scenic resources on approximately 95,049 acres.
Visual Resources:	VRM 1: Protect, maintain, enhance or rehabilitate the visual resource values as inventoried and evaluated by managing all public lands in accordance with the VRM System.
Cultural Resources:	CR 1: Protect the cultural and paleontological values in the RA from accidental or intentional loss, while providing special emphasis to high value sites and conserving those resources of overriding scientific or historic importance.

Table 1-1. Management Objectives by Resource Program (cont.)

	Management Objectives
	CR 2: Increase the opportunity for the public's sociocultural, educational and recreational uses of the area's cultural and paleontological resources.
Energy and Minerals:	EM 1: Provide maximum leasing opportunity for oil, gas and geothermal exploration and development by utilizing the least restrictive leasing categories necessary to protect sensitive resources.
	EM 2: Continue to meet public demand for mineral materials from public lands in the Planning Area on a case-by-case basis except for 64,315 acres in ACECs, WSAs and scenic corridors.
	EM 3: Provide maximum opportunity on Federal mineral estate in areas identified as open to operation of mining laws for the exploration and location of locatable minerals.
	EM 4: Provide maximum opportunity for the leasing and development of solid leasable minerals other than coal.
	EM 5: Public lands will remain open and available for coal exploration and development, unless withdrawal or other administrative action is clearly justified in the national interest.
Lands and Realty:	LR 1: Consolidate public landholdings and acquire lands with high public resource values to ensure effective administration and improve resource management. Retain in public ownership landholdings with high public resource values.
	LR 2: Meet public needs for use authorizations such as rights-of-way, leases and permits.
	LR 3: Eliminate unauthorized use of public lands.
	LR 4: Acquire and maintain legal public and administrative access to public land consistent with other resource values.
	LR 5: Utilize withdrawal actions with the least restrictive measures necessary to accomplish the required purpose.
Hazardous Materials:	HM 1: Eliminate the introduction of hazardous materials on public lands and remove any discovered hazardous waste.
Biological Diversity:	BD 1: Maintain viable populations of native plants and animals well distributed throughout their geographic range.
	BD 2: Maintain natural genetic variability within and among populations of native species.
	BD 3: Maintain representative examples of the full spectrum of ecosystems, biological communities, habitats and their ecological processes. Provide for the increase of the scientific understanding of biological diversity and conservation.

Plan Monitoring, Maintenance and Evaluation

The implementation of the Three Rivers RMP will be monitored during the life of the plan to ensure that management actions are meeting their intended purposes. Specific management actions arising from proposed activity plan decisions will be compared with the RMP objectives to ensure consistency with the intent of the plan. Formal plan evaluations will take place at intervals not to exceed 5 years. These evaluations will assess the progress of plan implementation and determine if:

- management actions are resulting in satisfactory progress toward achieving objectives,
- actions are consistent with current policy,
- original assumptions were correctly applied and impacts correctly predicted,
- mitigation measures are satisfactory,
- it is still consistent with the plans and policies of State or local government, other Federal agencies, and Indian tribes,
- new data are available that would require alteration of the plan.

As part of plan evaluations, the government entities mentioned above will be requested to review the plan and advise the District Manager of its continued consistency with their officially approved resource management related plans, programs and policies. Advisory groups will also be consulted during evaluations in order to secure their input.

Upon completion of a periodic evaluation or in the event that modifying the plan becomes necessary, the Burns District Manager will determine what, if any, changes are necessary to ensure that the management actions of the plan are consistent with its objectives. If the District Manager finds that a plan amendment is necessary, an environmental analysis of the proposed change will be conducted and a recommendation on the amendment will be made to the State Director. If the amendment is approved, it may be implemented 30 days after public notice.

Potential minor changes, refinements or clarifications in the plan may take the form of maintenance actions. Maintenance actions respond to minor data changes and incorporation of activity plans. Such maintenance is limited to further refining or documenting a previously approved decision incorporated in the plan. Plan maintenance will not result in expansion in the scope of resource uses or restrictions or change the terms, conditions, and decisions of the approved RMP. Maintenance actions are not considered a plan amendment and do not require the formal public involvement and interagency coordination process undertaken for plan amendments. A plan amendment may be initiated because of the need to consider monitoring findings, new data, new or revised policy, a change in circumstances, or a proposed action that may result in a change in the scope of resource uses or a change in the terms, conditions, and decisions of the approved plan.

Activity Plan Monitoring

On-site inspection of activity plans and associated projects will be made periodically to determine if the objectives of the activity plan or project are being achieved or, if unacceptable, unanticipated impacts are occurring.

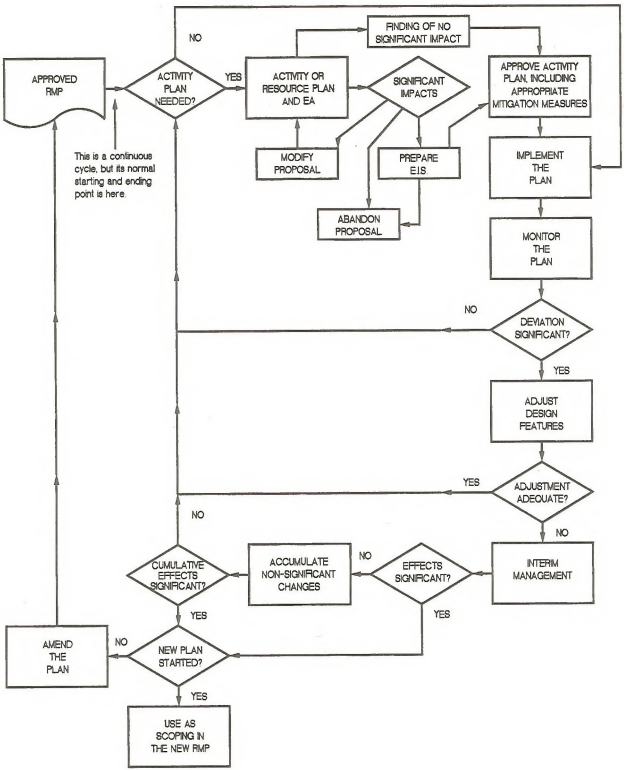
A key indicator concept of monitoring will be utilized to determine what change agents are to be monitored for each action plan. An interdisciplinary team of resource specialists will identify the change agents to be monitored and the required inspection frequency.

A district-wide implementation record of all ongoing activities and associated monitoring activities will be maintained in the Burns District Office. This record will help to determine monitoring obligations and annual work plan commitments.

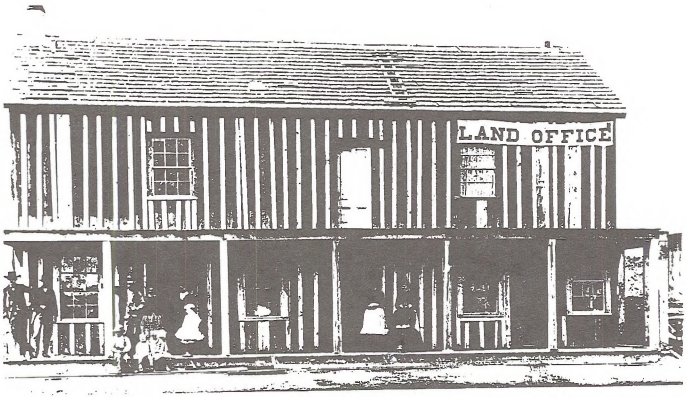
Water quality monitoring will be carried out in accordance with executive orders, specific laws, BLM policy and the existing Memorandum of Understanding with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. Water quality and vegetation monitoring will be in accordance with the Rangeland Monitoring in Oregon and Washington Handbook and the Burns District Monitoring Plan. Copies of both are available from the Burns District Office.

Potential new management actions, which are identified after approval of the RMP, would be reviewed before BLM takes any actions. For example, if a new ACEC proposal meets BLM criteria for consideration, the District Manager would prescribe interim management and protection measures until the RMP could be revised or amended. Such interim management would follow the objectives of the existing RMP and would become subject to analysis in the next RMP amendment or revision process.

Figure 1-2
Process for Changing the Resource Management Plan



Chapter 2
Three Rivers Resource Management Plan Decisions



Introduction

The RMP has been compiled in such a way that the reader will be able to readily track the Management Objectives, Allocations, Management Actions, Procedures to Implement and Monitoring Needs. Every "decision" is actually a string of components. Primary among these components are Objectives, Allocations and Management Actions. Associated with the decision components are support components. Primary among these are the Rationale, Geographic Reference, Decision Class, Support and Constraint, Procedures to Implement and Monitoring Needs. Within the body of the plan is incorporated the Rangeland Program Summary. Implementing the plan through the identified management objectives and actions will guide the Rangeland Management Program through the life of the plan. The following material defines and expands upon these various components.

Management Objectives - The management objective is an expression of what we have as the desired end result of our management efforts. In expressing an objective, we have attempted to describe it so that 1) the expected results are clearly stated, 2) the objective is specific, 3) the objective is measurable, and 4) the objective is realistic. The measurability of the objective is usually expressed in terms of physical units (acres, tons, AUMs, etc.) and in terms of quality classes (satisfactory, good, fair, late seral, etc.). Where timeframes apply, they have been incorporated.

Rationale - The rationale is an expression of the primary reasoning behind why it is important to pursue the stated objective. The rationale is usually expressed in terms of law, regulation, policy, custom, etc.; whatever it is that answers the question, "Why do we want to achieve this objective?"

Allocations - For every "decision string" there is usually an allocation. Allocations should be one of three types: 1) land use allocations, 2) resource allocations, and 3) administrative allocations.

Land use allocations are expressed in terms of area (acres, miles, etc.). They define: allowable uses/activities, restricted uses/activities, prohibited uses/activities.

Resource allocations are expressed in terms of "resource units" such as AUMs, MMBF, user days, tons, etc.

Administrative allocations are commitments of the Bureau to perform a procedure or process when a given set of conditions or a specified timeframe is met. Administrative allocations are expressed in terms of the conditions or timeframes that would invoke them and the procedures that would be applied.

Each allocation (except administrative allocations) usually begins with an expression such as, "Allocate.....or Designate..... ." Each allocation is associated with a specific objective and is identified by a unique alpha-numeric reference number such as WL 2-2. This identifies the allocation as the second action under the second objective in the wildlife program.

Management Action - Management actions are measures that are to be undertaken in order to attain or achieve the stated objective. There are two primary elements to management actions.

Action to be taken is a clear statement of what the management action is. It is framed in appropriate physical units, quality index classes, and timeframes and is solidly linked to its management objective. Where a management action is constrained by specific mitigations or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), these are referenced as part of the management action.

Geographic Reference is used where a management action or an allocation applies to a specific geographic area. The most common means of identifying such areas is the use of allotment numbers.

Decision Class designations are utilized to characterize decision strings in one of three classes. Class 1 decisions are BLM initiated and are those plan decisions that require immediate action. Class 2 decisions are BLM initiated and are those plan decisions that have been identified for implementation, but that do not require immediate action. Class 3 decisions are invoked externally and are those decisions that require action only when an activity is initiated externally.

Support and Constraint reflect the interactions between each proposed decision and all other proposed decisions in the Proposed Plan. "Supported By" for a given proposed decision indicates that its implementation would be supported by other proposed decisions as indicated. Similarly, "Constrained By" indicates which other decisions would constrain the implementation of a given decision.

Each management action is associated with a specific management objective and is identified by a unique alpha-numeric reference number such as GM 1.5. This identifies the allocation as the fifth action under the first objective in the Grazing Management program.

Procedures To Implement - The Procedures to Implement section is a support function. This section is used to identify the major processes, steps, etc., needed to put a specific management action into effect. There are three primary aspects to the Procedures to Implement.

Additional planning/environmental assessment needed identifies whether activity planning is needed to put the "decision" into effect. This section also notes if site-specific National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation would be required prior to on-the-ground implementation of the management action.

"Manualized" procedures notes where implementation of a management action is governed by specific procedures defined in the manual or an approved handbook, etc., and cites the manual/handbook reference where such procedures can be located.

"CCC" requirements identifies consultation, coordination, cooperation requirements associated with the allocation or management action.

Monitoring Needs - There are three aspects to monitoring. The first is monitoring whether or not the RMP is being implemented. The second is monitoring the resources to determine whether or not the identified management objectives are being accomplished. The third aspect is a monitoring of the overall RMP to determine whether or not the identified management objectives and management actions are still appropriate or if the RMP needs to be amended. The RMP addresses itself to the first two aspects - tracking the implementation of the plan

and monitoring the effects of the plan on the resources. Overall evaluations of an RMP, usually conducted on a 5-year timeframe, are directed through Bureau Manual procedures and are not detailed here.

Tracking of the RMP will be accomplished primarily through the regular publication of planning updates which will detail progress being made in both implementing actions and in accomplishment of objectives. Also specific tracking mechanisms such as Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) Updates will be utilized as required for selected programs.

Monitoring Needs are usually program and decision specific. In general the reader will be able to see the type of monitoring technique or procedure that would be applied. Where appropriate, specific references are cited for monitoring guidance. The normal frequency or intervals under which the resource monitoring technique(s) will be applied (e.g., annually, monthly, at least three times in any given 5-year period, etc.) are also identified for most decisions. Such actions are dependent upon funding and staffing levels in any given year and are, therefore, provided only as general indicators.

Program Packages - The PRMP/FEIS has been composed on a program-by-program basis. Individual program packages may be located as follows:

	Program	Page
AQ	Air Quality	2-3
WQ	Water Quality	2-4
SM	Soils	2-15
F	Forestry and Woodlands	2-21
GM	Grazing Management	2-33
WHB	Wild Horses and Burros	2-43
V	Vegetation	2-51
SSS	Special Status Species	2-56
WL	Wildlife Habitat	2-86
AH	Aquatic Habitat	2-96
FM	Fire Management	2-101
R	Recreation and Wild and Scenic Rivers	2-107
ACEC	ACECs	2-137
VRM	Visual Resources	2-148
CR	Cultural Resources	2-152
EM	Energy and Minerals	2-156
LR	Lands and Realty	2-177
HM	Hazardous Materials	2-199
BD	Biodiversity	2-200

Air Quality

Objective and Rationale

AQ 1: Prevent significant deterioration of air quality by BLM-authorized actions within the RA.

Rationale: The BLM, as well as the Burns District, must meet or exceed air quality standards in accordance with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Federal Clean Air Act.

Allocation/Management Action

AQ 1.1: Limit prescribed burning in sagebrush-grass areas to less than 3,000 acres (or equivalent of 24,000 tons of fuels) per year.

Geographic Reference: Three Rivers RA.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: WQ 1.11, F 1.8, V 1.1, AH 1.11, BD 1.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement

1. Estimate fuel loading on each burn site prior to completion of plan.
2. Ensure burn plans are accurate with acreage sizes and actual tons per acre.
3. Ensure through planning process that no more than allowable acreage is planned per year.
4. Environmental Assessment (EA).

Monitoring Needs:

- Review of burn plan, pre- and post-burn calculations of acreage and tonnage on site.
- Annual Work Plan (AWP) identification.
- Maintain accurate records of both acreage and tonnage burned to date.

Allocation/Management Action

AQ 1.2: Limit prescribed burning in forested areas to less than 200 acres (or the equivalent of 6,000 to 7,000 tons of fuels) per year.

Geographic Reference: Three Rivers RA.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: WQ 1.11, F 1.8, V 1.1, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 7.10, WL 7.12, AH 1.11, BD 1.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Estimate fuel loading on each burn site prior to completion of burn plan.
2. Ensure accuracy as to burn size and actual tons per acre.
3. Ensure through planning process that no more than allowable acreage is planned per year.

Monitoring Needs:

- Review burn plans, pre- and post-burn calculations of acreage.
- Identify actual acres burned per site.
- Identify through AWP process.
- Maintain accurate records of both acreage and tonnage burned to date.

AQ 1.3: Mitigate projects which have the potential to have a significant negative impact on air quality prior to approval of such projects.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.11, SM 1.1, V 1.1, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 7.10, WL 7.12, AH 1.11, BD 1.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Assess potential impacts to air quality from proposed projects through the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) process.
2. Develop (a) effective and (b) cost-efficient mitigation(s).
3. Apply and enforce mitigations as a condition of approval.

Monitoring Needs:

- Periodic review of NEPA documentation.
- Field review of compliance with mitigating measures.

Water Quality

Objective and Rationale

WQ 1: Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality requirements for all beneficial uses consistent with DEQ Nonpoint Source Assessment and Management Plan, where BLM-authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality (see Table 2.1).

Rationale: The BLM Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plan states that the Bureau will protect habitat of all sensitive and candidate species to maintain or improve population levels.

DEQ has identified water quality requirements for Nonpoint Sources of Pollution in Oregon waters stimulating a joint BLM/DEQ Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and Action Plan of April 1990, to implement these standards on public lands.

BLM Oregon/Washington Riparian Enhancement Plan requires that the Bureau improve water quality on public lands to good or better condition by 1997.

Allocation/Management Action

WQ 1.1: On a case-by-case basis and after adequate public involvement, close and rehabilitate all roads impacting surface water quality and not needed for administration or fire protection on public lands.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SM 1.1, SM 2.2, SSS 3.1, AH 1.1, R 2.1, R 2.14, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: R 2.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop necessary NEPA documentation on proposed closures
2. Coordination with pertinent local, State and Federal agencies.
3. Public notification through EA process.

Monitoring Needs:

Water quality studies on select streams, 10-12 times/year.

Allocation/Management Action

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

- Macroinvertebrate analysis will coincide with water quality studies, two-three times/year.
- Photo-trend, annually on select streams.

Streams will be prioritized based on allotment category, special management areas, and concerns for sensitive species or their habitat. Streams will be studied for 1 year with new streams selected annually.

WQ 1.2: All timber harvest must meet or exceed Oregon Forest Practices Act (OFPA) standards and BLM Best Management Practices (BMPs) (see Appendix 1 for General Best Forest Management Practices). Additionally, any commercial timber harvest must meet guidelines for Summary of Recommended Practices for Stream Protection (see Appendix 2), while retaining woody vegetation in a strip along each side of all perennial streams, and all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows which can significantly affect water quality. Buffer strips would be established as follows:

Slope of Land Adjacent to Source	Width of Buffer Strip On Each Bank
0-40 percent	100 ft.
40-50 percent	125 ft.
50-60 percent	145 ft.
60-70 percent	165 ft.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: WQ 1.9, F 1.3, SSS 3.1, WL 6.4, WL 7.20, AH 1.6, AH 1.7, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. BLM BMPs for watershed protection.
2. Timber sale review.
3. Develop NEPA documentation.
4. Coordination with affected interests, State and Federal agencies.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor compliance with OFPA during and after timber cut.
- Where applicable, monitor impacts on water quality - 10-12 times/year.

WQ 1.3: Modify existing BMPs or develop new BMPs, as needed,consistent with BLM/DEQ MOA and Action Plan of April 1990.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.1, SSS 3.1, R 2.10, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

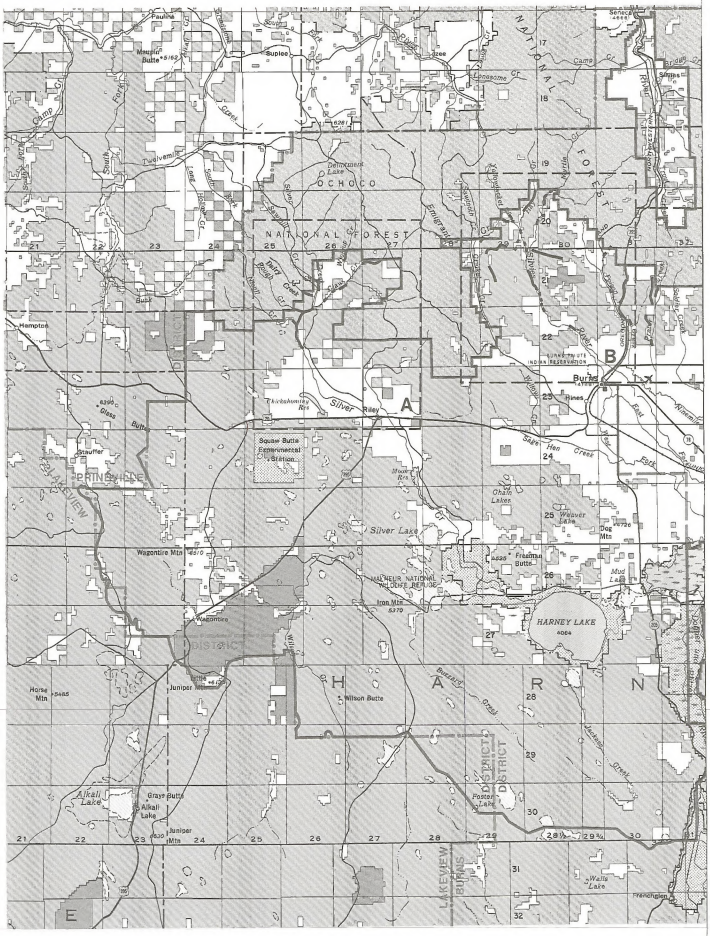
1. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies.
2. Coordinate on new BMP development with State and Washington Office as required.
3. Compliance with State and Federal laws required under FLPMA, Section 202 (c) 8 and 9.

Monitoring Needs:

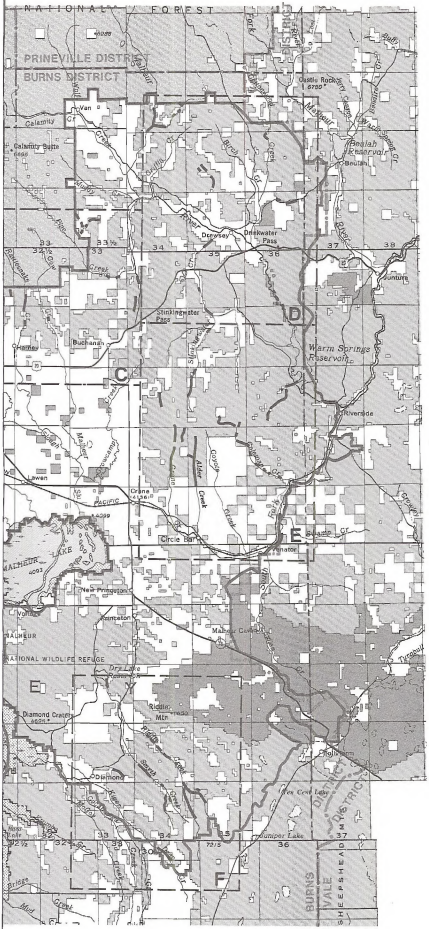
- Implement monitoring of water quality on select streams to identify effectiveness of management actions and compliance with DEQ Nonpoint Source Management Plan.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WQ 1.4: Remove livestock for 5 years from streams listed in Appendix 3, with poor water quality, related to BLM-administered riparian area conditions. Once riparian areas improve to fair condition, or after 5 years, implement grazing systems on I and M category allotments that allow a maximum of 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs and 50 percent on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or are systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery (see Appendix 4). Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 2.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 6.1, WL 7.5, WL 7.17, AH 1.2, R 2.10, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Allotment evaluations. 2. Use supervision and adjustment. 3. Coordination with permittees and other affected interests. 4. Develop NEPA documentation. 5. Review of pasture design. 6. Construct protective facilities where appropriate. **Monitoring Needs:** - Photo trend on riparian, annually in select areas. - Use utilization monitoring, continually when used. - Macroinvertebrate analysis on select streams, two-three times/year. - Water quality sampling on select streams, 10-12 times/year.
WQ 1.5: Implement grazing systems on streams listed in Appendix 5 in fair or good condition, that allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian species and no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation annually; or are systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery and maintenance of good conditions (see Appendix 4). Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: SM 1.1, SM 2.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, WHB 1.3, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL 6.2, WL 7.5, WL 7.18, AH 1.3, R 2.10, R 2.12, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5. Constrained By: WL 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Allotment evaluations. 2. Use supervision and adjustment. 3. Coordination with permittees and other affected interests. 4. Develop NEPA documentation where applicable. **Monitoring Needs:** - Photo trend on riparian, annually in select areas. - Use utilization, annually. - Macroinvertebrate analysis on select streams, two-three samples/year. - Water quality sampling on select streams, 10-12 times/year.
WQ 1.6: Inventory stream segments listed on Appendix 7 and determine management actions required to meet the water quality and riparian objectives. Geographic Reference: See Appendix 7. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: SM 2.1, SSS 2.1, SSS 4.1, WL 6.3, WL 6.7, WL 7.19, AH 1.4, BD 1.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Fund through the AWP process. 2. Collect and compile data. 3. Develop grazing systems as needed during the Allotment Management Plan (AMP) and allotment evaluation process. **Monitoring Needs:** - Where applicable monitor via: Photo-trend studies annually on select streams. Macroinvertebrate analysis on select streams, two-three samples/year. Water quality sampling on select streams, 10-12 samples/year.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WQ 1.7: Maintain existing livestock exclosures on approximately 4 miles of streams (Wickiup Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Paul Creek, Silver Creek and Rough Creek), seven reservoirs and District wetland developments (Willow, State, Twin Springs, Stinkingwater Ponds No. 1 and No. 2, Bigfoot Reservoirs, Seiloff Dikes and Lake-on-the-Trail). Geographic Reference: See above. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: SM 2.1, GM 1.4, V 1.2, V 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL 4.1, WL 5.1, WL 5.2, WL 7.16, AH 1.5, R 2.10, LR 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5. Constrained By: WL 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Maintain existing status through allotment evaluation, AMPs and Habitat Management Plans (HMPs). 2. Coordinate with permittees and other interested parties. **Monitoring Needs:** - Inspect exclosure fences, annually. - Repair as needed. - Photo trend studies, annually on select streams. - Water quality sampling on select streams, 10-12 times/year.
WQ 1.8: Exclude livestock from the following reservoirs, lakes, springs and ponds except where grazing livestock will benefit waterfowl or shorebird habitat or other wildlife values: Ryegrass Spring, Willow Reservoir, State Reservoir, Greenspot Reservoir, Twin Springs Reservoir, Stinkingwater Ponds No. 1 and No. 2, Bigfoot Reservoir, Seiloff Dikes, Lake-on-the-Trail, Charlie Smith Butte Reservoir and Silver Lake Pond. Geographic Reference: As above. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: GM 1.4, V 1.2, V 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 4.1, WL 5.1, WL 5.2, WL 7.14, WL 6.16, AH 2.2, R 2.10, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5. Constrained By: WL 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Ensure alternate adequate sources of water for livestock prior to exclusion. 2. BLM BMPs and water quality/riparian objectives. 3. FLPMA management guidelines - Section 102(a)7 and 8. 4. Coordinate with affected interests. **Monitoring Needs:** - Inspect exclosures, annually. - Repair exclosures as needed. - Photo trend studies on predetermined sites to identify impacts of management actions, annually.
WQ 1.9: Ensure that all newly constructed permanent roads on BLM-administered lands meet General Best Forest Management Practices presented in Appendix 1. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: WQ 1.2, SM 2.2, F 1.2, SSS 3.1, WL 6.6, AH 1.7, R 2.10, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. BLM/DEQ MOA and Action Plan of April 1990 for Nonpoint Sources of Pollution in Oregon waters. 2. BLM BMPs and Manual 9113. 3. BLM water quality and riparian goals by 1997. 4. Coordination with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitor contractor compliance.
WQ 1.10: Actively suppress wildfire and rehabilitate burned portions within 1 mile of perennial water, when consistent with BLM Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Policy and within available funding. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: SM 1.2, V 1.1, WL 1.1, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 7.9, 7.10, AH 1.10, FM 1.1, FM 2.1, BD 1.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. NEPA documentation, case-by-case where required. 2. BLM BMPs. 3. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies. 4. Develop and implement District Fire Suppression and Fire Rehabilitation Plan. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitor rehabilitation plan with water quality monitoring on those streams being impacted, 10-12 times/year. - Photo trend, annually in select areas.



Pauline
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Seneca
Sorrento
Camp Cr
Twelvemile
Delintment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Emigrant
Bulk
Hampton
Silver
Riley
Burns
Sage Hen Creek
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Silver Lake
Wagonbire Mtn
Wagonbire
DISTRICT
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
Horse Mtn
Juniper Mtn
Wilson Butte
H A R N
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
DISTRICT
DISTRICT
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
A
B
E



Water Quality Segments

[A] Water Quality Areas

A-Silver Cr., Rough Cr., Nicoll Cr., Sawmill Cr., Wickiup Cr., Claw Cr., Dairy Cr., and Tributaries

B-Silvies River, Poison Cr., Myrtle Cr., Hay Cr., Yellowjacket Cr., Emigrant Cr., and Tributaries

C-Prater Cr., Rattlesnake Cr., Cow Cr., Pine Cr., and Tributaries

D-Malheur River, Cottonwood Cr., Stinkingwater Cr., and Tributaries

E-S. Fk. Malheur R., Coleman Cr., Stinkingwater Cr., Crane Cr., Alder Cr., and Tributaries

F-Riddle Cr., Deep Cr., Smyth Cr., and Tributaries

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP WQ-1
WATER QUALITY

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WQ 1.11: Restrict prescribed fire treatment within 1 mile of perennial water, to less than 20 percent of the land area in that particular subbasin, in any one year. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: SM 1.2, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, AH 1.11, R 2.10, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Develop NEPA documentation on prescribed burns. 2. Implement conditional suppression techniques. 3. Develop a Fire Rehabilitation Plan on wildfires as needed. **Monitoring Needs:** - To be developed on a case-by-case basis. - Photo trend, annually in select areas.
WQ 1.12: Implement streambank stabilization projects on streams with less than 90 percent stable streambanks, especially where healing has not occurred within 5 years of a change in the grazing system or livestock removal. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WHB 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.6, AH 1.9, R 2.10, BD 1.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Develop necessary NEPA documentation on proposed projects. 2. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies. 3. Project identification and funding through AWP. **Monitoring Needs:** - Photo trend on unstable banks annually after change in grazing system or livestock removal. - Water quality to identify project impacts on aquatic ecosystem, 10-12 times/year.

WQ 2: Protect or enhance groundwater quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by DEQ.

Rationale: The Oregon Legislature passed the Groundwater Protection Act of 1989 which requires State agencies to coordinate groundwater protection, conservation, and restoration practices. DEQ has adopted Statewide Groundwater Quality Protection Rules that provide the strategy for dealing with groundwater contamination. The BLM will coordinate and cooperate fully with DEQ implementation of these procedures.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WQ 2.1: Cooperate with appropriate State agencies in development and implementation of groundwater monitoring and protection processes. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: WQ 1.3, SM 2.2, V 1.3, WL 5.2, WL 5.3, WL 7.17, EM 2.1, HM 1.1, HM 1.2.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Assist DEQ with implementation of the Groundwater Protection Act of 1989. 2. Coordinate with affected interests and pertinent State and Federal agencies. **Monitoring Needs:** - To be developed in conjunction with DEQ.

Table 2.1. Surface Water and Aquatic Habitat Condition and Trend in the Resource Area

Stream Name	Allotment	Cat.	Miles	WQ Condition	WQ Trend	AH Condition	AH Trend	Comments
Devine Creek	Unallotted	N/A	3.00	Fair	Static	Good	Static	Runoff From Highway 395
Poison Creek	Lone Pine	I	0.25	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Silvies River	Silvies	M	0.20	Poor	Static	Poor	Static	Upstream Impacts
	Silvies River	M	1.50	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Silvies Meadow	M	0.50	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Silvies Canyon	M	2.25	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Landing Creek	Silvies Meadow	M	0.25	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Intermittent (Subs) with Isolated Pools, Temp, Silt, Logging, Grazing
	East Silvies	M	0.75	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Intermittent (Subs) with Isolated Pools, Temp, Silt, Logging, Grazing
	Landing Creek	M	3.00	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Intermittent (Subs) with Isolated Pools, Temp, Silt, Logging, Grazing
Hay Creek	Hay Creek	I	2.00	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Logging
Silver Creek	Packsaddle	I	1.10	Poor	Static	Good	Static	Silt, Large Bedload, Upstream Impacts Forest
	Claw Creek	I	2.00	Poor	Declining	Fair	Declining	Silt, Livestock
		I	0.45	Poor	Improving	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Excluded 1987
	Dry Lake	I	1.50	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Upper Valley	M	1.10	Poor	Declining	Fair	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Claw Creek	Upper Valley	M	0.25	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Claw Creek	I	2.30	Poor	Declining	Fair	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Wickiup Creek	Packsaddle	I	0.25	Poor	Static	Poor	Improving	Silt, Temp, Upstream Impacts from Forest
		I	1.00	Fair	Improving	Fair	Improving	Temp, Silt, Grazing System Working
Mineral Canyon	Packsaddle	I	0.60	Poor	Static	Poor	Static	Silt, Temp, Past Logging
Dairy Creek	Claw Creek	I	1.20	Poor	Declining	Fair	Declining	Silt, Livestock, Upstream Impacts
Sawmill Creek	Upper Valley	M	0.75	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Rough Creek	Claw Creek	I	0.25	Poor	Static	Poor	Static	Silt, Temp, Livestock, Excluded in 1987
		I	0.75	Poor	Improving	Poor	Improving	Silt, Temp, Livestock, Excluded in 1987
Nicoll Creek	Dry Lake	I	0.75	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Silt, Temp, Watershed Impacts from Logging and Grazing
Skull Creek	Hotchkiss	C	0.50	Fair	Declining	Fair	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Skull Creek	M	3.50	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Yellow Jacket Cr.	Hay Creek	I	0.40	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Silt, Temp, Upstream Impacts from Forest
Beaver Dam Cr.	Sawtooth (MNF)	M	0.30	Fair	Improving	Fair	Improving	Silt, Temp, Upstream Impacts from Forest
Emigrant Creek	Emigrant Creek	C	0.50	Fair	Declining	Good	Declining	Silt, Upstream Impacts from Cattle and Logging
	Hay Creek	I	1.00	?	?	?	?	
	Sawtooth(MNR)	M	0.20	?	?	?	?	
Spring Creek	Spring Creek	M	0.50	?	?	?	?	
Varien Creek	Varien Canyon	C	0.40	?	?	?	?	
Alder Creek	Alder Creek	I	4.80	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock

Table 2.1. Surface Water and Aquatic Habitat Condition and Trend in the Resource Area (continued)

Stream Name	Allotment	Cat.	Miles	WQ Condition	WQ Trend	AH Condition	AH Trend	Comments
Bluebucket Creek	Moffet Table	I	1.60	Poor	Declining	Fair	Static	Temp, Silt, Livestock
		I	1.30	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Logging
Coleman Creek	Alder Creek	I	3.35	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
		I	2.35	Fair	Declining	Fair	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Coleman Creek	M	0.25	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Cottonwood Creek	Cottonwood Creek	M	0.50	Poor	Improving	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Excluded
		M	1.35	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Lee Creek	Moffet Table	I	0.30	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
M.F. Malheur R.	River	I	0.80	Poor	Improving	Fair	Improving	Temp, Silt, TDS, Irrigation, Livestock Grazing System Working
	Moffet Table	I	2.30	Fair	Static	Fair	Declining	Drains Essentially Roadless Area
Paul Creek	Riddle Mountain	I	0.60	Fair	Improving	Fair	Improving	Temp, Silt, Excluded in 1981
		I	0.30	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Deep Creek	Deep Creek	M	1.30	Poor	Static	Good	Static	High in Drainage, Poor Cattle Access
S.F. Malheur R.	Venator	I	1.25	Poor	Static	Poor	Static	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Natural
	Stockade	C	1.35	Poor	Static	Poor	Static	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Natural
Rattlesnake Creek	Camp Harney	M	1.00	Poor	Static	Fair	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock (Forest), Grazing System Working
		M	1.70	Fair	Improving	Fair	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock (Forest), Grazing System Working
Stinkingwater Cr.	Dawson Butte	I	0.75	Poor	Improving	Fair	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock (Private), System Working When Followed
		I	0.50	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock (Private), System Working When Followed
	Stinkingwater	I	1.25	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Mountain	I	0.50	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
		I	1.00	Fair	Declining	Fair	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
		I	0.60	Fair	Declining	Good	Static	Silt, Livestock (Upstream Watershed)
Smyth Creek	Smyth Creek	I	2.30	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
		I	1.50	Poor	Declining	Fair	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Partial Livestock Exclusion
		I	0.40	Fair	Static	Good	Static	High in Drainage; Poor Cattle Access
Warm Springs Cr.	Buck Mountain	M	3.00	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Mountain	I	3.00	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Texaco Basin	M	1.00	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Coyote Creek	Riddle Mountain	I	2.00	Poor	Improving	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Riparian
	Riddle Coyote	I	2.20	Poor		Poor	Improving	Pasture 1998
Coffeepot Creek	Camp Harney	M	0.75	Fair	Static	Fair	Static	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Upstream Impacts from Forest
Newell Creek	Lamb Ranch FFR	M	3.50	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Little Pine Creek	Pine Creek	I	3.50	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Warm Springs Creek	Mill Gulch	M	1.25	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Mule Creek	Mule Creek	I	2.00	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock

Table 2.1. Surface Water and Aquatic Habitat Condition and Trend in the Resource Area (continued)

Stream Name	Allotment	Cat.	Miles	WQ Condition	WQ Trend	AH Condition	AH Trend	Comments
Crane Creek	Alder Creek	I	5.25	Fair	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Buzzard Creek	W. Warm Springs	I	1.50	Poor	Static	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
		I	0.50	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Flat Creek	Silvies	M	0.40	Fair	Static	Fair	Static	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Mountain Creek	Silvies	M	0.50	Poor	Static	Fair	Static	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Natural
Poison Creek	Silvies	M	0.25	Poor	Static	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Natural
	Poison Creek	C	0.25	Poor	Static	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Natural
East Creek	East Cr-Pine Hill	I	0.75	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Dog Creek	Silvies	M	0.75	?	?	?	?	
Mill Creek	Camp Harney	M	2.50	?	?	?	?	
Cow Creek	Cow Creek	I	0.50	?	?	?	?	
Little Muddy Cr.	Little Muddy Cr.	M	1.50	?	?	?	?	
Mahon Creek	Mahon Creek	M	1.50	?	?	?	?	
Swamp Creek	Kiger	I	0.50	?	?	?	?	
	Smyth Creek	I	1.50	?	?	?	?	
Riddle Creek	Unallotted		0.50	?	?	?	?	
	Riddle Mountain	I	1.20	Poor	Static	Good	Static	Rip. pasture 1988
	Happy Valley	I	2.00	Poor	Declining	Fair	Declining	
	Riddle Coyote	I	3.30	?	?	Fair	Static	
	Hamilton Ind.	I	2.50	?	?	?	?	
	Dry Lake	M	0.75	?	?	?	?	
Prather Creek	Prather Creek	M	1.50	?	?	?	?	
	Devine Ridge	M	4.00	?	?	?	?	

Notes: ***Criteria for Evaluating Water Quality and Aquatic Habitat***

Water quality and aquatic habitat data were routinely collected from stations established to identify current conditions, impacts of present management and improvements associated with changes in management on water quality and aquatic habitat condition. All streams were surveyed by experienced biologists using standard physical and biological stream survey methodology.

Water quality data, collected by Bureau biologists, were evaluated in conjunction with DEQ information on nonpoint-source assessment of waters within the Three Rivers RA. Standards for collection and evaluation of water quality data were developed by Federal action under the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended. Data were gathered and evaluated on water chemistry, temperature, turbidity and discharge. Water quality condition ratings were based on thresholds established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and DEQ for beneficial uses of waters. Each stream was evaluated against its own potential. The Oregon Statewide Assessment of Nonpoint Sources of Water Pollution, published by DEQ in 1988, ranked stream condition as severe, moderate or with no problem. For consistency with other BLM data, the Three Rivers planning team converted DEQ rankings into poor, fair, good or excellent condition, respectively, when using these data in the PRMP/FEIS.

Aquatic habitat data were collected from predetermined monitoring stations where management actions to protect or enhance aquatic resources were in place or under consideration. Parameters examined included percent stream shaded; vegetation composition, vigor and abundance; intensity of livestock use within the riparian zone; and extent of grazing use on riparian species. Additional data were collected on streambank stability, extent of gullying, quality and quantity of spawning gravel, pool quality, pool-riffle ratios, instream cover, and aquatic invertebrate and fish population composition, distribution and abundance.

Table 2.1. Surface Water and Aquatic Habitat Condition and Trend in the Resource Area (continued)

A good stream reach requires more than 65 percent shading from overstory woody and herbaceous species, and water quality condition exceeding DEQ thresholds for beneficial uses of water. Generally, characteristics used in rating aquatic habitat condition were adapted from Bowen, et al., 1979 and Binns, 1982. They are:

Excellent Condition

Shading and streambank cover exceeding 80 percent of the potential for healthy, mature riparian cover with both understory and woody shade- providing species (if appropriate) with a mixture of age classes; more than 90 percent of streambanks stable; water temperatures rarely exceeding 70 °F during midday in the summer, with diurnal fluctuations of less than 18 °F; pH of 6.5 to 9.0 and more than 75 percent of total riffle-rubble area free of siltation less than .03 inch in size; instream cover available over at least 50 percent of the total stream area (rocks, turbulent water in pools or riffles, debris, tree roots, overhanging banks or aquatic vegetation); and overhanging vegetation not more than 2 feet above the water surface covering more than 50 percent of the streambanks.

Good Condition

Shading and streambank cover of 65 to 80 percent of the potential for healthy, mature riparian zone with both understory and woody shade- providing species reduced from Excellent Condition habitat; 80 to 90 percent of streambanks stable; water temperatures rarely exceeding 74 °F during midday in the summer, with diurnal fluctuations of 18 to 24 °F; pH of 6.5 to 9.0 and 65 percent of total riffle-rubble area free of siltation less than 0.03 inch in size; instream cover available over 40 to 50 percent of the total stream area, and overhanging vegetation over 40 to 50 percent of the streambanks.

Fair Condition

Shading and streambank cover of 40 to 65 percent of the potential for healthy, mature riparian zone with plant species noticeably reduced in diversity; 50 to 80 percent of streambanks stable; water temperatures commonly exceed 74 °F during midday during summer but rarely exceed 78 °F, with diurnal fluctuations of 24 to 28 °F; pH of 6.0 to 9.0 and 50 to 65 percent of total riffle-rubble area free of siltation less than 0.03 inch in size; instream cover available over 25 to 40 percent of the total stream area, and overhanging vegetation over 25 to 40 percent of the streambanks.

Poor Condition

Shading and streambank cover less than 40 percent of the potential for healthy, mature riparian zone with typical riparian plant species greatly reduced or missing; less than 50 percent of streambanks stable; water temperatures often exceed 78 °F, with diurnal fluctuation of 30 to 35 °F; pH of 4.5 to 10.0 and less than 50 percent of total riffle-rubble area free from siltation less than 0.03 inch in size; instream cover available over less than 25 percent of the total stream area, and overhanging vegetation over less than 25 percent of the streambanks.

Soil Management

Objective and Rationale

SM 1: Prevent deterioration of soil resources by ensuring that BLM-administered lands are in stable or upward observed apparent trend categories as outlined in "Rangeland Monitoring in Oregon and Washington" BLM Handbook H1734-2.

Rationale: Protection of soil resources ensures continued biologic productivity and prevention of Federal land degradation.

Allocation/Management Action

SM 1.1: Modify surface management practices (livestock grazing, off-road vehicle use, forest management, etc.) on areas with a downward-observed apparent trend or specific soil problems such as active headcutting or gullying (Appendix 9 for areas of currently known specific soil problems).

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: AQ 1.3, WQ 1.12, WQ 2.1, SM 2.1, F 1.2, F 1.3, F 2.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.4, WHB 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL 4.1, WL 5.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 6.6, WL 7.5, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.20, WL 7.27, AH 1.1, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.7, AH 1.9, R 2.1, R 2.12, CR 1.2, LR 3.1, LR 5.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: R 2.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory soils and current erosion conditions and establish watershed monitoring stations on a priority basis.
2. Incorporate soil management objectives into rangeland monitoring and evaluation procedures.
3. Adjust off-road vehicle plan to reflect soil management objectives.
4. Follow State of Oregon's General Best Forest Management Practices as outlined in Appendix 1.

Monitoring Needs:

- Soil inventory is in progress.
- Observed apparent trend evaluation will combine soil and vegetation elements as outlined in "Rangeland Monitoring in Oregon and Washington."
- Specific soil problems, such as active headcutting or gullying will be noted, with locations, on the forms.
- Photographs will be taken of specific soil problems annually to facilitate tracking condition through time.
- Observed apparent trend will be done a minimum of once every 5 years on I allotments and a minimum of once very 10 years on M and C allotments.

SM 1.2: Rehabilitate burned areas where erosion hazard is high and/or natural revegetation potential is low.

Decision Class: 3

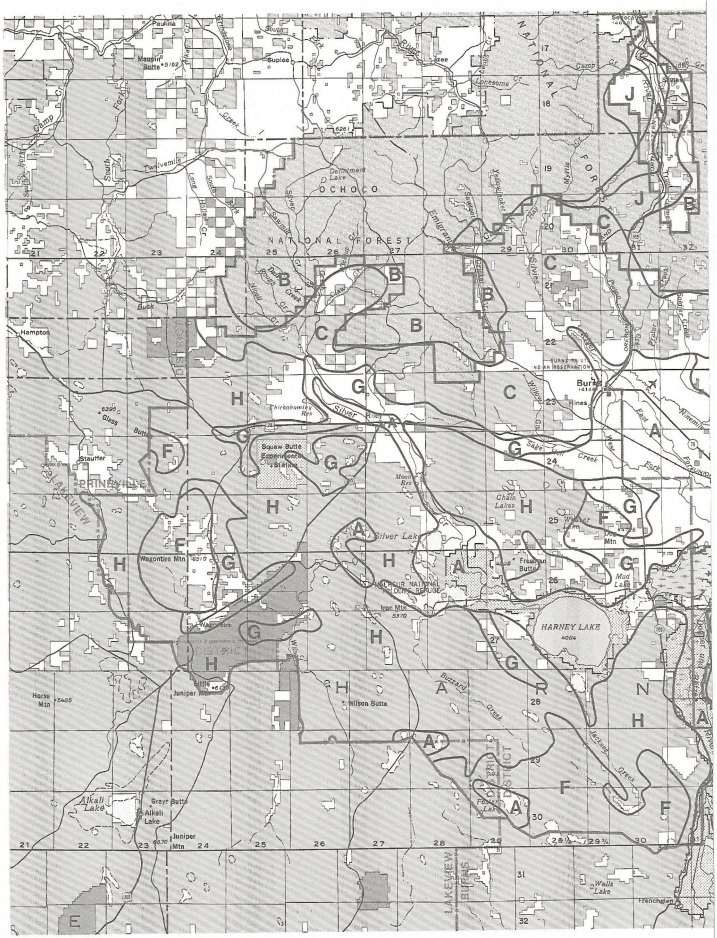
Supported By: WQ 1.10, WQ 1.11, WQ 2.1, SM 2.2, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 7.10, AH 1.10, AH 1.11.

Procedures to Implement:

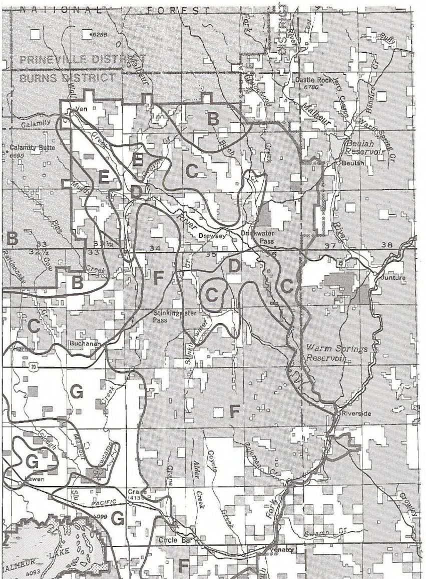
1. Write an EA on each fire when rehabilitation is necessary.
2. Methods to protect soil resources (seeding, contour furrowing, etc.) will be designed on a site-specific basis.

Monitoring Needs:

- Sites should be monitored at least annually until stabilized.
- Erosion problems such as rilling, headcutting and gullying will be noted with location and photographs.
- Once the site has stabilized, observed apparent trend will be completed a minimum of once every 5 years on I allotments and a minimum of once very 10 years on M and C allotments.



Paulina
Maupin Butte
Buples
Tree
Cocoanne
Camp
Twelvemile
Lone
South Fork
Dennimore Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Emigrant
Yellowjacket
Myrtle
Hampton
Bucks
Burns
Hines
Silver
Ironhouse Res
Squaw Butte
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Wagontire Mtn
Wagontire
Silver Lake
Chain Lakes
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
HARNEY LAKE
Iron Mtn
Horse Mtn
Juniper Mtn
Wilson Butte
Alkali Lake
Gray Butte
Juniper Mtn
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW
BURNS



A-AQUIC FRIGID AND CRYIC SOILS OF BASINS AND VALLEYS.

B-XERIC FRIGID SOILS ON FORESTED MOUNTAINS AND PLATEAUS.

C-XERIC FRIGID SOILS ON GRASS-SHRUB UPLANDS.

D-XERIC/ARIDIC MESIC SOILS ON TERRACES AND FLOODPLAINS.

E-XERIC/ARIDIC MESIC SOILS ON GRASS-SHRUB UPLANDS.

F-XERIC/ARIDIC FRIGID SOILS ON GRASS-SHRUB UPLANDS.

G-ARIDIC/XERIC FRIGID SOILS ON TERRACES AND IN BASINS.

H-ARIDIC/XERIC FRIGID SOILS ON PLATEAUS AND UPLANDS.

I-LAVA FLOWS

J-XERIC FRIGID SOILS ON TERRACES AND FLOODPLAINS.

NOTE: This general soils map is not designed to show the kind of soil on a specific site. A site inspection is required to best evaluate specific soils and land capabilities.

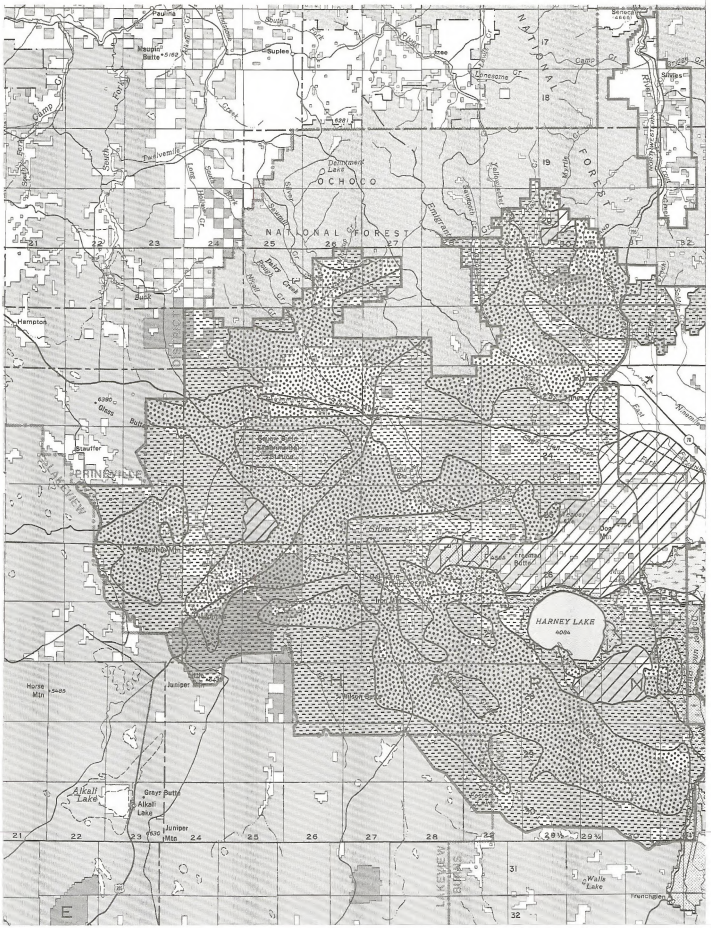
COMPILED FROM: USDA-SCS, General Soils Map, State of Oregon, 1986

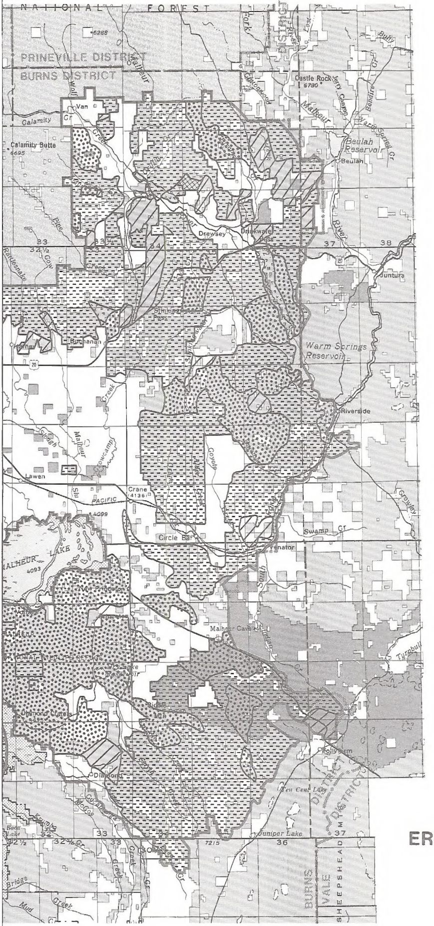
10 0 10 MILES

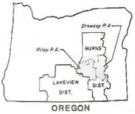
N

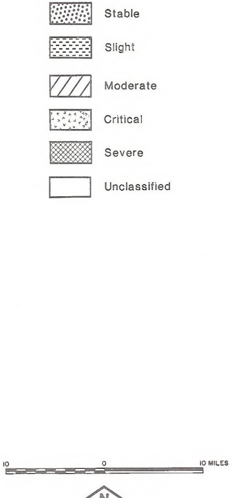
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP S-1
GENERAL SOILS


Paulina
Suplee
Prineville
Ochoco Reservoir
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Hampton
Bend
Glass Butte
Brothers
Lakeview
Fort Rock
Christmas Valley
Silver Lake
Chemult
Crescent
Gilchrist
Sunriver
La Pine
Redmond
Sisters
Camp Sherman
Metolius
Madras
Culver
Terrebonne
Tumalo
Alfalfa
Powell Butte
Millican
Pilot Butte
Deschutes
Crooked
Ochoco
Mill Creek
Wildcat
Twelvemile
Dairy
Beaver
Fox
Paulina Creek
Paulina Peak
Big Summit Prairie
Ochoco Divide
Ochoco Summit
Prineville Reservoir
Haystack Reservoir
Lake Billy Chinook
Round Butte Reservoir
Crooked River
Deschutes River
Metolius River
Squaw Creek
Whychus Creek
Tumalo Creek
Tumalo Reservoir
Dry Creek
Bear Creek
Indian Ford Creek
Shitike Creek
Willow Creek
Trout Creek
Buckaroo Trail
Cline Buttes
Cline Falls
Redmond Airport
Redmond Municipal Airport
Juniper Butte
Juniper Mtn
Dry Mtn
Grizzly Mtn
Horse Mtn
Gray Butte
Alkali Lake
Walker Basin
Walker Rim
Walker Mtn
Walker Butte
Walker Range
Walker Creek
Walker Valley
Walker Lake
Harney Lake
Trunchbull
Trunchbull Springs
Stauffer
Fossil Springs
Fossil Creek
Paisley
Summer Lake
Silver Lake
Chemult
Crescent
Gilchrist
Sunriver
La Pine
Redmond
Sisters
Camp Sherman
Metolius
Madras
Culver
Terrebonne
Tumalo
Alfalfa
Powell Butte
Millican
Pilot Butte
Deschutes
Crooked
Ochoco
Mill Creek
Wildcat
Twelvemile
Dairy
Beaver
Fox
Paulina Creek
Paulina Peak
Big Summit Prairie
Ochoco Divide
Ochoco Summit
Prineville Reservoir
Haystack Reservoir
Lake Billy Chinook
Round Butte Reservoir
Crooked River
Deschutes River
Metolius River
Squaw Creek
Whychus Creek
Tumalo Creek
Tumalo Reservoir
Dry Creek
Bear Creek
Indian Ford Creek
Shitike Creek
Willow Creek
Trout Creek
Buckaroo Trail
Cline Buttes
Cline Falls
Redmond Airport
Redmond Municipal Airport
Juniper Butte
Juniper Mtn
Dry Mtn
Grizzly Mtn
Horse Mtn
Gray Butte
Alkali Lake
Walker Basin
Walker Rim
Walker Mtn
Walker Butte
Walker Range
Walker Creek
Walker Valley
Walker Lake
Harney Lake
Trunchbull
Trunchbull Springs
Stauffer
Fossil Springs
Fossil Creek
Paisley
Summer Lake
Silver Lake







U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP S-2
EROSION CONDITION CLASSES
(Soil Surface Factors)

Objective and Rationale

SM 2: Rehabilitate areas with specific localized soil erosion problems and reduce accelerated (human influenced) sediment delivery to fluvial systems.

Rationale: Reduction of upland erosion and sediment delivery to fluvial systems can be correlated with improved water quality and aquatic habitat. Rehabilitation of localized erosion problems will improve and protect biologic productivity on uplands.

Allocation/Management Action

SM 2.1: Rehabilitate headcuts and gullies on watershed uplands where modification of management practices alone do not facilitate stabilization of erosion concerns. (See Table 2.2 for a list of possible methods.)

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, WQ 1.6, WQ 1.7, WQ 1.12, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 2.5, SSS 2.6, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.4, AH 1.5, AH 1.7, AH 1.8, AH 1.9, R 2.12, EM 2.1, LR 3.1, BD 1.3.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory and map areas of significant accelerated erosion.
2. Prepare an activity plan for proposed projects.
3. Watershed improvement projects will be designed on a site-specific basis.

Monitoring Needs:

- Photograph stations will be established on selected sites and retaken on a regular periodic basis to monitor rehabilitation progress.
- Watershed improvements will be inspected regularly and repairs or modifications made when needed to ensure effectiveness.
- Once rehabilitation has been achieved, observed apparent trend will be used to monitor erosion condition.

SM 2.2: Minimize erosion from roads, mines and other human activities by controlling runoff concentration and velocity.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.1, WQ 1.9, SM 1.2, WL 6.6, AH 1.1, AH 1.7, AH 1.9, AH 1.10, AH 1.11, R 2.1, CR 1.2, EM 2.1.

Constrained By: R 2.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Mitigations and stipulations in EA and approval document.

Monitoring Needs:

- Regular inspections and maintenance of mining activities to assure compliance with stipulations. Periodic inspection of other surface disturbing activities.

Table 2.2. Headcut and Gully Control Methods

- Check dams
- Erosion barriers in headcuts
  - Mulch
  - Straw bales
  - Erosion blankets
  - Sandbags
  - Rock
- Establishment of vegetation in gully
- Riprap
  - Rock
  - Juniper
- Dispersion of runoff above headcut or gully
  - Contour furrows
  - Log contouring
  - Vegetation
- Filling gullies and establishing vegetation

Forestry and Woodlands Program

Objective and Rationale

F 1: Manage the 7,722 acres of identified commercial forestland timber base for a nondeclining sustained yield.

Rationale: This type of management will allow harvesting of timber products while ensuring their perpetuity within the principles of multiple-use management (FLPMA-1976). Timber stand improvement projects as well as advertised and negotiated sales of forest products will continue to contribute to local demand for forest products.

Allocation/Management Action

F 1.1: Allocate 7,722 acres of forestland to the commercial forestland timber base (see Map F-1).

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.1.

Constrained By: WQ 1.9, LR 1.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. In effect upon approval of the RMP.

Monitoring Needs:

- N/A.

F 1.2: Allocate timber harvests for a long-term 10-year decadal harvest of 5.40 million board feet (MMBF) subject to Oregon Forest Practices Standards (Appendices1 and 2. See also Table 2.3, 10-year Timber Sale Plan).

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.9, SM 2.2, WL 6.6, AH 1.7, VRM 1.4, LR 2.6, LR 4.1.

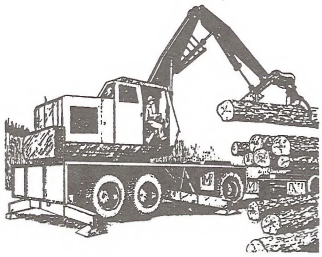
Constrained By: WQ 1.2, SM 1.1, SSS 3.1, AH 1.6, VRM 1.2, VRM 1.3, BD 1.5.

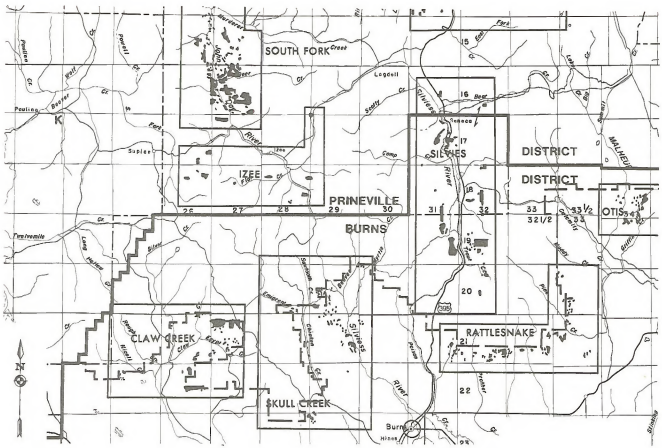
Procedures to Implement:

1. Plan for and offer an advertised timber sale once every 2-4 years.
2. Conduct site-specific EAs prior to approval of individual harvest actions.
3. Design harvest blocks to conform to Visual Resource Management (VRM) class standards.
4. Follow General Best Forest Management Practices, Appendix 1.
5. Precommercial thin an average of 53 acres of commercial forestland annually.

Monitoring Needs:

- As prescribed through Best Forest Management Practices.
- Prepare a report of progress annually.





LEGEND

Commercial Forest Base acreage as of 1989

OTIS — Timber Management Units as identified in the 1985 approved John Day Resource Management Plan

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BURN DISTRICT

April 1991
THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP F-1

EXISTING COMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS

SCALE
5 0 5 Miles

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
F 1.3: Allow commercial timber harvest meeting guidelines for stream protection in logging operations (Appendix 2), while retaining woody vegetation in a strip along each side of all perennial streams and all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows, which can significantly affect water quality. Buffer strips would be established as follows: **Slope of Land Adjacent to Source** — **Width of Buffer Strip On Each Bank** 0 - 40 percent — 100 ft. 40 - 50 percent — 125 ft. 50 - 60 percent — 145 ft. 60 - 70 percent — 165 ft. Geographic Reference: Commercial forestland, see Map F-1. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.3, SM 1.1, WL 6.4, WL 7.20, AH 1.6, R 2.10.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Timber sales shall be designed to conform to these standards. The design will be documented in the timber sale NEPA documentation and the timber sale contract. Standards will be enforced through contract administration. **Monitoring Needs:** - Post activity on-site reviews.
F 1.4: In an effort to support biodiverse resource management, maintain 30 to 60-acre blocks of big game cover so that approximately 40 percent of the forest treatment area remains suitable for big game thermal and hiding cover (no less than 15 percent of which shall be thermal cover) as defined in "Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests" (USDA-FS, Agriculture Handbook 553. 1979). Decision Class: 2 Supported By: V 1.1, WL 1.1, WL 7.9, BD 1.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Timber sales shall be designed on a case-by-case basis to conform to these standards. The design will be documented in the timber sale NEPA documentation and the timber sale contract. Standards will be enforced through contract administration. **Monitoring Needs:** - Post activity on-site reviews.
F 1.5: Exclude forest management activities within 660 feet of raptor nests, from March 1 through August 15, depending on specific needs of the species and the site. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WL 7.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Timber sales shall be designed on a case-by-case basis to conform to these standards. The design will be documented in the timber sale NEPA documentation and the timber sale contract. Standards will be enforced through contract administration. **Monitoring Needs:** - Post activity on-site reviews.
F 1.6: Retain nest trees and provide for perch trees within 660 feet of nest trees. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WL 7.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Timber sales shall be designed on a case-by-case basis to conform to these standards. The design will be documented in the timber sale NEPA documentation and the timber sale contract. Standards will be enforced through contract administration. **Monitoring Needs:** - Post activity on-site reviews.

Allocation/Management Action

F 1.7: Allocate 482 acres of commercial forestland as ponderosa pine old growth forest management areas (see Table 2.4 and Maps F-3 through F-6).

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: V 1.4, V 1.5, WL 7.21, WL 7.26, R 2.12, ACEC 1.5, BD 3.5, BD 3.8.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Remove four identified old growth forest areas (see Table 2.4, Part 2) from the commercial forestland timber base acreage.

Monitoring Needs:

- Publish the approved ROD for this RMP.

F 1.8: Develop fuel treatment plan for each timber sale in consultation and coordination with the District Fire Management Officer to:

1) Treat slash accumulations in excess of 10-12 tons per acre; and

2) Selectively treat slash accumulations of less than 10 tons per acre.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: FM 1.1, FM 2.1, FM 2.2

Constrained By: AQ 1.1, AQ 1.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Timber sales shall be designed to conform to these standards. The design will be documented in the timber sale NEPA documentation and the timber sale contract. Standards will be enforced through contract administration.

Monitoring Needs:

- Post activity on-site reviews.

Objective and Rationale

F 2: Manage approximately 50,000* acres of available productive noncommercial forestlands and woodlands for the enhancement of habitat diversity, minor forest products, watershed protection and rangeland productivity.

Rationale: Woodland species (primarily juniper woodlands) provide critical wildlife cover on winter ranges and minor woodlands products such as fuelwood, posts, poles, and ornamental foliage. However, heavy concentrations of juniper types have adverse effects on range condition, watershed condition and overall habitat diversity. Woodland management is required to ensure maintenance of beneficial woodland values while reducing the adverse effects of juniper concentrations.

* Until an intensive woodland inventory is completed, this figure, derived from District vegetation records, will be used for planning purposes.

Allocation/Management Action

F 2.1: Remove or thin selected concentrations of western juniper which adversely affect rangeland, watershed, wildlife habitat or other management objectives. Allocate the potential for woodland product harvests for a long-term 10-year decadal harvest of up to approximately 3.13 MMBF of firewood, post and pole material (625 cords).

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SM 1.1, GM 1.3, WHB 1.3, WL 7.12, FM 1.1, FM 2.1.

Constrained By: V 1.1, SSS 3.1, AH 1.11, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Site-specific NEPA documentation would be required prior to on-the-ground implementation of juniper control activities.
2. Establish woodland harvest areas within areas identified for prescribed burning.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitoring of juniper control activities will occur for each activity in order to ensure adherence to RMP management objectives.
- Annual monitoring of vegetal material (post, pole and firewood) permits.

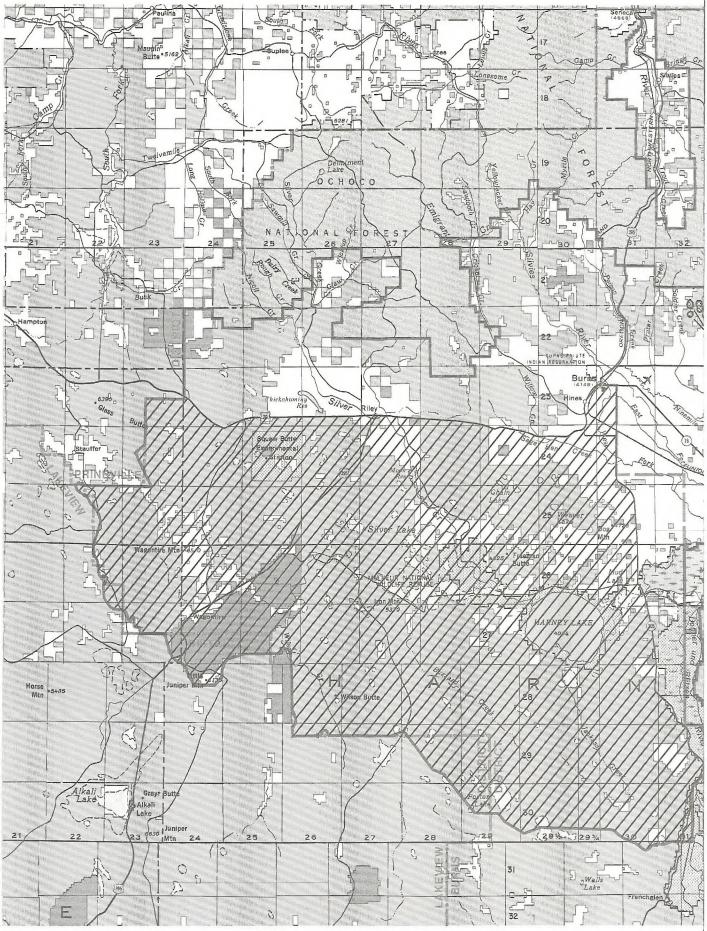
Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
F 2.2: Prohibit harvest of juniper foliage, fuelwood and posts and poles from big game winter range in the area south of U.S. Highway 20, west of Oregon Highway 205 (see Map F-2). Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WL 1.4, WL 2.3, WL 7.11, FM 1.1, FM 2.1. Constrained By: F 3.3, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Protect this geographic area by avoiding juniper control activity proposals. **Monitoring Needs:** - None required.

Objective and Rationale

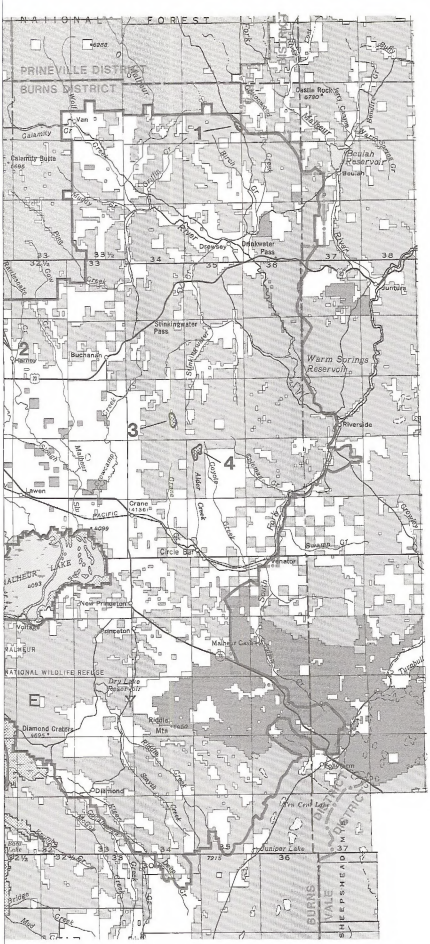
F 3: Meet public demands for minor forest products such as fuelwood, posts, poles, Christmas trees, vegetal materials, etc., consistent with other resource objectives.

Rationale: Occasionally, natural disasters (insects, disease, wildfire, etc.) may require the need for a forest management activity to dispose of or curtail the spread of the specific problem.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
F 3.1: Dispose of some heavy concentrations of standing dead material by use of sale permits. Leave some for the enhancement of other diverse resource values. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: FM 1.1, FM 2.1. Constrained By: F 2.2, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Site-specific analysis or NEPA documentation would be required to determine the need for individual or commercial sale permits. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitoring will occur for each activity in order to ensure adherence to NEPA documentation mitigations.
F 3.2: Dispose of selected dead and down material by use of sale permits and free use permits. Leave most for enhancement of other diverse resource values. Decision Class: 2 Constrained By: SM 1.1, F 2.2, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, WL 1.4, WL 7.10, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory/site exam. 2. Issue vegetal sale permits and/or free use permits before the threat of a disaster becomes apparent. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitor all forestland conditions in order to identify the potential disaster areas.
F 3.3: Dispose of live vegetal materials by use of permits for selected areas only. Decision Class: 2 Constrained By: SM 1.1, F 2.2.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory, site identification. 2. Site-specific NEPA documentation would be required prior to the issuance of sale permits for these products. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitoring will occur at each permit area in order to ensure adherence to NEPA documentation mitigations.



Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Lonesome
Camp
Twelvemile
Delmiment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Emigrant
Silver
Bulk
Hampton
Burns
Hines
Silver Riley
Stauffer
PRINCEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Wagontire
HARNEY LAKE
Juniper
Horse Mtn
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Juniper Mtn
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW
BURNS



Fuelwood Harvest Prohibited

Designated Fuelwood Harvest Areas

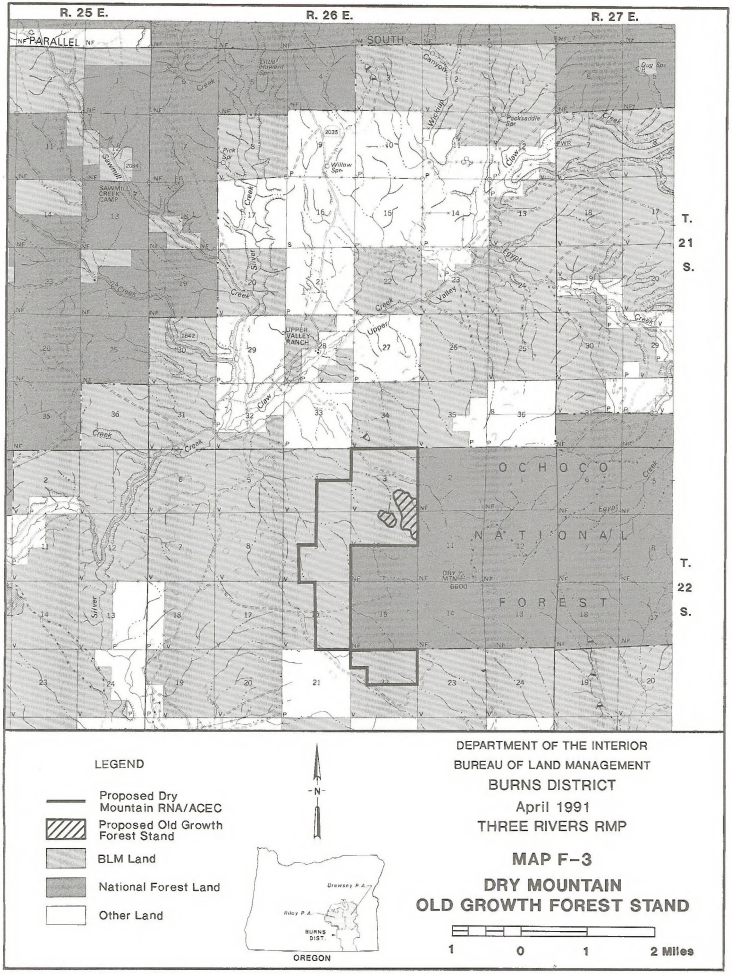
1. Squaw Creek Area
2. Mill Creek Area
3. Crow Camp Area
4. Alder Creek Area

10 0 10 MILES

N

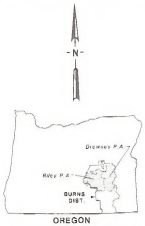
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP F-2
WOODLANDS


R. 25 E.
R. 26 E.
R. 27 E.
T. 21 S.
T. 22 S.
SOUTH
PARALLEL
OCHOCO
NATIONAL
FOREST
LEGEND
Proposed Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC
Proposed Old Growth Forest Stand
BLM Land
National Forest Land
Other Land
N
OREGON
Driftwood P.A.
Riley P.A.
BURNS DIST.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RMP
MAP F-3
DRY MOUNTAIN
OLD GROWTH FOREST STAND
1 0 1 2 Miles

LEGEND

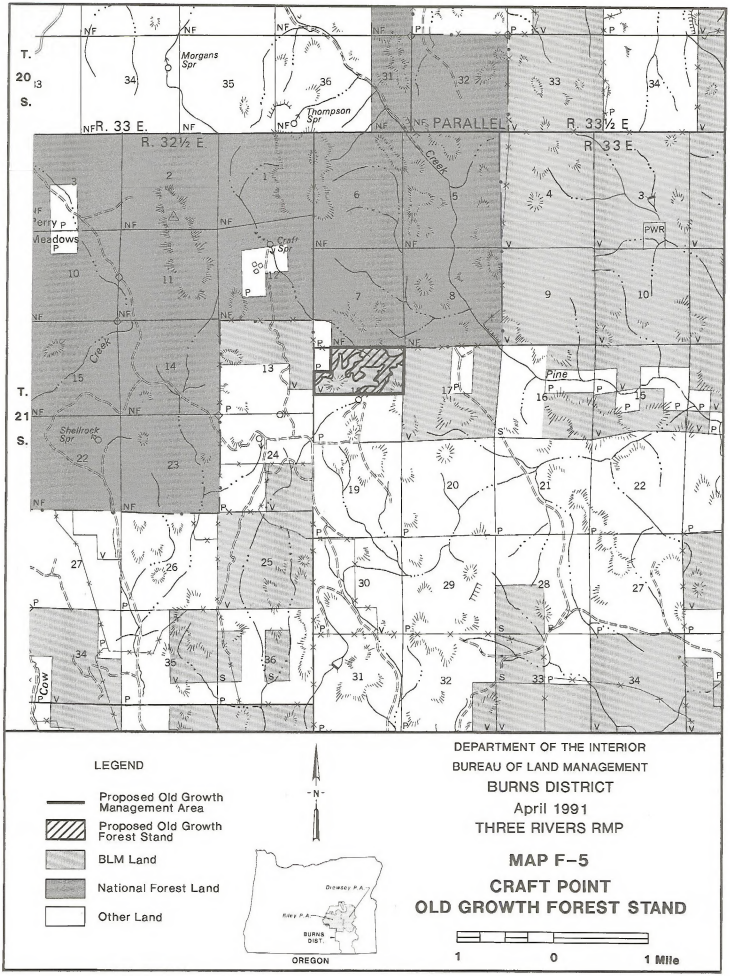
- Proposed Old Growth Management Area
- Proposed Old Growth Forest Stand
- BLM Land
- National Forest Land
- Other Land

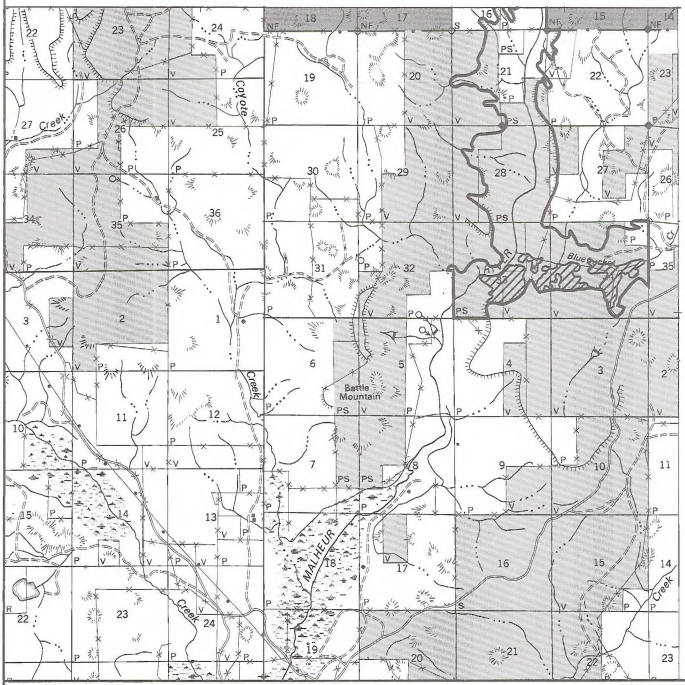


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP F-4
EMIGRANT CREEK
OLD GROWTH FOREST STAND

1 0 1 Mile


T. 20 S.
T. 21 S.
R. 33 E.
R. 32½ E.
R. 33½ E.
R. 33 E.
PARALLEL
Morgans Spr
Thompson Spr
Craft Spr
Shellrock Spr
Perry Meadows
Creek
Pine
Cow
PWR
LEGEND
Proposed Old Growth Management Area
Proposed Old Growth Forest Stand
BLM Land
National Forest Land
Other Land
N
Drewsey P.A.
Riley P.A.
BURNS DIST.
OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RMP
MAP F-5
CRAFT POINT
OLD GROWTH FOREST STAND
1
0
1 Mile



LEGEND

- Proposed Malheur River – Bluebucket Creek Wild River
- Proposed Old Growth Forest Stand
- BLM Land
- National Forest Land
- Other Land

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP F–6

BLUEBUCKET CREEK OLD GROWTH FOREST STAND

1 0 1 Mile

Table 2.3. Typical 10-Year Timber Sale Plan

Fiscal Year	Sale Name	Tract No.	Legal Description[1] T.	R.	Sec.	Quarter Sold	Estimated Volume (MMBF)	Approximate No. Acres
1991	Pine Springs Salvage	91-4	22S 23S 23S	29E 28E 29E	5,6,7,20 1 6	1st	1.510	388 sold
1993	South Silvies	93-1	20S	32E	10,21	3rd	.400	116 proposed
1995	Gus's Well	95-1	21S	27E	9,10	3rd	2.124	500 proposed
1999	Dry Mountain	99-1	22S	26E	22,23	3rd	.666	222 proposed
2001	Negotiated		Undetermined			4th	.700	200 proposed
					TOTALS:		5.400	1,426

[1]Actual sites volumes and acreages may differ based on revised inventories, timber markets, legal access, catastrophic events, etc.

Table 2.4. Part 1. Old Growth Ponderosa Pine Forest Stand Selection, Location and Justification

Part 1. Old Growth Ponderosa Pine Forest Stand Selection Criteria (for Three Rivers Planning Area)

1. Stand size should generally be not less than 40 contiguous acres.
2. Stand should consist of mature and overmature trees in the overstory and well into the mature growth stage. At least 15 trees per acre should exceed 20 inches DBH.
3. Stands usually contain a multilayered canopy and trees of two or more age classes. Total crown closure should exceed 50 percent.
4. Standing dead trees (snags) and a high level of down woody material should be present. Snags should average two or more per acre.
5. Evidence of herbaceous plants composed of grasses, sedges and forbs should be present.

Table 2.4. Part 2. Old Growth Ponderosa Pine Forest Stand Locations and Sizes

	Name	Legal Description	Acres
1.	Dry Mountain	T. 22 S., R. 26 E., Sec. 3, 10	180
2.	Emigrant Creek	T. 20 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 31	70
3.	Craft	T. 21 S., R. 33 E., Sec. 18	126
4.	Bluebucket	T. 18 S., R. 34 E., Sec. 33, 34	106
Total:			482

Table 2.4. Part 3. Old Growth Ponderosa Pine Forest Stand Justification

Due to this designation, forest management activities in these areas would not occur. Secondary management activities may be necessary if natural fuels accumulate to dangerous levels, thus threatening the existence of the old growth stand, or where vegetation manipulation is needed to maintain stand structure and species composition.

These stands are intended to provide habitat for a number of dependent wildlife species, such as the pileated woodpecker, flying squirrel, white headed woodpecker, as well as other nondependent species, both large and small. In addition, these stands are intended to provide for the enhancement of other diverse resources including water, fisheries, recreation, etc.

A multilayered canopy with shaded conditions and a large number of dead snags per acre are considered optimum for old growth habitat. Not all of these designated acres are currently in a suitable old growth condition. In time, these stands will become suitable and meet the definition of old growth ponderosa pine forest as defined in Table 2.4, Part 1.

Grazing Management Program

Objective and Rationale

GM 1: Resolve resource conflicts and concerns and achieve management objectives as identified, for each allotment in Appendix 9.

Rationale: The BLM is instructed to manage the public lands for multiple-use and sustained yield by the FLPMA and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA). Livestock grazing is identified as a major use of the public land and is to be conducted in a manner which will meet multiple-use and sustained yield objectives.

Allocation/Management Action

GM 1.1: Implement management practices to resolve conflicts and concerns and meet multiple-use objectives identified in Appendix 9, within 5 years of approval of the plan, on 57 I category allotments and within 10 years on 53 M category allotments (see Appendix 10 for allotment categorization).

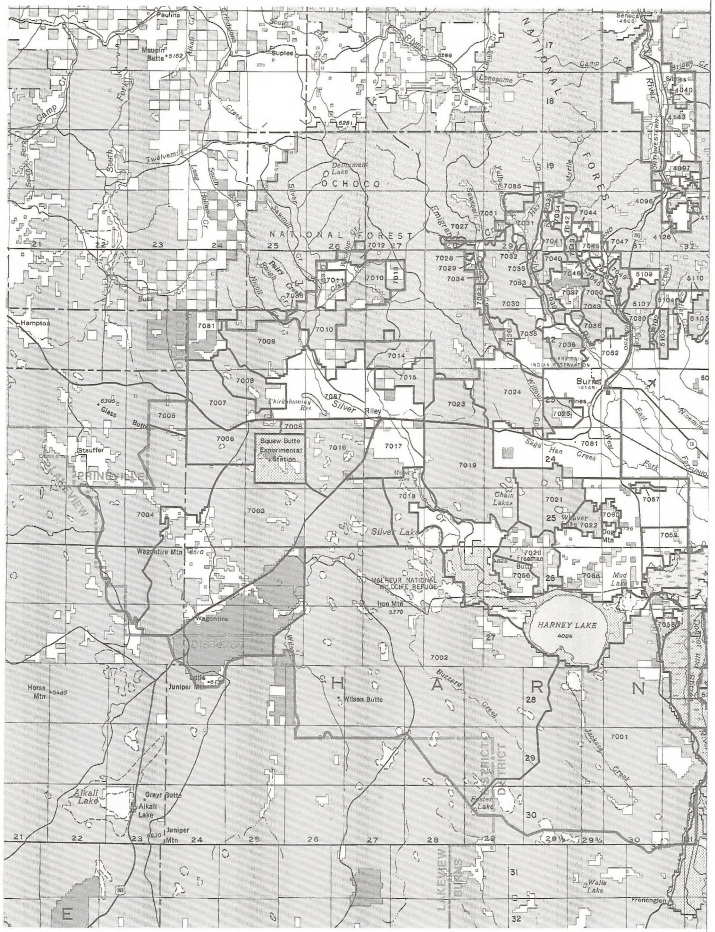
Decision Class: 2

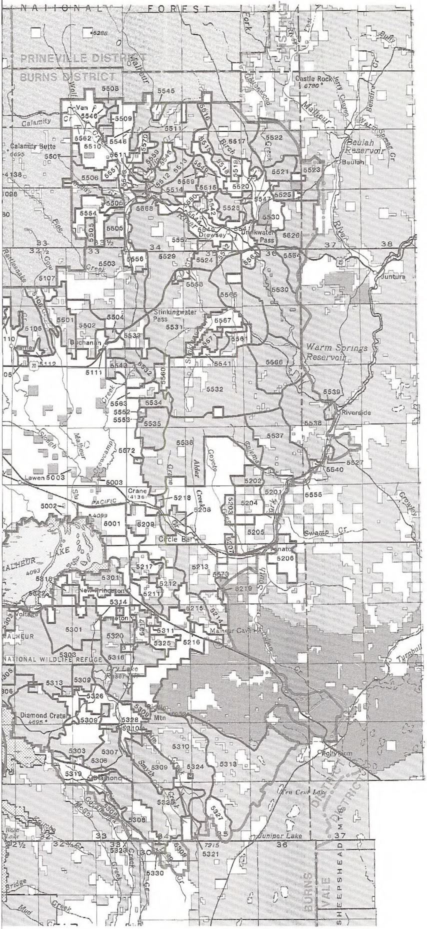
Supported By: WQ 1.3, SM 1.1, WHB 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, V 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.2, SSS 2.4, SSS 4.1, FM 2.1, WL 1.2, WL 2.1, WL 5.2, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 6.7, WL 7.4, WL 7.5, WL 7.6, WL 7.8, WL 7.15, WL 7.16, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.27, LR 1.1, LR 1.2, LR 1.3, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, R 2.12, ACEC 1.1, CR 2.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 3.1.

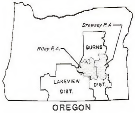
Procedures to Implement:

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

1. Develop, modify or revise AMPs or Coordinated Resource Management Plans (CRMPs) which identify allotment specific multiple-use management objectives and grazing systems. Prioritize allotments on the basis of the following criteria:
   - **Wildlife Habitat** — Considers the number of wildlife habitats present and potentials for improvement.
   - **Riparian/Wetlands** — Considers the amount of riparian/wetland habitat present, current conditions and management effectiveness in meeting aquatic habitat objectives.
   - **Fisheries** — Considers the amount of aquatic habitat present, habitat condition, water quality, and management effectiveness in meeting aquatic habitat objectives.
   - **Recreation** — Considers the amount and type (extensive or intensive) recreation use(s) present and management effectiveness for meeting recreation objectives.
   - **Wilderness Study Areas** — Considers presence or absence of WSA and management effectiveness in meeting IMP objectives.
   - **Wild and Scenic Rivers** — Considers presence or absence of nominated/designated river, river classification(s) (Wild, Scenic, Recreational or combination) and management effectiveness in meeting objectives for classification(s).
   - **Water Quality/Watersheds** — Considers the degree to DEQ water quality thresholds for established beneficial uses are being met.
   - **Wild Horses and Burros** — Considers the presence or absence of an active herd management area, condition of wild horse and burro habitat and management effectiveness for meeting wild horse and burro objectives.
   - **Listed Threatened or Endangered Species** — Considers presence or absence of T & E species habitat, stability of the species and management effectiveness for meeting listed species recovery or other management objectives.
   - **Special Status Species** — Considers presence or absence of Federal Candidate, Bureau sensitive or Assessment species; stability of species/habitat and management effectiveness in meeting special status species objectives.
   - **Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (including RNAs and ONAs)** — Considers presence or absence of ACEC and management effectiveness in meeting ACEC objectives
2. Evaluate monitoring data to identify the need for adjust-


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Supiee
Camp Creek
Twelvemile
Dominion Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Emigrant
Hampton
Burns
Silver Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Glass Butte
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
Wagontire Mtn
Wagontire
Silver Lake
Chain Lakes
Wilsonville
Mud Lake
HARNEY LAKE
Iron Mtn
Juniper Mtn
Horse Mtn
Wilson Butte
Buzzard Creek
Alkali Lake
Grayer Butte
Juniper Mtn
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
DISTRICT
H A R N
E





5314 Allotment Boundary and Number

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP RM-1
LIVESTOCK GRAZING ALLOTMENTS

ments in management practices and/or adjustments in level of grazing use, which may be necessary to meet management objectives.
3. NEPA documentation or decisions/agreements may be required to implement changes in grazing systems or level of grazing use.
4. CCC with permittees, affected interests, ODFW, USDA-FS, USFWS. Specific manual guidance for implementing this management action are located in Table 2.5.

Monitoring Needs:

- Range monitoring and evaluation will be done in accordance with the Oregon Monitoring Handbook and District Monitoring Plan. See Appendix 11.

GM 1.2: Establish an initial stocking level in the RA of 150,472 AUMs. Stocking levels will be reviewed and adjusted, if necessary and in accordance with the results of monitoring studies and allotment evaluations every 5 years for I category and every 10 years for M category allotments. See Appendix 9 for allotment specific initial stocking levels.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: SSS 2.1, WL 3.1, BD 1.3.

Constrained By: WQ 1.4, SM 1.1, WHB 1.3.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Evaluate monitoring data to identify the need for adjustments in management practices and/or adjustments in level of grazing use which may be necessary to meet multiple-use management objectives.
2. NEPA documentation or decisions/agreements may be required to implement changes in grazing systems or level of grazing use.
3. Consultation, cooperation and coordination (CCC) with permittees, affected interests, ODFW, USDA-FS, USFWS. Specific manual guidance for implementing this management action are located in Table 2.5.

Monitoring Needs:

- Range monitoring and evaluation will be done in accordance with Oregon Monitoring Handbook and District Monitoring Plan. See Appendix 11.

GM 1.3: Utilize rangeland improvements, as needed, to support achievement of multiple-use management objectives for each allotment as shown in Appendix 9 and Map RM-3. Range improvements will be constrained by the Standard Procedures and Design Elements shown in Appendix 12.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, FM 2.1, FM 2.2, F 2.1, WHB 1.3, WHB 2.4, SSS 4.1, V 1.2, WL 4.1, WL 5.1, WL 5.2, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 6.7, WL 7.5, WL 7.9, WL 7.14, WL 7.15, WL 7.16, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 2.1, R 2.12, VRM 1.4, BD 1.2, BD 1.3.

Constrained By: AQ 1.1, AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, WL 1.3, WL 1.5, WL 2.2, WL 7.7, WL 7.10, WQ 1.11, V 1.1, AH 1.11, VRM 1.1, VRM 1.2, VRM 1.3, CR 2.2, BD 1.1, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Projects will be designed to sustain or enhance overall multiple-use values within the project area.
2. Site-specific NEPA documentation will be prepared for each project or group of projects.
3. Site examinations will be performed to identify and protect or enhance sensitive resource values within potential project areas.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in NEPA documentation on individual projects.

Allocation/Management Action

GM 1.4: Designate approximately 1,683,550 acres as available for livestock grazing.

Exclude grazing from approximately 26,350 acres except where grazing livestock will benefit waterfowl or shorebird habitat or other wildlife values. See Map RM-2. These are:

Hatt Butte	80 ac.[1]
Windy Point	520 ac.
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC	640 ac.
Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC	17,056 ac.
Devine Canyon	480 ac.
South Narrows ACEC	160 ac.
Chickahominy Recreation Site	400 ac.
Radar Hill ORV Area	240 ac.
Hines Field	455 ac.
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Extn.	1,280 ac.[2]
Foster Flat RNA/ACEC	2,690 ac.[3]
Ryegrass Spring	320 ac.
Willow Reservoir	7 ac.
State Reservoir	6 ac.
Twin Springs Reservoir	18 ac.
Stinkingwater Pond No. 1	5 ac.
Stinkingwater Pond No. 2	5 ac.
Big Foot Reservoir	35 ac.
Sailoff Dikes	50 ac.
Lake-on-the-Trail	320 ac.
Dry Lake	780 ac.
Silver Creek Exclosure	100 ac.
Rough Creek Exclosure	450 ac.
Paul Creek Exclosure	60 ac.
Cottonwood Creek Exclosure	90 ac.
Greenspot Reservoir	5 ac.[4]
Charlie Smith Butte Reservoir	15 ac.[4]
Silver Lake Pond	60 ac.[4]
Total	26,327 ac.

[1]This exclusion included only the top of Hatt Butte.

[2]Excluded upon designation as an RNA/ACEC and completion of land exchange to acquire a 640-acre inholding.

[3]Excluded upon designation as an RNA/ACEC and completion of a perimeter fence.

[4]Excluded upon completion of exclosure fence.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, SM 1.1, V 1.3, V 1.4, SSS 2.4, WL 4.1, WL 4.2, WL 7.14, WL 7.15, WL 7.16, WL 7.22, WL 7.23, WL 7.24, WL 7.25, WL 7.28, AH 1.5, AH 1.7, R 1.1, R 1.2, R 1.4, R 2.10, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.2, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, BD 3.1, BD 3.2, BD 3.3, BD 3.4.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

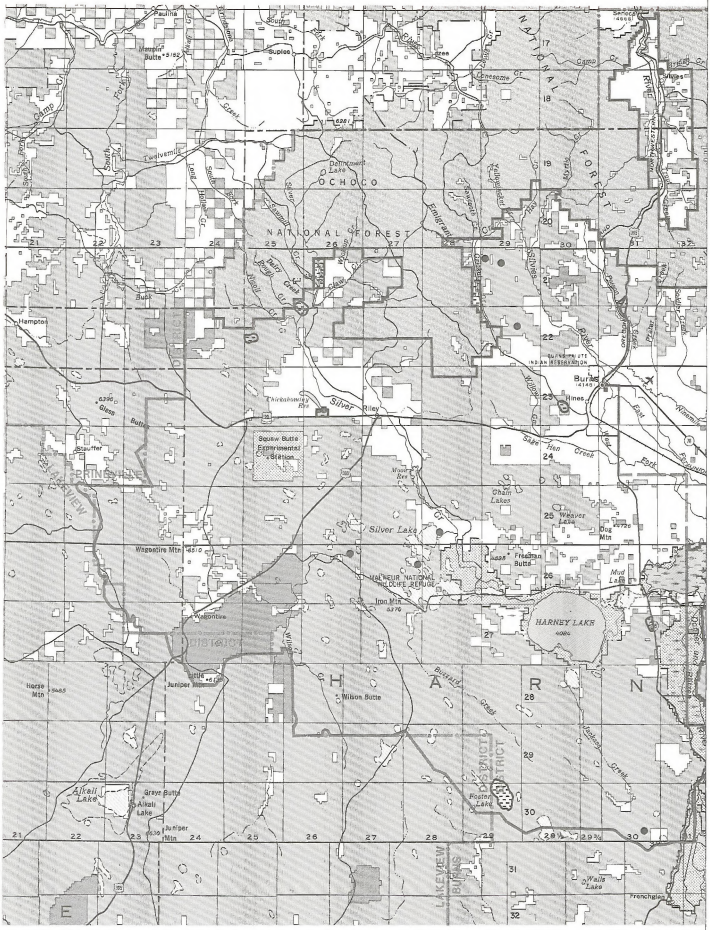
Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

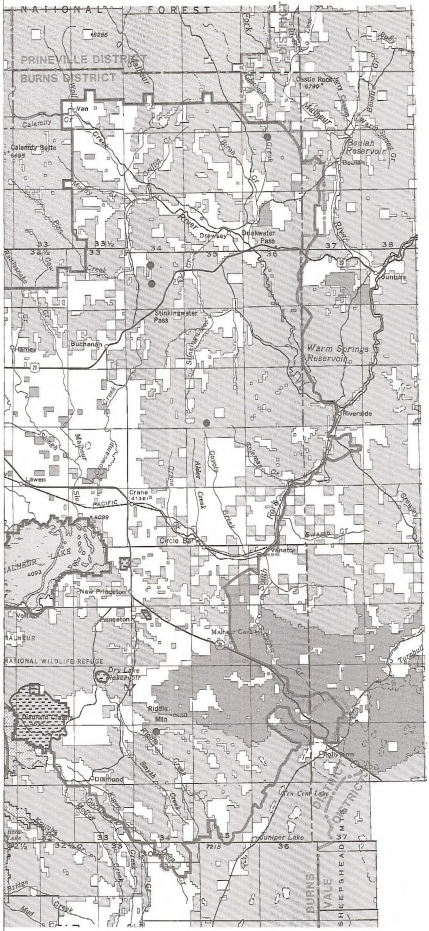
1. Grazing authorizations affected by exclusions may be cancelled, modified or suspended according to regulations and manual procedures.
2. Grazing authorizations may be issued to qualified applicants, in accordance with regulations and manual procedures, where site examinations determine that a grazing treatment would be beneficial.
3. CCC with permittees and other affected interests.

Monitoring Needs:

- Compliance checks and use supervision will be necessary to prevent unauthorized use.



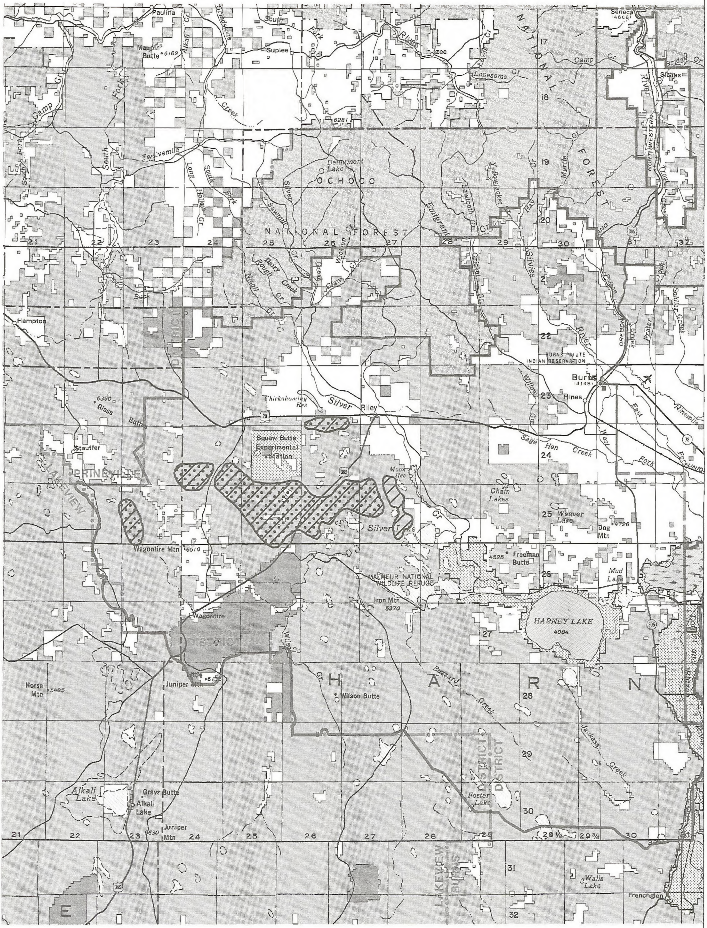
Paulina
Marsh Butte
Suplee
Lees
Camp Creek
Lonesome Cr
Seneca
Ripley
Camp Cr
Twelvemile
Delintment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Emigrant
Dairy Creek
Bull Cr
Clear Cr
Silvies
Bull Cr
Hampton
Burns
Hines
Silver Riley
Chickahominy Res
Glass Butte
Stauffer
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Mud Res
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Silver Lake
Wagonbire Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
HARNEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
Wagonbire
Horse Mtn
Juniper Butte
Wilson Butte
H A R N
Buzzard Creek
Jackson Creek
Alkali Lake
Grave Butte
Foster Lake
Juniper Mtn
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW
BURNS



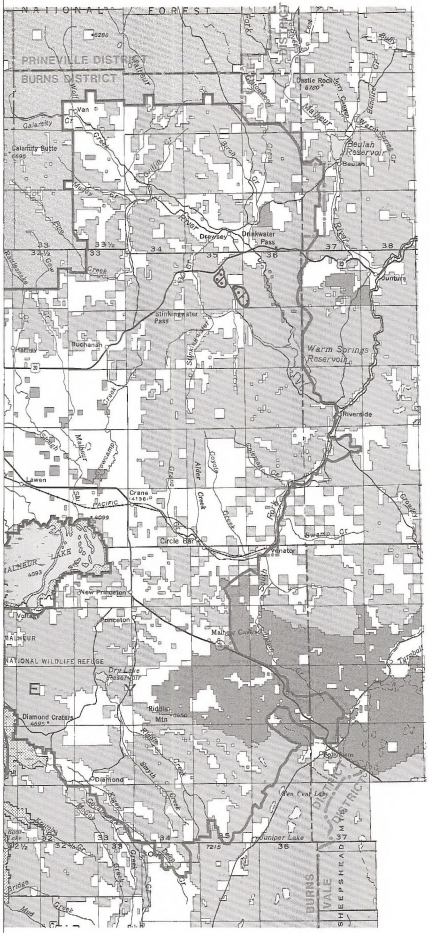
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP RM-2

AREAS EXCLUDED FROM LIVESTOCK GRAZING



Paulina
Maupin Butte 5162
Suplee
Izee
Seneca (4666)
Silvies
NATIONAL FOREST
OCHOCO
Delintment Lake
Twelvemile
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Hampton
Glass Butte
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
DISTRICT
Chickahominy Res
Silver Cr
Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Moon Res
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn 6510
Wagontire
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn 5370
BURNS PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION
Burns (4148)
Hines
Sage Hen Creek
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn 4726
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
HARNEY LAKE 4084
Little Juniper Mtn
Horse Mtn 5485
Wilson Butte
H A R N
Buzzard Creek
Jackass Creek
Foster Lake
DISTRICT
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Juniper Mtn
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
E



Vegetation Manipulation

Seeding

(Locations are approximate)

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP RM-3

POTENTIAL VEGETATION MANIPULATION & SEEDING

Table 2.5. Grazing Management Manual Guidance

Manual Sections	Manual Handbooks
4100 - Grazing Administration (Excl. of Alaska)	H-4010-1 - Range Management Records
4100 - Grazing Administration (Excl. of Alaska), Oregon Supplement	
4110 - Qualifications and Preference	H-4110-1 - Qualifications and Preference
4120 - Grazing Management	H-4120-1 - Grazing Management
4130 - Authorizing Grazing Use	H-4130-1 - Authorizing Grazing Use
4150 - Unauthorized Grazing Use	H-4150-1 - Unauthorized Grazing Use
4160 - Administrative Remedies	H-4160-1 - Administrative Remedies
4400 - Rangeland Inventory, Monitoring, and Evaluation	H-4400-1 - Rangeland Monitoring and Evaluation
4410 - Ecological Site Inventory	H-4410-1 - National Range Handbook H-1734-2 - Rangeland Monitoring Handbook Oregon Supplement
1740 - Renewable Resource Improvements and	H-1740-1 -Renewable Resource Improvement and Treatment Guidelines and Treatments Procedures
1741 - Renewable Resource Improvements and Treatments	H-1741-1 - Fencing H-1741-2 - Water Developments
1742 - Emergency Fire Rehabilitation	H-1742-1 - Emergency Fire Rehabilitation
1743 - Renewable Resource Investment Analysis	H-1743-1 -Resource Investment Analysis User Handbook for the SageRam Computer Program

Technical References

TR-4400-1 - Rangeland Monitoring: Planning for Monitoring

TR-4400-2 - Rangeland Monitoring: Actual Use Studies

TR-4400-3 - Rangeland Monitoring: Utilization Studies

TR-4400-4 - Rangeland Monitoring: Trend Studies

TR-4400-7 - Rangeland Monitoring: Analysis, Interpretation, and Evaluation

TR-4400-9 -Rangeland Inventory and Monitoring: Selected Bibliography of Remote Sensing Applications

TR-1737-3 -Riparian Area Management: Inventory and Monitoring of Riparian Areas

TR-1737-4 - Riparian Area Management: Grazing Management in Riparian Areas

Wild Horse and Burro Program

Objective and Rationale

WHB 1: Maintain healthy populations of wild horses within the Kiger, Palomino Buttes, Stinkingwater, and Riddle Mountain Herd Management Areas (HMAs), and wild horses and burros in the Warm Springs HMA (see Map WH-1).

Rationale: Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 requires BLM to manage wild free-roaming horses and burros under multiple-use in a manner that is designed to achieve a thriving natural ecological balance on public lands.

Allocation/Management Action

WHB 1.1: Continue to allocate the following acres and AUMs in active HMAs:

Kiger HMA	36,618 ac.	984 AUMs
Stinkingwater HMA	79,631 ac.	960 AUMs
Riddle Mountain HMA	28,021 ac.	672 AUMs
Warm Springs HMA	456,855 ac.	2,424 AUMs
Palomino Buttes HMA	71,544 ac.	768 AUMs
Total	**672,669 ac.**	**5,808 AUMs**

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.1, WHB 2.4, WL 1.4, WL 3.1, R 2.16.

Constrained By: WQ 1.4, ACEC 1.4, BD 3.4.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Continued upon approval of the RMP.
2. Horses will be removed in a timely manner from all areas outside of these designated areas.
3. Horses will be removed using approved methods.
4. Develop interpretive signs for all of the HMAs.

Monitoring Needs:

- Annual herd population inventories.

WHB 1.2: Retain inactive status on the following herd areas (HAs):

Second Flat HA	8,281 ac.
Diamond Craters HA	48,077 ac.
Middle Fork HA	37,885 ac.
East Wagontire HA	158,048 ac.
Miller Canyon HA	6,572 ac.
State owned portion of Riddle Mountain HA	47,015 ac.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 7.18, R 1.1, R 2.16.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Continued on approval of the RMP.
2. Remove horses with approved methods if they are identified in these areas.
3. Place "horse wires" at all gates surrounding HMA boundaries.
4. Ensure that permittees close gates after gathering cattle in the fall.
5. Place "Keep Gate Closed" signs at all boundary gates of the HMAs.

Monitoring Needs:

- Conduct annual or biannual inventories to assess if there are horses in these areas.

Allocation/Management Action

WHB 1.3: Adjust wild horse and burro herd population levels in accordance with the results of monitoring studies and allotment evaluations, where such adjustments are needed in order to achieve and maintain objectives for a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationships in each HA (Appendix 9).

Permanent adjustments would not be lower than the established minimum numbers in order to maintain viability. The appropriate management level would be based on the analysis of trend in range condition, utilization, actual use and other factors which provide for the protection of the public range from deterioration.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, WHB 2.3, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, WL 3.1, WL 7.27, BD 1.2, BD 1.3.

Constrained By: GM 1.2, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, AH 1.2, AH 1.3.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Use currently approved methods for control of herd population levels.
2. Prepare allotment evaluations prior to any permanent change in the appropriate management level.
3. Prepare NEPA documentation prior to any adjustments in population levels.
4. Formal evaluations would be conducted about every 5 years with annual updates thereafter. ODFW would be consulted during the evaluation process.

Monitoring Needs:

- Annual collection of utilization, actual use and climate reports.
- Long and short-term trend in range condition studies conducted every 3-5 years.
- Wild horse and burro use area mapping and reporting.

Objective and Rationale

WHB 2: Enhance the management and protection of HAs and herds in the following HMAs: Kiger, Stinkingwater, Riddle Mountain, Palomino Buttes and Warm Springs.

Rationale: The Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 directs the BLM to manage and protect wild horses and burros.

Section 103(a) of FLPMA provides for areas to be designated as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) when this area will protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or other natural systems.

Allocation/Management Action

WHB 2.1: Acquire legal access to specific sources of private land and water upon which horses depend. Table 2.6 describes the location and priority for acquisition.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: LR 1.1, LR 4.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Refer to LR 1.1 for procedures in the process of acquisition through easements, exchanges or fee acquisition.

WHB 2.2: Designate 64,639 acres of the Kiger and Riddle Mountain HMAs as an ACEC for the Kiger mustang.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: R 2.16, ACEC 1.7, LR 1.5, BD 2.4, BD 3.7.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop specific objectives for the management of these areas.
2. Prepare a specific management plan for this ACEC.
3. Update affected Herd Management Area Plans (HMAPs)/AMPs to reflect any special management considerations.

Monitoring Needs:

- Assess objectives through the accepted allotment evaluation process.

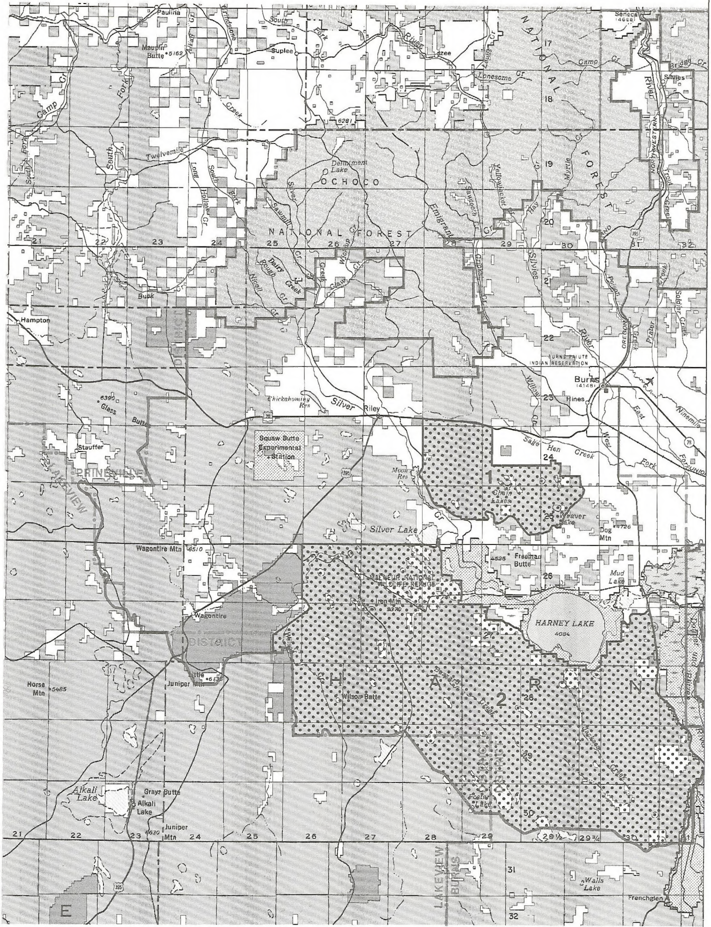
Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WHB 2.3: Select for high quality horses when gathered horses are returned to the range (see Table 2.7 for characteristics). Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WHB 1.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Initiate gatherings based on monitoring and other data. 2. Select studs and mares for return to the range based on color and conformation standards established in HMAPs. **Monitoring Needs:** - Track adoption records to determine trends in adoption rates.
WHB 2.4: Provide facilities and water sources necessary to ensure the integrity of the individual herds (see Table 2.8). Geographic Reference: Warm Springs, Kiger, Palomino Buttes Decision Class: 2 Supported By: GM 1.3, WHB 1.1, WHB 3.I, LR 1.1. Constrained By: WL 1.4, WL 5.2, WL 7.15, WL 7.16.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Submit projects to AWP. 2. Develop site-specific NEPA documentation. 3. Coordinate with affected parties. 4. Contract work or Force Account development. **Monitoring Needs:** - AWP tracking. - Project development inspections.

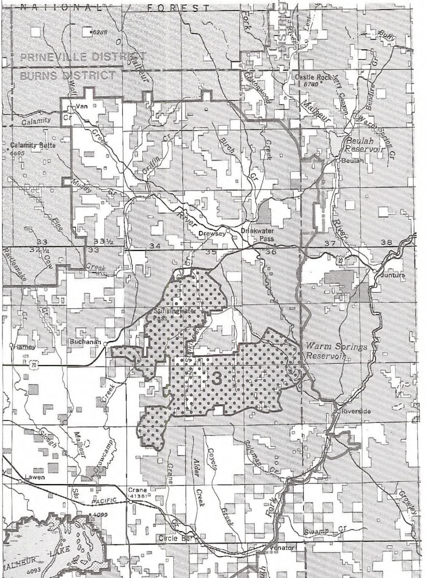
Objective and Rationale

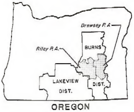
WHB 3: Enhance and perpetuate the special or rare and unique characteristics that distinguish the respective herds in the RA.

Rationale: Color, type, distinctive markings, size and weight of members of the various herds are characteristic of the historic background of those herds. It is highly desirable to retain this cultural/historical linkage.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WHB 3.1: Limit any releases of wild horses or burros into an HMA to individuals which exhibit the characteristics designated for that HMA (see Table 2.7). Geographic Reference: HMAs. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WHB 2.4.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Select horses with special, rare or unique qualities for return to the range based on the established criteria. **Monitoring Needs:** - Age and sex ratios.
WHB 3.2: Manage burros for a maximum of 24 head in the west side of the Warm Springs HMA. The allocation of forage for burros is within the total allocation for the Warm Springs HMA. Geographic Reference: Warm Springs HMA. Decision Class: 1	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. The current inventory of burros is seven animals. When the population has increased to 15 or more animals, the minimum management number will be maintained at 15. 2. The gathering and return procedures will be conducted using the currently approved method. 3. Determine why burros have remained stable, at only seven animals, by either blood testing or genetic testing if they are captured during a gathering. **Monitoring Needs:** - Regular periodic inventory to aid in determining population dynamics - early summer. - Use area mapping. - Habitat Trend Studies - Initiate.


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Seneca
Silvies
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
NATIONAL FOREST
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Twelvemile
Delintment Lake
Emigrant
NORTHWESTERN
Hampton
DISTRICT
Burns
Hines
BURNS PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Glass Butte
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Sage Hen Creek
Moon Res
Silver Lake
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Wagontire Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
4084
Wagontire
DISTRICT
Little Juniper Mtn
Horse Mtn
H A R N
Wilson Butte
Foster Lake
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Juniper Mtn
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
E
1
2





HERD MANAGEMENT AREA (HMA)

1. Palomino Buttes HMA
2. Warm Springs HMA
3. Stinkingwater HMA
4. Kiger HMA
5. Riddle Mtn. HMA

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP WH-1

ACTIVE WILD HORSE AND BURRO HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS

Table 2.6. Private Water Sources Selected for Acquisition of Permanent Access (Listed in Priority Order)

Herd Management Area	Parcel Name	Size	Location
Kiger	Yank Springs	480 acres	T. 20 S., R. 34 E., sec. 33, NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4 and SE1/4SW1/4; sec. 32, W1/2NE1/4 and NE1/4SE1/4.
	Poison Creek	160 acres	T. 30 S., R. 33 E., sec. 13, SE1/4.
Stinkingwater	Jones/Ausmus Flat	120 acres	T. 23 S., R. 34 E., sec. 25, W1/2SW1/4 and SW1/4NW1/4.
	Stinkingwater Cr. #1	840 acres	T. 23 S., R. 35 E., sec. 30, W1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, and NW1/4NW1/4; sec. 19, All.
	Stinkingwater Cr. #2	640 acres	T. 23 S., R. 35 E., sec. 7, All.
	Little Stinkingwater #1	80 acres	T. 23 S., R. 35 E., sec. 13, NW1/4NW1/4; sec. 12, SW1/4SW1/4.
	Little Stinkingwater #2	80 acres	T. 23 S., R. 35 E., sec. 12, W1/2NW1/4.
	Little Stinkingwater #3	440 acres	T. 23 S., R. 35 E., sec. 1, W1/2NW1/4 and NW1/4SW1/4. T. 22 S., R. 35 E., sec. 36, W1/2.
Kiger	Swamp Creek	400 acres	T. 29 S., R. 33 E., sec. 36, S1/2 and S1/2NW1/4.

Table 2.7. Representative Characteristics by Wild Horse and Burro Herd

Herd	Color/Type	Markings	Size	Weight
Kiger/Riddle Mountain	Dun, red dun, grulla, buckskin (claybank) and variations; spanish mustang type.	Dorsal stripes	13-15 hands	750-1,000 lbs.
Palomino Buttes	Light-colored, palominos, buckskins, duns, red duns and sorrels; saddle type.	N/A	14-16 hands	950-1,300 lbs.
Warm Springs Horses	Any color, especially Appaloosa; saddle type.	N/A	14-16 hands	950-1,300 lbs.
Warm Springs Burros	Dark brown-grey color phase type burros.		8-10 hands	450-750 lbs.
Stinkingwater	Any color, especially red and blue roan, no palominos; saddle type.	N/A	14-16 hands	950-1,300 lbs.

Table 2.8. Rangeland Improvements for Wild Horses and Burros

Herd Management Area	Type of Improvement	Name	Location	
Kiger	Waterhole Cleanout	Lambing Basin	T. 29 S., R. 34 E.	sec. 32, SW1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Lambing Basin	T. 30 S., R. 34 E.	sec. 9, NE1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Rex Reservoir	T. 30 S., R. 34 E.	sec. 16, SW1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Yank Spr. Rim	T. 30 S., R. 33 E.	sec. 24, SE1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	S. Swamp Cr.	T. 30 S., R. 33 E.	sec. 1, NW1/4
	Cattleguard	Swamp Spr.	T. 30 S., R. 34 E.	sec. 36, SE1/4
Warm Springs	Waterhole Cleanout	Tadpole	T. 27 S., R. 26 E.	sec. 35, NE1/4NE1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Glenns	T. 27 S., R. 26 E.	sec. 36, NW1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Horse Head	T. 28 S., R. 27 E.	sec. 15, SW1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Durbin WH	T. 30 S., R. 29 E.	sec. 23, SE1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Buckskin Lake WH	T. 30 S., R. 291/2E.	sec. 30, NW1/4
	Cattleguard	Wilson	T. 29 S., R. 27 E.	sec. 7
	Cattleguard	Paradise	T. 29 S., R. 27 E.	sec. 8
	Cattleguard	Jack Smart	T. 27 S., R. 26 E.	sec. 6
Stinkingwater	Cattleguard	Crow Camp	T. 23 S., R. 35 E.	sec. 29, SE1/4
Palomino Buttes	Waterhole Cleanout	Upper Fay Canyon	T. 24 S., R. 28 E.	sec. 1, NE1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	W. Palomino Bt.	T. 24 S., R. 28 E.	sec. 11, SW1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	N. Grassy Bt.WH	T. 24 S., R. 28 E.	sec. 28, SE1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Ruly's WH	T. 24 S., R. 29 E.	sec. 19, SW1/4
	Well and Pipeline	Palomino Bt.Well	T. 25 S., R. 28 E.	sec. 22, NE1/4

Vegetation Program

Objective and Rationale

V 1: Maintain, restore or enhance the diversity of plant communities and plant species in abundances and distributions, which prevent the loss of specific native plant community types or indigenous plant species within the RA.

Rationale: FLPMA mandates that public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of the ecological resources among others. The BLM is committed to maintaining and enhancing the vegetation of the RA in terms of diversity and abundance of species and diversity of plant communities. Such diversity is necessary to sustain the variety of uses that BLM managed lands receive.

Allocation/Management Action

V 1.1: Evaluate and mitigate significant anticipated adverse impacts of BLM-authorized land tenure adjustments, surface disturbing or vegetation conversion activities, prior to their occurrence, to the vegetation diversity of the RA.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: AQ 1.1, AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3, WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, WQ 1.9, WQ 1.10, WQ 1.11, SM 1.1, F 1.4, GM 1.1, V 1.2, V 1.3, V 1.6, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, SSS 3.3., WL 1.1, WL 1.3, WL 1.4, WL 2.2, WL 5.1, WL 5.2, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 6.6, WL 7.4, WL 7.5, WL 7.7, WL 7.8, WL 7.9, WL 7.10, WL 7.11, WL 7.15, WL 7.16, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.27, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.10, AH 1.11, R 1.1, CR 2.1, CR 2.2, LR 1.1, LR 2.3, LR 2.5, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: LR 1.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Conduct records examination and/or site examination for special status species.
2. Analyze the impacts to vegetation diversity on the species and ecosystem level of the RA in all NEPA documents.
3. Design and apply measures to mitigate significant adverse impacts to vegetation diversity.
4. Restrict prescribed fire treatment within 1 mile of perennial water, to less than 20 percent of land area in that particular subbasin in any one year.
5. Maintain 30 to 60-acre units of big game cover so that 40 percent of the forest treatment area remains in suitable big game thermal and hiding cover (no less than 15 percent of which shall be thermal cover) as defined in "Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests."
6. Consider the high public value of vegetation diversity in land exchanges, purchases or disposals in which public ownership of vegetation communities contributing to such diversity could be affected.

Monitoring Needs:

- Periodic and systematic updates of the existing vegetation inventory of the RA including distributions, extent and ecological status.

V 1.2: Adjust overall grazing management practices within the RA so that no more than 10 percent of the native vegetation condition determined by Ecological Site Inventory (ESI) is in early seral status and so that at least 40 percent is in late seral or Potential Natural Community (PNC) by 2009.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, WHB 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL 1.2, WL 1.3, WL 2.1, WL 2.2, WL 4.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 7.5, WL 7.14, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.27, WL 7.28, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.5, R 2.12, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Complete ESI inventory of RA by 1994 to provide baseline information on the plant communities and ecological status of the RA.
2. Develop and implement ecological status objectives for all allotments in RA within 2 years of ESI completion.
3. Develop and implement ecological status objectives for all wild horse HMAPs within 2 years of ESI completion.
4. Implement and maintain databases for integration of ESI data with other resource data within the RA.

Monitoring Needs:

- AMP monitoring: actual use/utilization/trend/cover.
- HMAP monitoring: utilization.
- Reinventory of ESI within 20 years.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
V 1.3: Implement identified actions from the Three Rivers RA portion of the Burns District Wetlands HMP to restore and enhance specified wetlands by no later than the year 2000, including but not limited to those actions shown in Appendix 8. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, GM 1.1, GM 1.4, V 1.4, WL 4.1, WL 5.1, WL 5.2, WL 5.3, WL 7.14, WL 7.15, WL 7.16, WL 7.27, WL 7.28, AH 1.5, LR 1.1, LR 1.3. Constrained By: SSS 3.1, WL 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Survey and design. 2. NEPA document and AWP funding. 3. Collect playa baseline information. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitor wetland developments with photo plots, robel pole readings and brood counts on a regular periodic basis. - Monitor playa habitat at least every 5 years.
V 1.4: Designate three areas (6,054 acres) and retain one existing area (640 acres) meeting Oregon Natural Heritage Plan call needs as RNA/ACECs. (See Appendix 15 and Appendix 16 for specific acreages, allowable uses and use restrictions.) Decision Class: 1 Supported By: GM 1.4, WL 5.1, WL 5.2, WL 7.15, WL 7.16, WL 7.22, WL 7.24, WL 7.25, WL 7.26, WL 7.28, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, ACEC 1.5, VRM 1.2, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, LR 5.1, BD 3.1, BD 3.3, BD 3.4, BD 3.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Develop ACEC Management Plans which address specific management objectives and actions and clearly delineate use restrictions. 2. Implement on-the-ground actions defined in ACEC plans. **Monitoring Needs:** - Ensure ACEC plans are completed within 3 years of the approval of the RMP. - Periodic systematic on-the-ground assessments.
V 1.5: Manage a total of 786 acres in four major areas as described in Table 2.9 and shown on Maps F-3 through F-6 for maintenance, enhancement and promotion of ponderosa pine old growth forest. (Note: This acreage includes 482 acres from the commercial forestland base, 304 acres are for the establishment of administrative boundaries.) Geographic Reference: 5503, 5511, 7010, 7030, 7051. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: F 1.7, V 1.4, WL 7.21, WL 7.26, FM 2.1, R 2.1, R 2.12, R 2.16, ACEC 1.5, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 3.5, BD 3.8. Constrained By: AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3. 	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Develop stand management guides which address the following: a. Management actions to maintain existing old growth characteristics (see note below) of the stand. b. Management actions to promote continued succession toward old growth conditions (see note below) of the stand. c. Fuels treatment. d. Insect infestation. e. Management/use restrictions (see Table 2.10). *Note:* Examples of such management actions include: stand manipulation for tree age, tree size and species composition; maintenance of desired snag density; maintenance of canopy closure and appropriate canopy layers; maintenance of down woody materials; maintenance of the native shrub/herb component; and creation or maintenance of gaps/openings and the overall stand configuration. 2. Coordinate and integrate these guides with overlapping designations. **Monitoring Needs:** - As defined in stand management guides or overlapping designation's activity plan.

Allocation/Management Action

V1.6: Apply approved weed control methods including manual, biological and chemical control methods as identified in the Weed Control EIS and Burns District Weed Control EA in an integrated pest management program to prevent the invasion of noxious weeds into areas presently free of such weeds and to improve the ecological status of sites which have been invaded by weeds. Weed control activities will be prioritized and funded based on the following criteria, as identified in Burns District's Weed Control EA:

Priority I: Potential New Invaders - Emphasizes education and awareness;
Priority II: Eradication of New Invaders - Emphasizes eradication, priority funding;
Priority III: Established Infestations - Emphasizes containment and control.

(See glossary for definition of noxious weeds.)

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: V 1.1, BD 1.1.

Constrained By: SSS 3.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory.
2. Prioritize infestations.
3. Apply manual or biological control procedures if appropriate.
4. Where chemical control is required, evaluate site for impacts, complete and submit pesticide use proposal (PUP) to Oregon State Office for approval.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitoring to determine effectiveness of applied treatments will be done at least annually for the 5 years following treatment.
- NEPA documents compliance monitoring, if appropriate.

Table 2.9. Ponderosa Pine Old Growth Management Areas - Descriptions

Tract 1 - Dry Mountain

The old growth management area on Dry Mountain consists of two parcels totaling 180 acres. These are located in Harney County approximately 28 miles west of Burns, Oregon, and 10 miles north of Highway 20 adjacent to the Ochoco National Forest boundary on the southwest side of Dry Mountain. These tracts are in the Claw Creek Allotment (No. 7010). These tracts are also entirely within the boundary of the proposed Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC. If the RNA/ACEC is designated, these old growth areas will be managed in conjunction with the RNA/ACEC.

The old growth stands contain an overstory consisting of old and large ponderosa pine trees with a 40-70 percent crown closure. The understory contains smaller ponderosa pine trees, many species of shrubs and other herbaceous species.

The primary management goal of this proposed old growth management area is to manage the area to enhance existing old growth characteristics and to promote continued succession toward old growth. After designation, a management plan specific to the Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC will be written. This management plan will include a stand management guide which incorporates the allowable uses/use constraints shown in Table 2.10 for the Dry Mountain old growth tracts and identifies possible management actions required to meet the goals.

Description of Site:

Willamette Meridian:

T. 22 S., R. 26 E., Sec. 3, portions of SE1/4;
Sec. 10, portions of the NE1/4.

Tract 2 - Emigrant Creek

The old growth management area on Emigrant Creek consists of two parcels of old growth which total 70 acres. However, a buffer zone will be managed in conjunction with these 70 acres to create a management unit totaling 230 acres. This management unit is located approximately 20 miles northwest of Burns adjacent to the Malheur National Forest boundary along Emigrant Creek. This area is within the Skull Creek Allotment (No. 7030) and the Sawtooth MNF Allotment (No. 7051).

The old growth stands contain an overstory consisting of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir trees with a 40-70 percent crown closure. These trees are very old and large exceeding 2 feet in diameter and over 100 feet in height. The understory consists of younger ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. In some stands, the understory is very dense, limiting other species. Other portions of the stand

Table 2.9. Ponderosa Pine Old Growth Management Areas - Descriptions (continued)

contain a moderate ground cover of Idaho fescue and antelope bitterbrush with some mountain mahogany, wax currant and other shrub species. Scattered rotting logs are present.

In addition to the old growth stands, this area also contains outstanding scenic, recreational, wildlife and fishery resource values. Current utilization of the area is extensive in nature.

The primary management goal of this proposed old growth management area is to manage the area to enhance existing old growth characteristics and to promote continued succession toward old growth. After the ROD for the Proposed Plan, a stand management guide will be written. A single guide incorporating both the Emigrant Creek Old Growth Management Area and the Craft Point Area (Tract 3) may be developed or separate guides for each may be required. The stand management guide will incorporate the allowable uses/use constraints shown in Table 2.10 and identify possible management actions required to meet the goals. It will also contain any management actions needed to control or enhance other values of the area.

Description of Site:

Willamette Meridian:
T. 20 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 31, Lot 1, NE1/4NW1/4, N1/2NE1/4 and
those portions of Lot 2, SE1/4NW1/4 and S1/2NE1/4
which lie north of Culp Ranch Road.

Tract 3 - Craft Point

The old growth management area near Craft Point consists of one parcel of old growth which totals 126 acres. However, a buffer zone will be managed in conjunction with these 126 acres to create a management unit totaling 270 acres. This management unit is located approximately 25 miles northeast of Burns, and 10 miles north of Highway 20 adjacent to the Malheur National Forest boundary near Craft Point. This area is within the Pine Creek Allotment (No. 5503).

The old growth stand overstory consists of ponderosa pine trees which are quite scattered. These trees are very old and exceed 21 inches in diameter. In some areas the understory of ponderosa pine trees is very dense. These are much smaller trees. Mountain mahogany occurs in some patches.

Other resource values of this area include outstanding wildlife habitat, particularly for deer and elk, and recreational and scenic values. Access to this area is quite limited and current recreational use is slight.

The primary management goal of this proposed old growth management area is to manage the area to enhance existing old growth characteristics and to promote continued succession toward old growth. After the ROD for the Proposed Plan, a stand management guide will be written. A single guide incorporating both the Craft Point Old Growth Management Area and the Emigrant Creek Area (Tract 2) may be developed or separate guides for each may be required. The stand management guide will incorporate the allowable uses/use constraints shown in Table 2.10 and identify possible management actions required to meet the goals. It will also contain any management actions needed to control or enhance other values of the area.

Description of Site:

Willamette Meridian:
T. 21 S., R. 33 E., Sec. 18, Lot 2, E1/2NW1/4 and NE1/4.

Tract 4 - Bluebucket Creek

The old growth management area on Bluebucket Creek consists of four parcels totaling 106 acres. These are located in Harney County approximately 45 miles northeast of Burns, along Bluebucket Creek and the Middle Fork of the Malheur River. These tracts are located in the Moffet Table Allotment (No. 5511). These tracts are also within the boundary of the proposed Middle Fork of the Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek Wild and Scenic River. If this river is designated as a Wild and Scenic River, these old growth areas will be managed in conjunction with this designation. This area is also within the Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek WSA; however, this WSA has not been proposed for wilderness designation.

The old growth stands contain an overstory consisting of old and large ponderosa pine and Douglas fir trees with a 40-70 percent crown closure. The understory contains ponderosa pine and Douglas fir trees of varying ages and densities. In some areas, the understory canopy cover exceeds 70 percent and in other areas it is much less dense.

The primary management goal of this proposed old growth management area is to manage the area to enhance existing old growth characteristics and to promote continued succession toward old growth. After designation, a management plan specific to the Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek Wild and Scenic River will be written. This management plan will include a stand management guide which incorporates the allowable uses/use constraints shown in Table 2.10 for the Bluebucket Creek old growth tracts and identifies possible management actions required to meet the goals. These management actions will have to conform to the restrictions imposed by the overlapping Wild and Scenic River designation.

Description of Site:

Willamette Meridian:
T. 18 S., R. 34 E., Sec. 33, portions thereof
Sec. 34, portions thereof.

Table 2.10. Recommended Management/Use Constraints in Old Growth Management Areas

Old Growth Management Areas	Old Growth Acres	Management Unit Acres	Land Tenure Adjustment	Major Rights-Of-Way	Commercial Timber Harvest	ORV Use	Wild Horses	Livestock Grazing	Fire Suppression Activities	Prescribed Burning	Vegetation Treatment
1. Dry Mountain	180	[1]	Z1	R	P	L	N/A	R*	R	R	R
2. Emigrant Creek	70	230	Z1	R	P	O	N/A	O	R	O	R
3. Craft Point	126	270	Z1	R	P	O	N/A	O	R	O	R
4. Bluebucket Crk	106	[2]	Z1	P	P	L	N/A	R*	R	P	P

[1]Tracts to be managed in conjunction with the overlapping Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC designation.
[2]Tracts to be managed in conjunction with the overlapping Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek Wild and Scenic River designation.

	Fluid Energy Minerals	Solid Leasable Minerals	Mineral Materials	Locatable Minerals	Camping	Organized Public Activities	Wood Gathering	Plant Collection	Education (Repeated Consumptive)	Rock Hounding
1. Dry Mountain	NSO	NL	P	R	P	R	P	R	R	R
2. Emigrant Creek	NSO	O	O	O	O	O	P	R	O	O
3. Craft Point	NSO	O	O	O	O	O	P	R	O	O
4. Bluebucket Crk	NSO	NL	P	R	O	O	P	R	O	R

Z1 = Zone 1, retention and acquisition
R* = Restricted to provisions of AMP.
L = Limited to existing roads and trails.
W = Withdraw from mineral entry.

P = Prohibited use or action.
O = Open to use or activity.
NSO = No surface occupancy.

R = Restricted use or action.
N/A = Not applicable.
NL = No leasing.

Special Status Species

Objective and Rationale

SSS 1: Maintain and improve critical or essential habitat (see Map SS-1) of species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, to prevent deterioration and provide recovery. (See Table 2.11 for current list of threatened or endangered species.)

Rationale: Protection and recovery of threatened and endangered species is required by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

Allocation/Management Action

SSS 1.1: Evaluate the Burns District Bald Eagle Communal Winter Roost HMP on a yearly basis and implement any newly developed management actions in applicable timeframes set forth in the HMP.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5105, 5536, 7009, 7010.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 1.6, SSS 3.1, SSS 4.1, SSS 4.2, WL 7.1, WL 7.3, FM 1.1, LR 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 2.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Current management actions in the existing HMP have been implemented, but new management actions identified through coordination and consultation with ODFW, USFWS - Bald Eagle Recovery Team and USDA-FS will be implemented in applicable timeframes set forth in the HMP.
2. Update HMP if needed.

Monitoring Needs:

- Conduct coordinated bald eagle winter roost counts on an annual basis.

SSS 1.2: Implement any actions in the Peregrine Falcon Recovery Plan for which BLM is responsible in the RA, to provide for the recovery of the peregrine falcon.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: F 1.6, GM 1.4, SSS 3.1, SSS 4.1, SSS 4.2, WL 7.1, WL 7.3, WL 7.4, WL 7.28, R 2.1, LR 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 2.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Specific actions, when identified, will be funded through the AWP process.
2. NEPA documentation will be written on a case-by-case basis.
3. CCC with USFWS.

Monitoring Needs:

- Needs will be identified when specific actions are developed.

Allocation/Management Action

SSS 1.3: Implement the BLM responsible management actions listed in the *Stephanomeria malheurensis*, Malheur wirelettuce, Draft Recovery Plan until the final recovery plan is approved. Upon approval of the final recovery plan, implement all appropriate actions from it. Actions in the draft recovery plan include but are not limited to the following:

- Maintain and enhance existing habitat.
- Conduct systematic searches for new populations and habitat.
- Secure new colonies.
- Determine population trends.
- Establish additional plantings/populations.
- Develop a management program to protect newly established populations of plants.
- Enforce laws and regulations that protect Malheur wirelettuce.
- Maintain viable off-site seed bank.

Geographic Reference: 7001, 7058.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, SSS 3.1, SSS 4.2, WL 7.28, R 2.1, ACEC 1.1, LR 1.1, LR 2.3, BD 1.5, BD 2.3, BD 3.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Write an HMP or other appropriate activity plan incorporating the Recovery Plan.
2. Continue ongoing studies under existing BLM/USFWS Conservation Agreement until this plan is terminated.
3. Develop and implement studies and actions identified in Recovery Plan or other activity plan.
4. Implement management recommendations from studies which will lead to recovery of species.
5. CCC with USFWS.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in Recovery Plan and BLM/USFWS Conservation Agreement, HMP or other activity plans.

Objective and Rationale

SSS 2: Maintain, restore or enhance the habitat (see Map SS-1) of candidate, State listed and other sensitive species to maintain the populations at a level which will avoid endangering the species and the need to list the species by either State or Federal governments. (See Table 2.11. for current lists of candidate, State listed and other sensitive species.)

Rationale: Protection of candidate and sensitive species is provided for by BLM policy. BLM Manual 6840 directs that BLM shall carry out management activities consistent with the principles of multiple-use for the conservation of candidate and sensitive species and their habitat. It also directs that BLM shall ensure that any activities authorized, funded or carried out do not contribute to the need to list any species. BLM policy, as expressed in Fish and Wildlife 2000, commits BLM to maintain sensitive species populations at stable or improving levels.

Allocation/Management Action

SSS 2.1: Adjust overall grazing management practices as necessary to protect special status species and to maintain or enhance their habitat. (See Table 2.12 for current list of actions and allotments which they may affect.)

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, WQ 1.6, WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, WQ 1.12, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.2, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, WHB 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, V 1.3, SSS 2.4, SSS 2.6, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, SSS 3.3, SSS 4.2, WL 5.1, WL 5.2, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 6.5, WL 6.7, WL 7.5, WL 7.7, WL 7.15, WL 7.16, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.24, WI 7.27, WL 7.28, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.4, AH 1.5, AH 1.9, R 2.12, ACEC 1.3, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5, BD 3.3.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Consultation with permittees and other affected interests.
2. Adjust special status species management actions to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species.
3. Adjust AMPs, HMPs and other activity plans as needed.
4. Incorporate special status species management objectives into allotment monitoring and evaluation processes as appropriate.
5. Develop NEPA documentation and AWP funding where project developments (fences) are required.
6. Establish monitoring as appropriate.

Monitoring Needs:

- As identified in AMPs, HMPs or other activity plans.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
SSS 2.2: Allocate the Bartlett Mountain/Upton Mountain area for the long-term enhancement of California bighorn sheep habitat. (NOTE: This is a management action for specific management emphasis and does not indicate a reduction in AUMs in these allotments based on bighorn sheep AUMs.) Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5530, 5531, 5560, 5565. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: GM 1.1, WL 7.27, LR 1.1, LR 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Prohibit a livestock class change that would result in a domestic sheep permit in grazing allotments 5530, 5531, 5560 and 5565. 2. Update Burns District Bighorn Sheep HMP to reflect this decision. 3. Coordinate this change with ODFW, affected permittees and other affected interests. 4. Include this as a management objective in appropriate AMPs. **Monitoring Needs:** - Annual utilization monitoring for forage. - Sheep population numbers will be monitored annually by ODFW.
SSS 2.3: Determine habitat deficiencies within 2 miles of nest sites for ferruginous hawks and correct identified deficiencies. Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5303, 5306, 5309, 5313, 7019, 7021. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: F 1.6, SSS 4.1, SSS 4.2, WL 7.1, WL 7.3, WL 7.4, WL 7.6.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory and evaluate ferruginous hawk habitat to identify habitat deficiencies. 2. Provide nest platforms in areas identified as nest-site deficient. 3. Improve habitat for prey species within 2 miles of nest sites. **Monitoring Needs:** - Periodic assessments to determine effectiveness of steps taken. - Assessment of utilization of nest sites.
SSS 2.4: Maintain existing livestock exclosures along about 4 miles of streams to enhance habitat for Malheur mottled sculpin or redband trout. Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5522, 5310, 7010, 7012. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: WQ 1.5, WQ 1.7, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.4, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 6.2, WL 7.18, WL 7.27, WL 7.28, AH 1.3, AH 1.5, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Develop and implement District program for regular inspection and maintenance of fences which are the responsibility of District to maintain. 2. Coordination with affected permittees. **Monitoring Needs:** - Inspection prior to livestock turnout; inspection during grazing season.
SSS 2.5: Implement fish habitat enhancement work on those portions of the Middle Fork of the Malheur River and its tributaries which have redband trout or Malheur mottled sculpin habitat, as proposed in the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program of the Northwest Power Planning Council. These actions include but are not limited to the following: bank shaping and revegetation, instream boulder placement, protective fencing, spawning gravel, placement, etc. Geographic Reference: Middle Fork Malheur River and tributaries. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: SM 2.1, AH 1.8. Constrained By: R 2.12, VRM 1.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Wait until wilderness status is determined. 2. Coordinate activities through the WSA and WSR IMP. 3. Ensure activities in WSA or WSR are consistent with IMP and proposed future management. 4. Develop NEPA documentation and compliance report. 5. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies. Monitoring Needs: - Establish several permanent sample stations for fisheries and water quality monitoring. - Water quality to identify project impact - three to five times/year. - Conduct the following on a regular periodic basis: Macroinvertebrate analysis Fish inventory Photo trend

Allocation/Management Action

SSS 2.6: Implement streambank stabilization projects on streams which have redband trout or Malheur mottled sculpin habitat and which have less than 90 percent stable streambanks.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.12, SM 2.1, AH 1.9.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop NEPA compliance on proposed projects.
2. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies.

Monitoring Needs:

- Photo trend - annually.
- Water quality to identify project impacts on aquatic ecosystem - three times/year.

SSS 2.7: Acquire lands necessary to protect special status species and their habitat.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SSS 1.1, WL 5.3, WL 6.5, R 2.13, LR 1.1, LR 1.3, LR 1.5, BD 1.4, BD 2.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory to identify if lands are needed.
2. Pursue acquisition through exchange or purchase.
3. Adjust activities to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Objective and Rationale

SSS 3: Ensure that BLM-authorized actions within the RA do not result in the need to list special status species or jeopardize the continued existence of listed species. (See Table 2.11 for current lists of special status species.)

Rationale: BLM is directed by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, to ensure that any Federal action authorized, funded or carried out does not jeopardize the existence of threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction of critical habitat. BLM is directed by policy (6840 Manual) to ensure that Federal actions do not contribute to the need to list species as threatened or endangered.

Allocation/Management Action

SSS 3.1: Protect special status species and their habitat from BLM-authorized surface-disturbing activities and land tenure adjustments.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: WQ 1.1, WQ 1.2, WQ 1.3, WQ 1.4, WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, WQ 1.9, WQ 1.11, SM 1.1, F 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.2, SSS 3.3, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 5.2, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 6.4, WL 6.6, WL 7.5, WL 7.7, WL 7.8, WL 7.10, WL 7.16, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.20, WL 7.22, WL 7.24, WL 7.25, AH 1.1, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.5, AH 1.6, AH 1.7, AH 1.11, R 2.1, R 2.12, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, LR 2.5, LR 5.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5, BD 3.1, BD 3.3, BD 3.4.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Conduct a records examination and a site examination for special status species prior to BLM-authorized actions occurring.
2. Conduct site examinations during appropriate season.
3. Examine impacts and develop mitigation measures through NEPA process.
4. Apply necessary mitigation measures.
5. Consult with USFWS on "may affect" situations.
6. Enhance habitat for special status species where opportunities arise.
7. Establish and apply lease stipulations prior to issuance of oil and gas or geothermal leases.
8. Apply contract stipulations to allow work to be stopped if special status species are discovered to be present in or adjacent to a project area.
9. Adjust clearance and mitigation activities to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species.

Monitoring Needs:

- NEPA document compliance.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
SSS 3.2: Allow no sagebrush removal within 2 miles of sage grouse strutting grounds when determined by a wildlife biologist to be detrimental to sage grouse habitat requirements. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: SSS 3.1, WL 7.7, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory all sage grouse habitat for strutting grounds. 2. Ensure that sufficient sagebrush is retained on a case-by-case basis via the NEPA process. **Monitoring Needs:** - Compliance and effectiveness monitoring of NEPA document.
SSS 3.3: Fence overflow areas at all spring developments to provide meadow habitat for sage grouse. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: GM 1.3, SSS 3.1, WL 7.18, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Develop and implement District program for regular inspection and maintenance of fences which are the responsibility of District to maintain. **Monitoring Needs:** - Compliance of NEPA document. - Fence maintenance/inspections.

Objective and Rationale

SSS 4: Increase the state of BLM's knowledge and information concerning the status and distribution of special status species. (See Table 2.11 for current lists of special status species.)

Rationale: FLPMA directs BLM to prepare and maintain, on a continuing basis, an inventory of all public lands and their resource values. BLM Policy (6600 Manual) is to ensure special status species inventory and monitoring priorities are consistent with legal mandates, BLM priorities and applicable activity plans. BLM policy, as expressed in Fish and Wildlife 2000, places an emphasis on developing data bases to identify distributions and habitat of special status species and on implementing a monitoring system to track population trends and habitat conditions.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
SSS 4.1: Conduct and record systematic inventories of populations and distributions of special status species. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.6, SSS 1.1, SSS 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.3, WL 6.7, WL 7.5, AH 1.4, BD 1.3, BD 2.1, BD 2.2.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Adjust inventory activities to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species. 2. Develop and maintain data bases. 3. Coordinate with Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) and ODFW. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Allocation/Management Action

SSS 4.2: Conduct monitoring and evaluation studies on special status species on a regular periodic basis.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.1, SSS 1.1, SSS 1.2, SSS 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.3, WL 7.5, WL 7.27, BD 1.3, BD 2.1, BD 2.2, BD 2.3.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop monitoring plans for special status species as needed.
2. Develop HMPs, species management guides or other activity plans where BLM activities have a significant effect on special status species.
3. Adjust monitoring activities to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species.
4. Develop and maintain data bases.
5. Coordinate with ODA and ODFW.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Table 2.11. Special Status Species (March 1, 1991)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Fish		
Malheur mottled sculpin	*Cottus bairdi ssp.*	C
Redband trout	*Oncorhynchus mykiss gibbsi*	C
Birds		
American peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus anatum*	LE & S
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	LT & S
Ferruginous hawk	*Buteo regalis*	C & S
Western snowy plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	C & S
Long-billed curlew	*Numenius americanus*	C
Western sage grouse	*Centrocercus urophasianus phaios*	C
Columbian sharptailed grouse	*Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus*	C
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	C
White faced ibis (Great Basin population)	*Plegadis chihi*	C
Mammals		
Gray Wolf	*Canis lupus*	LE & S
California wolverine	*Gulo gulo luteus*	C & S
California bighorn sheep	*Ovis canadensis californiana*	C
North American lynx	*Felis lynx canadensis*	C
Preble's shrew (Malheur shrew)	*Sorex preblei*	C
Spotted bat	*Euderma maculatum*	C
Amphibians and Reptiles		
Spotted frog	*Rana pretiosa*	B
Plants		
Deschutes milkvetch	*Astragalus tegetarioides*	C
Barren valley collomia	*Collomia renacta*	C
Cusick's buckwheat	*Eriogonum cusickii*	C
Prostrate buckwheat	*Eriogonum prociduum*	B
Bogg's Lake Hedge Hyssop	*Gratiola heterosepala*	C
Shelly's ivesia	*Ivesia rhypara v. shellyi*	C

Table 2.11. Special Status Species (March 1, 1991) (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Biddle's lupine	*Lupinus biddlei*	C
Cusick's lupine	*Lupinus cusickii*	C
Oregon semaphoregrass	*Pleuropogon oreganus*	C & S
Columbia cress	*Rorippa columbiae*	C
Malheur wirelettuce	*Stephanomeria malheurensis*	LE & S
Leiberg's clover	*Trifolium leibergii*	C
Assessment Species (Three Rivers RA)		
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Status**
Birds		
Northern goshawk	*Accipter gentilis*	A
Northern saw-whet owl	*Aegolius acadicus*	A
Burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*	A
Lesser scaup (breeding pop)	*Aythya affinis*	A
Upland sandpiper	*Bartramia longicauda*	A
Bufflehead (breeding pop)	*Bucephala albeola*	A
Swainson's hawk	*Buteo swainsoni*	A
Bobolink	*Dolichonyx orzyivorus*	A
Snowy egret (breeding pop)	*Egretta thula*	A
Greater sandhill crane	*Grus canadensis tabida*	A
Franklin's gull (breeding pop)	*Larus pipixcan*	A
Black rosy finch (Steens Mtn)	*Leucosticte arctoe atrata*	A
Flammulated owl	*Otus flammeolus*	A
American white pelican (breeding pop)	*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*	A
White-headed woodpecker	*Picoides albolarvatus*	A
Black-backed woodpecker	*Picoides arcticus*	A
Three-toed woodpecker	*Picoides tridactylus*	A
Horned grebe (breeding pop)	*Podiceps auritus*	A
Western bluebird	*Sialia mexicana*	A
Forster's tern	*Sterna forsteri*	A
Mammals		
White-tailed jackrabbit	*Lepus townsendii*	A
Amphibians and Reptiles		
Common kingsnake	*Lampropeltis getulus*	A
California mountain kingsnake	*Lamprepeltis zonata*	A
Desert horned lizard	*Phrynosoma platyrhinos*	A
Northern leopard frog	*Rana pipiens*	A
Plants		
Iodine Bush	*Allenrolfea occidentalis*	A
Brandegee's onion	*Allium brandegei*	A
Sierra onion	*Allium campanulatum*	A
Rock melic	*Melica stricta*	A

Note: Known populations of only plant assessment species are shown on Map SS-1.

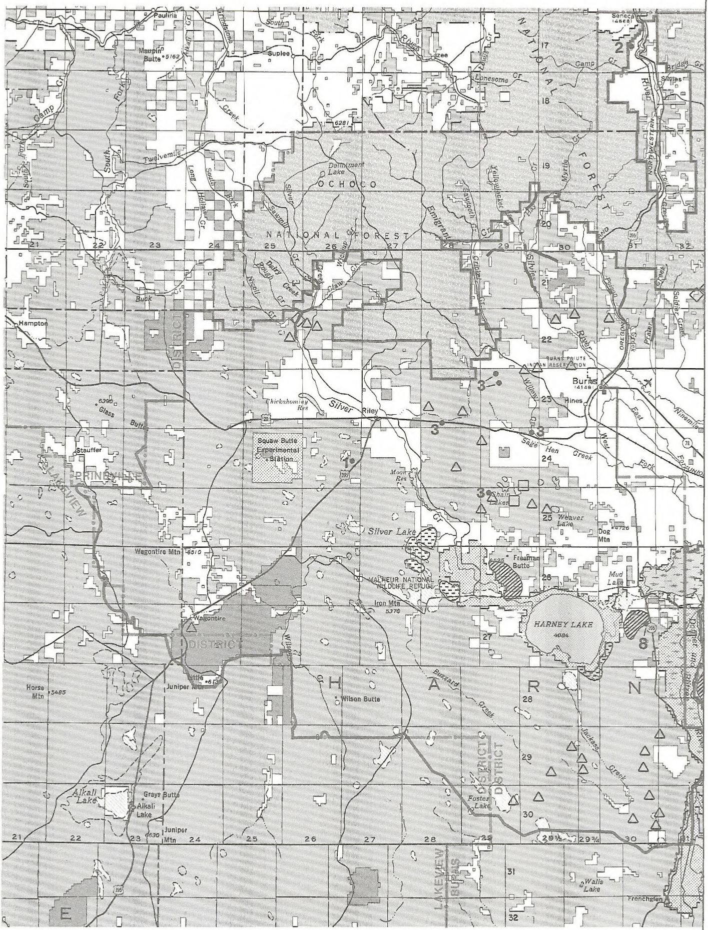
A = Assessment Species (see Glossary)

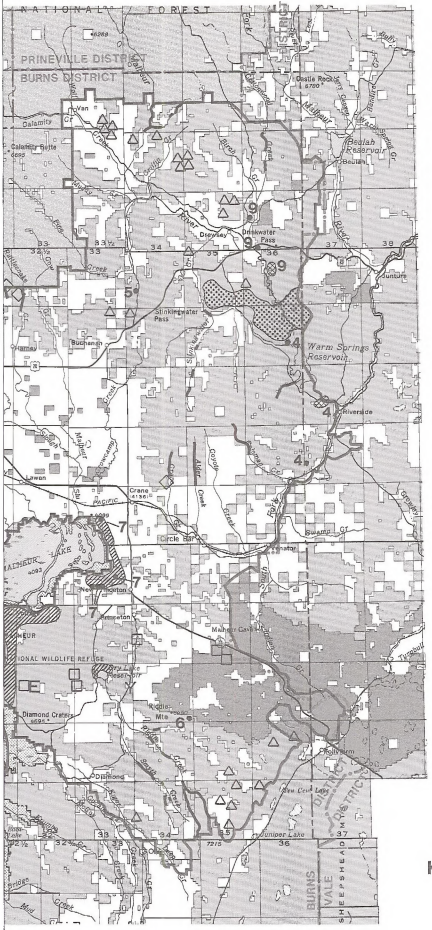
B = Bureau Sensitive;
LE = Listed Endangered (Federal);
S = State Listed

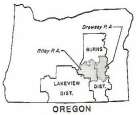
C = Federal Candidate 1 & 2;
LT = Listed Threatened (Federal);

Table 2.12. Grazing Management Adjustments for Special Status Species

Actions	Allotments Potentially Affected
Implement grazing systems on long-billed curlew nesting habitat so that at least one-third of the habitat will be undisturbed through the critical nesting period of May 1 - July 15.	5001; 5301; 5302; 5303; 5305; 5306; 5309; 7001; 7056.
Implement grazing systems on all sage grouse ranges to improve forb production and availability.	5101; 5102; 5104; 5105; 5106; 5201; 5213; 5307; 5308; 5310; 5313; 5317; 5321; 5327; 5329; 5330; 5501; 5502; 5503; 5504; 5505; 5506; 5507; 5508; 5509; 5510; 5511; 5513, 5514; 5515; 5517; 5521; 5522; 5524; 5528; 5529; 5530; 5531; 5532; 5533; 5535; 5536; 5537; 5546; 5565; 5566; 5571; 7001; 7002; 7003; 7004; 7005; 7006; 7008; 7009; 7010; 7011; 7012; 7015; 7016; 7017; 7018; 7019; 7020; 7021; 7023; 7024; 7025; 7036; 7037; 7038; 7040; 7042; 7043; 7049.
Remove livestock for 5 years from streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 3 which have redband trout or Malheur mottled sculpin habitat in poor condition related to BLM-administered riparian area conditions. When riparian conditions have improved to fair, or at the end of 5 years, implement grazing systems on I and M category allotments which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization, on woody riparian shrubs and no more than 50 percent utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery.	5307; 5511; 5524, 5531; 5532; 5536; 5566; 7010; 7030.
Implement grazing systems on streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 5 with redband trout or Malheur mottled sculpin habitat which allow no more than 10 percent utilization on woody riparian shrubs and no more than 50 percent utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery or maintenance of good conditions.	5105; 5205; 5206; 5307; 5309; 5310; 5327; 5329; 5330; 5511; 5522; 5524; 5530; 5532; 5536; 5537; 7009; 7010; 7011; 7012; 7027; 7031; 7032; 7033; 7035; 7040; 7041; 7053; 7080.
Develop grazing systems designed to improve riparian habitat along streams listed in Appendix, Table 6, which have redband trout or Malheur mottled sculpin habitat, on a case-by-case basis as funding becomes available.	4143; 5201; 5310; 5511; 7011; 7035; 7043; 7051.
Continue to monitor grazing impacts on habitat of snowy plovers and develop appropriate grazing management strategies if necessary.	7001; 7002; 7018.
Establish monitoring to evaluate grazing impacts on special status plant species and develop appropriate grazing management strategies if necessary.	4143; 5001; 5301; 5313; 5503; 5528; 5530; 5537; 5538; 5566; 7001; 7016; 7019; 7023; 7024.


Paulina
Maupin Butte 5162
Suplee
Izee
Seneca (4668)
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Silvies
Bridge Cr
Twelvemile
Delintment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
NATIONAL FOREST
NORTHWESTERN
Emigrant
Sawtooth Cr
Myrtle Cr
Silvies
Dairy Creek
Buck
Hampton
DISTRICT
BURNS PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION
Burns (4148)
Hines
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Glass Butte 6390
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Moon Res
Sage Hen Creek
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn 4726
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn 6510
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
Iron Mtn 5370
Wagontire
DISTRICT
HARNEY LAKE 4084
Horse Mtn 5485
Little Juniper Mtn
Wilson Butte
H
A
R
N
Buzzard Creek
Jackass Creek
DISTRICT
DISTRICT
Foster Lake
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Alkali Lake
Juniper Mtn 6630
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Wells Lake
Frenchglen
E





WILDLIFE SPECIES

- Snowy Plover Nesting Habitat
- Long-billed Curlew Nesting Habitat
- California Bighorn Sheep Habitat
- Bald Eagle Winter Roost Areas
- Ferruginous Hawk Nests
- Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds
- Redband Trout or Malheur Mottled Sculpin Habitat

PLANT SPECIES

1. Allium brandegei
2. Allium campanulatum
3. Eriogonum cusickii
4. Lupinus biddiei
5. Lupinus cusickii
6. Melica stricta
7. Rorippa columbiae
8. Stephanomeria malheurensis
9. Trifolium leibergii

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP SS-1
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES
Known Populations or Habitat

Wildlife Habitat

Objective and Rationale

WL 1: Maintain 335,000 acres of deer winter range, 375,000 acres of deer summer range, 235,000 acres of elk winter range and 105,000 acres of elk summer range (see Maps WL-1 and WL-2) currently in satisfactory condition as described in the glossary.

Rationale: FLPMA directs that the public lands be managed in a manner that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife. The BLM is committed to provide habitat of sufficient quantity and quality to sustain identifiable economic and social contributions of big game animals to the American people.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 1.1: Maintain 30 to 60-acre units of big game cover so that 40 percent of the forest treatment area remains in suitable big game thermal and hiding cover (no less than 15 percent of which shall be thermal cover) as defined in "Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests."

Geographic Reference: Commercial Timberlands.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: F 1.4, V 1.1, WL 7.8, WL 7.9, AH 1.11, BD 1.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Will be implemented on a case-by-case basis during timber sale design and NEPA documentation and contract preparation.

Monitoring Needs:

- Timber sale contract administration and post timber sale visual monitoring to ensure that NEPA documentation and contract specifications have been followed.

WL 1.2: Implement rotation or deferred grazing systems on all allotments within big game ranges with priority given to I and M category allotments.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5510, 5507, 5533, 7006, 7009, 7010, 7011, 7015, 7016, 7022, 7025, 7051.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.1, WL 2.1, WL 7.27.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Implement grazing systems during AMP, CRMP and allotment evaluation processes.

Monitoring Needs:

- Utilization, actual use, climate in accordance with Oregon and Washington monitoring standards.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 1.3: Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the acreage in deer and elk winter range currently supporting browse.

Geographic Reference: Deer and elk winter ranges.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.10, SM 1.2, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, WL 2.2, WL 7.10, WL 7.26, AH 1.11, ACEC 1.5, BD 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 3.5.

Constrained By: WHB 1.3.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Actively suppress wildfires in mule deer and elk winter ranges and restrict prescribed burns to no greater than 400 acres per burn site.

Monitoring Needs:

- Escaped Fire Analysis, Fire Year Report.

WL 1.4: Prohibit harvest of woodland products such as fuel wood, posts, poles and juniper foliage from big game winter range in the area south of U.S. Highway 20, west of Oregon Highway 205 (see Map F-2).

Geographic Reference: See above.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: F 2.2, WL 7.11, BD 1.1, V 1.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Issue no woodland products permits for this area.

Monitoring Needs:

- Compliance checks within this area.

WL 1.5: Minimize barriers to wildlife movement.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Procedures to Implement:

1. This will be implemented during NEPA documentation and contracts will be written to reflect the fence design on a case-by-case basis.
2. Construct all new fences to BLM standards for the wildlife species present.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitoring will be done as part of the contract inspection.

Objective and Rationale

WL 2: Improve approximately 170,000 acres of deer winter range; 295,000 acres of deer summer range; 20,000 acres of elk winter range; 45,000 acres of elk summer range (see Maps WL-1 and WL-2), currently in unsatisfactory condition to satisfactory condition by the year 2000.

Rationale: FLPMA directs that the public lands be managed in a manner that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife. The BLM is committed to provide habitat of sufficient quantity and quality to sustain identifiable economic and social contributions of big game animals to the American people.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 2.1: Implement rotation or deferred grazing systems on all allotments within big game ranges with priority given to I and M category allotments.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5510, 5507, 5533, 7006, 7009, 7010, 7011, 7015, 7016, 7022, 7025, 7051.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.1, V 1.2, WL 1.2, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 7.27, BD 1.2.

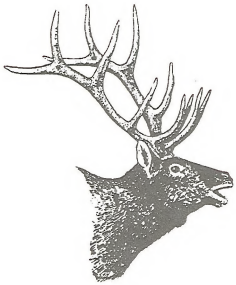
Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Implement grazing systems during AMP, CRMP and allotment evaluation processes.

Monitoring Needs:

- Utilization, actual use, climate in accordance with Oregon and Washington monitoring standards.



Allocation/Management Action

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

WL 2.2: Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the acreage in deer and elk winter range currently supporting browse.

Geographic Reference: Deer and elk winter range.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.10, SM 1.2, GM 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, WL 7.10, WL 7.26, ACEC 1.5, BD 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 3.5.

Constrained By: WHB 1.3.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Actively suppress wildfires in mule deer and elk winter ranges and restrict prescribed burns to no greater than 400 acres per burn site.

Monitoring Needs:

- Escaped Fire Analysis.
- Fire Year Report.

WL: 2.3: Continue the individual juniper tree burning or cutting program in units of less than 100 acres.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5105, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5310, 5503, 5511, 5517, 5532, 5535, 5536, 7009, 7010, 7030, 7043.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: F 2.1, WL 7.12, FM 2.1, FM 2.2.

Constrained By: AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Layout, survey, design, AWP, Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs).
2. NEPA documentation.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor plant responses for 3 years after implementation, then every 5 years.
- Monitoring will be accomplished by photo plots.

WL 2.4: Provide water in mule deer summer range where that habitat component is deficient.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 7004, 7010, 7014, 7015, 7024.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SSS 3.1, WL 7.13, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Install at least 4 guzzlers of 2,000 to 3,000 gallon capacity in deer summer range.

Monitoring Needs:

- Inspect guzzlers on an annual basis to determine use and maintenance needs.

Objective and Rationale

WL 3: Manage forage production to support big game population levels identified by ODFW.

Rationale: By MOU with ODFW, the BLM has agreed to recognize the Department as the agency responsible for management of the fish and wildlife resources of the State of Oregon and to practice those forms of land and resource management that will benefit fish and wildlife, consistent with a sound multiple-use program. The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission is a citizens' commission whose members are appointed by the Governor. In 1982, the Commission adopted population levels for mule deer and Rocky Mountain elk. These numbers, by management unit, were arrived at through an exhaustive, statewide public participation process.

The approximate 7,800 AUM figure was arrived at by using recent census data provided by ODFW, season of use, percent of the allotment administered by BLM, the numbers of a particular animal that will consume 800 pounds of air dry forage in a month, and the dietary overlap of the big game species with cattle.

FLPMA directs the BLM to manage for sustained yield. To prevent over-utilization of forage in an allotment, which could affect the sustainable yield, AUMs for big game have been allocated on an allotment-by-allotment basis.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 3.1: Allocate competitive forage to big game as follows:

Antelope	512 AUMs
Deer	4,706 AUMs
Elk	2,618 AUMs

These figures are delineated by allotment in Table 2.13.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.2, WHB 1.1, WHB 1.3, BD 1.2, V 1.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Allotment monitoring, evaluations, and decisions or agreements.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actual use, utilization, climate and cole browse transects. To be evaluated during allotment evaluations.
- Census data from ODFW yearly.

Objective and Rationale

WL 4: Maintain good quality wetland, playa and meadow habitat where it currently exists (see Table 2.14 and Map WL-2).

Rationale: A major goal of Fish and Wildlife 2000 is to perpetuate a diversity of waterfowl for the Nation by managing wetlands for this resource. The habitats are also of key importance for many species other than waterfowl and a healthy diversity of these species is dependent upon good quality wetlands.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 4.1: Maintain the project developments at Bigfoot Reservoirs, Rye Grass, Lake-on-the-Trail, North Stinkingwater Pond, South Stinkingwater Pond, Dry Lake, Seiloff Dike and all spring developments. Allow livestock grazing in these areas only to remove matted vegetation which is inhibiting waterfowl nesting.

Geographic Reference: See above.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, SM 1.1, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.2, V 1.3, WL 7.8, WL 7.14, AH 1.5, BD 1.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Make all fenced wetland areas pastures within particular allotments so that licensing of use or nonuse takes place on an annual basis.
2. Perform needed fence maintenance identified during use supervision visits.
3. AWP funding of maintenance needs.

Monitoring Needs:

- Continue wetland photo trend monitoring annually.
- Check spring overflow enclosure fences at least every 5 years for maintenance needs.

Objective and Rationale

WL 5: Improve component deficient wetland habitat to good condition and provide for wetland and meadow habitat expansion, by the year 1997 (see Table 2.14).

Rationale: A major goal of Fish and Wildlife 2000 is to perpetuate a diversity of waterfowl for the Nation by managing wetlands for this resource. The habitats are also of key importance for many species other than waterfowl and a healthy diversity of these species is dependent upon good quality wetlands.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 5.1: Provide good quality nest cover and late season brood water at the locations listed on Appendix 8 as proposed in the Burns District Wetlands HMP.

Geographic Reference: See Appendix 8.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, SM 1.1, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.3, SSS 2.1, WL 5.3, WL 7.15, BD 1.1, BD 1.3.

Constrained By: SSS 3.1, WL 1.5, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Project survey and design.
2. NEPA documentation; AWP funding.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor wetland developments with photo plots, robel pole readings and brood counts on an annual basis.

WL 5.2: Determine and implement needed actions on playa lakebeds to provide good quality seasonal and permanent (where feasible) wetland habitat.

Geographic Reference: Sheep Lake, Nordell Lake, Dry Lake, Rimrock Lake, Foster Lake, Munsey Lake, Silver Lake, Chain Lake, Weaver Lake, Palomino Lake and Lake-on-the-Trail.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.4, SSS 2.1, WL 1.5, WL 7.16, WL 7.25, R 2.1, ACEC 1.4, BD 1.1, BD 1.3, BD 3.4.

Constrained By: SSS 3.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Collect baseline data on these and other playas to determine condition and feasibility for improvement.
2. Design improvement strategies.
3. NEPA documentation for proposed improvements.
4. AWP funding.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor playa habitat at least every 5 years after baseline data collection.
- Monitor results of improvements yearly for the first 5 years, then in conjunction with allotment monitoring and evaluation schedules.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 5.3: Place high emphasis on land exchanges and acquisitions which increase the acreage or manageability of wetlands in public ownership.

Geographic Reference: Areawide (see Table 2.14), especially Silvies Valley and Silver Lake Pond.

Decision Class: 3

Supported By: V 1.3, SSS 2.7, WL 5.1, WL 7.15, R 2.15, LR 1.1, LR 1.3, LR 1.5, BD 1.4.

Constrained By: V 1.1, SSS 3.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Specific processing requirements for exchanges, purchases, and donations and R&PP sales are contained in BLM Manuals 2100, 2200, 2740 and other prevailing guidance. Also see Table 2.27. Briefly, these requirements include:

- Cooperatively develop, review and negotiate land tenure proposals with affected landowners or proponents.
- Review proposals for conformance with the Three Rivers RMP and other planning documents.
- Secure funding for processing proposals through the BLM's budget process.
- Conduct necessary resource clearances including cultural, botanical, mineral reports and timber cruises.
- Prepare NEPA documentation, appraisal and title reports to determine if the proposal is in the public interest.
- Issue a Notice of Realty Action to segregate public lands and solicit public review.
- Finalize land tenure actions by completing title clearance actions and issuing patents and deeds.

Monitoring Needs:

- Progress on land tenure adjustment actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking processes. Periodic reports will be developed identifying acres transferred within the various land tenure zones.

- Monitor wetland developments with photo plots, robel pole readings and brood counts on an annual basis.

Objective and Rationale

WL 6: Ensure that 75 percent or more of riparian habitat listed in Table 2.15 is in good or better habitat condition (proper functioning condition) by the year 1997.

Rationale: FLPMA directs that the public lands be managed in a manner that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife. Riparian areas provide food and other habitat requirements for more wildlife species than any other habitat type in the RA. This objective is consistent with the overall BLM objective for riparian areas and reflects the current Oregon-Washington riparian policy.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 6.1: Remove livestock for 5 years from streams listed in Appendix 3, which have poor water quality related to BLM-administered riparian area conditions. When riparian conditions have improved to fair, or at the end of 5 years, implement grazing systems on I and M category allotments which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, and no more than 50 percent utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery (see Appendix 4).

Geographic Reference: See Appendix 3.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 7.5, WL 7.17, AH 1.2, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory and condition classification on streams with no data.
2. NEPA documentation and AWP funding.
3. Enclosure or pasture fence design.

Monitoring Needs:

- Trend photos.
- Utilization monitoring where applicable. Yearly for first 5 years after implementation, then every 3 to 5 years.

Allocation/Management Action

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

WL 6.2: Implement grazing systems on streams listed in Appendix 5, which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs and no more than 50 percent utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery or maintenance of good condition (see Appendix 4).

Geographic Reference: See Appendix 5.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, WHB 1.2, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL 7.5, WL 7.18, AH 1.3, R 2.12, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory and condition classification on streams with no data.
2. NEPA documentation and AWP funding.
3. Enclosure or pasture fence design.

Monitoring Needs:

- Trend photos.
- Utilization monitoring where applicable. Yearly for first 5 years after implementation, then every 3 to 5 years.

WL 6.3: Develop grazing systems designed to improve riparian habitat along streams listed in Appendix 6 on a case-by-case basis as funding becomes available.

Geographic Reference: Appendix 6.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.6, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, WHB 1.2, V 1.1, V 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 7.5, WL 7.19, AH 1.4, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory and condition classification on stream with no data.
2. NEPA documentation and annual work plan funding.

Monitoring Needs:

- Utilization monitoring every fifth year until specific system is designed and implemented.

WL 6.4: Allow commercial timber harvest meeting guidelines for stream protection in logging operations (see Appendices 1 and 2, General Best Forest Management Practices and Summary of Recommended Practices for Stream Protection, respectively) while retaining woody vegetation strips along each side of all perennial streams and all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows, which can significantly affect water quality. Buffer strips would be established as follows:

Slope	Width of Buffer on Each Bank
0-40 percent	100 ft.
40-50 percent	125 ft.
50-60 percent	145 ft.
60-70 percent	165 ft.

Geographic Reference: Commercial timberlands.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.2, F 1.3, WL 7.20, AH 1.6.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Will be implemented during timber sale design, documented in the timber sale EA, reflected in the timber sale contract and enforced during contract administration.

Monitoring Needs:

- On-the-ground timber sale unit boundary inspection prior to the actual sale.
- Contract administration during timber harvest.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WL 6.5: Place high emphasis on land exchanges and acquisitions which increase the acreage or manageability of riparian in public ownership. Geographic Reference: Areawide (see Table 2.15). Decision Class: 3 Supported By: SSS 2.1, SSS 2.7, R 2.13, R 2.15, LR 1.1, LR 1.3, LR 1.5, BD 1.3, BD 1.4. Constrained By: V 1.1, SSS 3.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Specific processing requirements for exchanges, purchases, and donations and R&PP sales are contained in BLM Manuals 2100, 2200, 2740 and other prevailing guidance. Also see Table 2.27. Briefly, these requirements include: - Cooperatively develop, review and negotiate land tenure proposals with affected landowners or proponents. - Review proposals for conformance with the Three Rivers RMP and other planning documents. - Secure funding for processing proposals through the BLM's budget process. - Conduct necessary resource clearances including cultural, botanical, mineral reports and timber cruises. - Prepare NEPA documentation, appraisal and title reports to determine if the proposal is in the public interest. - Issue a Notice of Realty Action to segregate public lands and solicit public review. - Finalize land tenure actions by completing title clearance actions and issuing patents and deeds. **Monitoring Needs:** - Progress on land tenure adjustment actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking processes. Periodic reports will be developed identifying acres transferred within the various land tenure zones.
WL 6.6: Ensure that all newly constructed permanent roads on BLM-administered lands meet Oregon General Best Forest Practices standards presented in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.9, SM 1.1, SM 2.2, F 1.2, SSS 3.1, AH 1.6, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Survey and design specifications for roads will be consistent with BLM standards and will be analyzed during NEPA documentation. **Monitoring Needs:** - Construction activities will be monitored as they occur.
WL 6.7: Inventory stream segments listed in Appendix 7, and determine management actions required to meet the riparian objective. Geographic Reference: See Appendix 7. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.6, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 2.1, AH 1.4, BD 1.1, BD 1.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Fund through the AWP process. 2. Collect and compile data. 3. Develop grazing systems as needed using the AMP and allotment evaluation process. **Monitoring Needs:** - Utilization monitoring annually to every fifth year until specific system is implemented and operational.

Objective and Rationale

WL 7: Restore, maintain or enhance the diversity of plant communities and wildlife habitat in abundances and distributions which prevent the loss of specific native plant community types or indigenous wildlife species habitat within the RA.

Rationale: FLPMA mandates that public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of the ecological resources among others. The BLM is committed to maintaining and enhancing the wildlife habitat of the RA in terms of diversity and abundance of habitat. Such diversity is necessary to sustain the variety of uses received by land BLM manages.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 7.1: Prohibit destruction of raptor nests or nest sites and provide for perch sites within one-eighth mile of nest sites through BLM authorized actions.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: F 1.5, F 1.6, SSS 1.1, SSS 1.2, SSS 2.3, WL 7.4, WL 7.6, BD 2.1, BD 2.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Continue to update and maintain the RA raptor database as new data become available.
2. Cross reference all proposed actions in EA with the database to determine nest occurrence.
3. Perform on-the-ground inspections of potential locations where actions could be detrimental to nests or nest sites.

Monitoring Needs:

- Check current nest site locations at 5 to 10 year intervals to determine activity and update database on a continuing basis.

WL 7.2: Require that all power poles and transformers erected on public lands be installed using design features which will prevent electrocution of raptors.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 3

Procedures to Implement:

1. Initiate under terms and conditions of applicable right-of-way grants.

Monitoring Needs:

- Inspect new powerlines and poles, between 6 months and 2 years of construction, to determine if any problem poles exist and take corrective action where applicable.

WL 7.3: Prohibit application of pesticides for rodent control on public land within 2 miles of active raptor nests.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 3

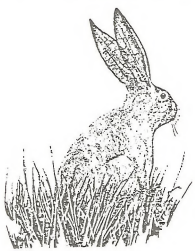
Supported By: SSS 1.1, SSS 1.2, SSS 2.3, WL 7.6, BD 2.1, BD 2.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Review all Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP) NEPA documentation to ensure compliance with the management action.

Monitoring Needs:

- Through NEPA document review and all PUPs.



Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WL 7.4: Identify component deficient raptor habitat and take management actions to correct the deficiencies. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: GM 1.1, V 1.1, SSS 2.3, WL 7.1, WL 7.6, BD 1.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Cross reference the raptor database with ESI data to determine suitable areas which are not currently used. 2. Inventory these areas to determine if a habitat deficiency exists. 3. Take appropriate corrective actions. **Monitoring Needs:** - After corrective actions have been implemented, monitor raptor use of the area for at least 3 consecutive years following the action.
WL 7.5: Adjust overall grazing management practices as necessary to protect special status species and to maintain or enhance their habitat. (See Table 2.12 for current list of actions and allotments which they may affect.) Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.2, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, WL 6.1, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.27, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, BD 1.1 BD 1.2, BD 1.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Consultation with permittees and affected interests. 2. Adjust special status species management actions to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species. 3. Adjust AMPs and HMPs as needed. 4. Incorporate special status species management objectives into allotment monitoring and evaluation processes as appropriate. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.
WL 7.6: Determine habitat deficiencies within 2 miles of nest sites for ferruginous hawks and correct identified deficiencies. Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5303, 5306, 5309, 5313, 7019, 7021. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: GM 1.1, V 1.1, SSS 2.3, WL 6.2, WL 7.1, WL 7.3, BD 1.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory and evaluation of ferruginous hawk habitat to identify habitat deficiencies. 2. Provide nest platforms in areas identified as nest-site deficient. 3. Improve habitat for prey species within 2 miles of nest sites. **Monitoring Needs:** - Periodic assessments to determine effectiveness of steps taken. - Assessment of utilization of nest sites.
WL 7.7: Allow no big sagebrush removal within 2 miles of sage grouse strutting grounds when determined by a wildlife biologist to be detrimental to sage grouse habitat requirements. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: V 1.1, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, WL 6.3, WL 7.4, BD 1.1, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory all sage grouse habitat for strutting grounds. 2. Ensure that sufficient sagebrush is retained on a case-by-case basis via the NEPA process. **Monitoring Needs:** - Compliance monitoring of EA.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WL 7.8: Fence overflow areas at all spring developments to provide meadow habitat. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.3, WL 1.1, WL 4.1, WL 7.14, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Develop District program for regular inspection and maintenance of fences which are the responsibility of District to maintain. **Monitoring Needs:** - Compliance - EA. - Fence maintenance/inspections.
WL 7.9: Maintain 30 to 60-acre units of wildlife cover so that 40 percent of the forest treatment area remains in suitable wildlife thermal and hiding cover (no less than 15 percent of which shall be thermal cover). Geographic Reference: Commercial Timberlands (see Map F-1). Decision Class: 1 Supported By: WQ 1.11, F 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.4, WL 1.1, AH 1.11, BD 1.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Will be implemented on a case-by-case basis during timber sale design and EA and contract preparation. **Monitoring Needs:** - Timber sale contract administration and post timber sale visual monitoring to ensure that EA and contract specifications have been followed.
WL 7.10: Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the acreage in winter range areas currently supporting browse. Geographic Reference: Deer and elk winter ranges. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.10, WQ 1.11, SM 1.2, GM 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 7.26, AH 1.11, ACEC 1.5, BD 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 3.5. Constrained By: WHB 1.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Actively suppress wildfires in mule deer and elk winter ranges and restrict prescribed burns to no greater than 400 acres per burn site. 2. NEPA documentation and site examination procedures for all vegetation conversion proposals in these areas. **Monitoring Needs:** - Escaped Fire Analysis, Fire Year Report.
WL 7.11: Prohibit harvest of woodland products such as fuel wood, posts, poles and juniper foliage from the area south of U.S. Highway 20, west of Oregon Highway 205 (see Map F-2). Geographic Reference: See Map F-2. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: F 2.2, WL 1.4, BD 1.1, BD 3.5, V 1.11, ACEC 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Issue no woodland products permits for this area. **Monitoring Needs:** - Compliance checks within this area.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WL: 7.12: Continue the individual juniper tree burning or cutting program in units of less than 100 acres. Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5105, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5310, 5503, 5511, 5517, 5532, 5535, 5536, 7009, 7010, 7030, 7043. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: F 2.1. Constrained By: AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Layout, survey, design, AWP, MOUs. 2. NEPA documentation. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitor plant responses for 3 years after implementation, then every 5 years. - Monitoring will be accomplished by photo plots.
WL 7.13: Provide water for wildlife species in areas where that habitat component has been specifically identified as deficient. Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 7004, 7010, 7014, 7015, 7024. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WL 2.4.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Install at least 8 guzzlers of 2,000 to 3,000 gallon capacity in deer summer range. **Monitoring Needs:** - Inspect guzzlers on an annual basis to determine use and maintenance needs.
WL 7.14: Maintain the project developments at Bigfoot Reservoirs, Rye Grass, Lake-on-the-Trail, North Stinkingwater Pond, South Stinkingwater Pond, Dry Lake, Selloff Dike and all spring developments. Allow livestock grazing in these areas only to remove matted vegetation. Geographic Reference: See above. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: WQ 1.8, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.3, WL 4.1, WL 7.8.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Make all fenced wetland areas pastures within particular allotments so that licensing of use or nonuse takes place on an annual basis. 2. Perform needed fence maintenance identified during use supervision visits. 3. AWP funding of maintenance needs. **Monitoring Needs:** - Continue wetland photo trend monitoring annually. - Check spring overflow enclosure fences at least every 5 years for maintenance needs.
WL 7.15: Provide good quality nest cover and late season brood water at the locations listed on Appendix 8 as proposed in the Burns District Wetlands HMP. Geographic Reference: See Appendix 8. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: GM 1.1, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.3, V 1.4, SSS 2.1, WL 5.1, WL 5.3, WL 7.25, ACEC 1.4, BD 1.1, BD 1.3, BD 3.4. Constrained By: SSS 3.1, WL 1.5, BD 1.4, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Project survey and design. 2. NEPA document preparation; AWP funding. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitor wetland developments with photo plots, robel pole readings and brood counts on an annual basis.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WL 7.16: Determine and implement needed actions on playa lakebeds to provide good quality seasonal and permanent (where feasible) wetland habitat. Geographic Reference: Sheep Lake, Nordell Lake, Dry Lake, Rimrock Lake, Foster Lake, Munsey Lake, Silver Lake, Chain Lake, Weaver Lake, Palomino Lake and Lake-on-the-Trail (see also Map WL-2). Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 2.1, WL 5.2, BD 1.1, BD 1.3. Constrained By: SSS 3.1, WL 1.5, BD 1.4, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Collect baseline data on these and other playas to determine condition and feasibility for improvement. 2. Design improvement strategies. 3. EA process for proposed improvements. 4. AWP funding. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitor playa habitat at least every 5 years after baseline data collection. - Monitor results of improvements yearly for the first 5 years, then in conjunction with allotment monitoring and evaluation schedules.
WL 7.17: Remove livestock for 5 years from streams listed in Appendix 3, which have poor water quality related to BLM-administered riparian area conditions. When riparian conditions have improved to fair, or at the end of 5 years, implement grazing system on I and M category allotments which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, and no more than 50 percent utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery (see Appendix 4). Geographic Reference: See Appendix 3. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.4, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 6.1, WL 7.5, AQ 1.2, R 2.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5. Constrained By: WL 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory and condition classification on streams with no data. 2. NEPA documentation and AWP funding. 3. Enclosure or pasture fence design. **Monitoring Needs:** - Trend photos. - Utilization monitoring where applicable. Yearly for first 5 years after implementation, then every 3 to 5 years.
WL 7.18: Implement grazing systems on streams listed in Appendix 5, which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs and no more than 50 percent utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery or maintenance of good condition (see Appendix 4). Geographic Reference: See Appendix 5. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.5, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, WHB 1.2, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL 6.2, WL 7.5, AH 1.3, R 2.12, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5. Constrained By: WL 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory and condition classification on streams with no data. 2. NEPA documentation and AWP funding. **Monitoring Needs:** - Trend photos. - Utilization monitoring where applicable. Yearly for the first five years after implementation, then every 3 to 5 years.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 7.19: Develop grazing systems designed to improve riparian habitat along streams listed in Appendix 6 on a case-by-case basis as funding becomes available.

Geographic Reference: Appendix 6.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.6, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 6.3, WL 7.5, AH 1.4, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory and condition classification on streams with no data.
2. EA preparation and annual work plan funding.

Monitoring Needs:

- Trend photos.
- Utilization monitoring where applicable, every 3 to 5 years after implementation.

WL 7.20: Allow commercial timber harvest meeting guidelines for stream protection in logging operations (see Appendices 1 and 2), while retaining woody vegetation strips along each side of all perennial streams and all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows, which can significantly affect water quality. Buffer strips would be established as follows:

Slope	Width of Buffer On Each Bank
0-40 percent	100 ft.
40-50 percent	125 ft.
50-60 percent	145 ft.
60-70 percent	165 ft.

Geographic Reference: Commercial timberlands.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.2, SM 1.1, F 1.3, V 1.1, WL 6.4, AH 1.6, ACEC 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 1.1, BD 3.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Will be implemented during timber sale design, documented in the timber sale EA, reflected in the timber sale contract and enforced during contract administration.

Monitoring Needs:

- On-the-ground timber sale unit boundary inspection prior to the actual sale.
- Contract administration during timber harvest.

WL 7.21: Manage 780 acres in four major areas for maintenance, enhancement and promotion of ponderosa pine old growth and the wildlife species dependent upon old growth characteristics.

Geographic Reference: Allotments No. 5503, 5511, 7010, 7030, 7051 (see Maps F-3, F-4, F-5, F-6).

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: F 1.7, V 1.1, V 1.4, V 1.5, WL 7.26, R 2.1, R 2.12, BD 1.1, BD 3.5, BD 3.8, ACEC 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop management prescriptions with wildlife habitat objectives included.
2. Design and implement management actions for promotion of areas to old growth.

Monitoring Needs:

- To be developed in the old growth management plan.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WL 7.22: Retain designation and approved management of the: South Narrows ACEC 160 acres Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC 16,656 acres Silver Creek RNA/ACEC 640 acres Geographic Reference: See Maps ACEC-2, ACEC-3, ACEC-4. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: GM 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.4, SSS 3.1, R 1.1, R 2.1, R 2.2, ACEC 1.1, VRM 1.2, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 1.1, BD 1.3, BD 1.5, BD 3.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Revise existing ACEC plans as necessary. **Monitoring Needs:** - As defined in the existing plans.
WL 7.23: Designate an additional 400 acres as part of the Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC. Geographic Reference: See Map ACEC-3. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: GM 1.4, R 1.1, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.2, VRM 1.2, EM 3.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, LR 5.1, BD 3.2.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Revise Diamond Craters Management Plan to reflect closure to grazing except for limited 1 day trailing permits. 2. Make other revisions if necessary. **Monitoring Needs:** - As defined in the Diamond Craters Management Plan. - Compliance monitoring of livestock trailing permits.
WL 7.24: Designate an additional 1,280 acres as part of the Silver Creek RNA/ACEC following the acquisition of a 640-acre private inholding (see Appendix 15, Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Addition). Geographic Reference: 7010 (see Map ACEC-4). Decision Class: 1 Supported By: GM 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.4, SSS 2., SSS 3.1, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.3, VRM 1.2, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 1.1, BD 1.3, BD 1.5, BD 3.3. Constrained By: WL 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Acquire 640 acres private inholding through land exchange. 2. Revise/update existing RNA/ACEC management plan within 2 years of establishment to reflect constraints in Appendix 16. 3. Prepare NEPA documentation and construct fence addition within 2 years of establishment. 4. Implement procedures to remove RNA acreage from grazing allotment base and update AMP to reflect this change (43 CFR). **Monitoring Needs:** - As defined in management plan. - Fence maintenance inspection prior to livestock turn out.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WL 7.25: Designate 2,690 acres as Foster Flat RNA/ACEC (see Appendix 15, Foster Flat RNA/ACEC). Geographic Reference: 7002 (see Map ACEC-5). Decision Class: 1 Supported By: GM 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.4, SSS 3.1, WL 5.2, WL 7.15, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.4, ACEC 1.5, VRM 1.2, LR 1.1, LR 2.3, BD 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 3.4, BD 3.5. Constrained By: WL 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Prepare RNA/ACEC management plan to reflect constraints in Appendix 16 and to address specific management actions which are required within 2 years of approval of RMP. 2. Prepare NEPA documentation and fence RNA within 2 years of approval of RMP. 3. Develop and implement District program for regular inspection and maintenance of fences which are the District's responsibility to maintain. 4. Coordinate with affected permittees. 5. Implement procedures to remove RNA acreage from allotment base and update AMP to reflect this change. **Monitoring Needs:** - Fence maintenance inspection on a quarterly basis, except during grazing season, May through August, when it will be done monthly. - Establish baseline monitoring, including periodic on-the-ground assessments, general photo plots, and a species list within 3 years of approval of RMP.
WL 7.26: Designate 2,084 acres as Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC (See Appendix 15, Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC). Geographic Reference: 7011 (see Map ACEC-4). Decision Class: 1 Supported By: F 1.7, V 1.1, V 1.4, V 1.5, WL 7.21, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.5, VRM 1.2, LR 1.1, LR 2.3, BD 1.1, BD 3.5, BD 3.8.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Prepare RNA/ACEC management plan to reflect constraints in Appendix 16 and to address specific management actions which are required within 2 years of approval of RMP. 2. Coordinate with USDA-FS in plan preparation and monitoring establishment. 3. Coordinate with affected permittees. 4. Incorporate management actions and constraints from Table 2.10 for ponderosa pine old growth areas into the RNA/ACEC plan. **Monitoring Needs:** - Establish baseline monitoring within 3 years of approval of RMP to involve periodic systematic on-the-ground assessments.
WL 7.27: Implement management practices to resolve conflicts and concerns and meet multiple-use objectives identified in Appendix 9, within 5 years of approval of the plan on 57 I category allotments and within 10 years of approval of the plan on 53 M category allotments (see Appendix 10 for allotment categorization). Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: SM 1.1, GM 1.1, WHB 1.3, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, WL 1.2, WL 2.1, WL 7.9, R 2.12, BD 1.2, BD 1.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Develop, modify or revise AMPs or CRMPs which identify allotment specific multiple-use management objectives and grazing systems. 2. Evaluate monitoring data to identify the need for adjustments in management practices and/or adjustments in level of grazing use which may be necessary to meet management objectives. 3. NEPA documentation or decisions/agreements may be required to implement changes in grazing systems or level of grazing use. 4. CCC with permittees, affected interests, ODFW, USDA-FS, USFWS. Specific manual guidance for implementing this management action are located in Table 2.5. **Monitoring Needs:** - Range monitoring and evaluation will be done in accordance with Oregon Monitoring Handbook and District Monitoring Plan. See Appendix 11.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 7.28: Exclude grazing from approximately 26,400 acres except where grazing livestock will benefit waterfowl or shorebird habitat or other wildlife values. See Map RM-2. These are:

Hatt Butte	80 ac.[1]
Windy Point	520 ac.
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC	640 ac.
Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC	17,136 ac.
Devine Canyon	480 ac.
South Narrows ACEC	160 ac.
Chickahominy Recreation Site	400 ac.
Radar Hill ORV Area	240 ac.
Hines Field	455 ac.
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Extn.	1,280 ac.[2]
Foster Flat RNA/ACEC	2,690 ac.[3]
Ryegrass Spring	320 ac.
Willow Reservoir	7 ac.
State Reservoir	6 ac.
Twin Springs Reservoir	18 ac.
Stinkingwater Pond No. 1	5 ac.
Stinkingwater Pond No. 2	5 ac.
Big Foot Reservoir	35 ac.
Sailoff Dikes	50 ac.
Lake-on-the-Trail	320 ac.
Dry Lake	780 ac.
Silver Creek Exclosure	100 ac.
Rough Creek Exclosure	450 ad.
Paul Creek Exclosure	60 ac.
Cottonwood Creek Exclosure	90 ac.
Greenspot Reservoir	5 ac. [4]
Charlie Smith Butte Reservoir	15 ac. [4]
Silver Lake Pond	60 ac. [4]
Total	26,407 ac.

[1]This exclusion includes only the top of Hatt Butte.

[2]Excluded upon designation as an RNA/ACEC and completion of land exchange to acquire a 640-acre inholding.

[3]Excluded upon designation as an RNA/ACEC and completion of a perimeter fence.

[4]Excluded upon completion of exclosure fence.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: SM 1.1, GM 1.4, V 1.2, V 1.4, SSS 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, AH 1.5, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 2.3, BD 3.1, BD 3.3, BD 3.4.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Grazing authorizations affected by exclusions may be cancelled, modified or suspended according to regulations and manual procedures.
2. Grazing authorizations may be issued to qualified applicants in accordance with regulations and manual procedures where site examinations determine that a grazing treatment would be beneficial.
3. CCC with permittees.

Monitoring Needs:

- Compliance checks and use supervision will be necessary to prevent unauthorized use.

Table 2.13. Proposed Big Game Allocations

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Total Public Land Needs[1] Antelope (AUMs)	Deer (AUMs)	Elk (AUMs)	Proposed Allocations of Competitive Forage[2] Antelope (AUMs)	Deer (AUMs)	Elk (AUMs)	Wildlife Total
5001	Harney-Crane							0
5002	Catterson Sec. 13							0
5003	Malheur Slough							0
5005	Withers FFR							0
5101	Devine Ridge	9	236	22	1	43	16	60
5102	Prather Creek	9	41		1	8		9
5103	Lime Kiln/Sec. 30	9	18		1	4		5
5104	Soldier Creek	9	78	11	1	15	8	24
5105	Camp Harney	15	392	73	2	71	52	125
5106	Cow Creek	10	45	17	1	8	12	21
5107	Manning Field		12			2	0	2
5109	Purdy FFR							0
5110	Reed FFR							0
5111	Temple FFR							0
5112	Smith FFR							0
5113	Rattlesnake FFR							0
5201	Coleman Creek	9	149	17	1	9	12	22
5202	Hunter	9	52	17	1	10	12	23
5203	Catterson	9	16	17	1	3	12	16
5204	Slocum	9	16	17	1	3	12	16
5205	Venator	9	16		1	3		4
5206	Stockade FFR					0		0
5207	Coyote Creek	9	27		1	5		6
5208	Emmerson		89			17		17
5209	Crane	25	27		3	5		8
5211	Beckley Home	25	16		2	3		5
5212	Mahon Ranch	25	16		3	3		6
5213	Beaver Creek	25	50		3	9		12
5214	Hamilton	25	11		3	2		5
5215	Davies	25	11		3	2		5
5216	Quier FFR							0
5217	Thompson FFR							0
5218	Bennett FFR							0
5219	Hamilton FFR							0
5301	Princeton	44	33		5	6		11
5302	Big Bird	44	14		4	3		7
5303	Dry Lake	44	207		5	37		42
5305	Crow's Nest	44	7		4	2		6
5306	Rocky Ford	44	7		4	1		5
5307	Smyth Creek	48	340	146	5	61	104	170
5308	Kiger	20	143	50	2	26	36	64
5309	Happy Valley	44	139	123	4	25	88	117
5310	Riddle Mountain	56	981	263	6	177	188	371
5311	Virginia Valley FFR	12			1			1
5313	Burnt Flat	152	462	90	15	83	64	162
5316	Virginia Valley	84	113		8	20		28
5317	Hatt Butte							0
5318	Black Butte							0
5319	Driveway							0
5321	Hamilton Ind.							0
5322	Briggs FFR							0
5323	Clemens' FFR							0
5324	Riddle FFR							0
5325	Marshall Diamond FFR							0
5326	Jenkins' N. Lake FFR							0
5327	Jenkins' B. FFR							0
5328	Fisher FFR							0
5329	Riddle-Coyote							0
5330	Deep Creek							0

Table 2.13. Proposed Big Game Allocations (continued)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Total Public Land Needs[1] Antelope (AUMs)	Deer (AUMs)	Elk (AUMs)	Proposed Allocations of Competitive Forage[2] Antelope (AUMs)	Deer (AUMs)	Elk (AUMs)	Wildlife Total
5501	East Cow Creek	16	52	17	2	10	12	24
5502	Rock Creek	12	41		1	8		9
5503	Pine Creek	72	466	95	7	84	68	159
5504	State Field		5			1		1
5505	Little Muddy Creek		490	56		88	40	128
5506	Muddy Creek		210	28		38	20	58
5507	Wolf Creek	32	112	17	3	20	12	35
5508	Baker-Knowles		39	11		7	8	15
5509	Williams' Dripp Spr.		40	11		7	8	15
5510	Jones Dripp Spring		40	11		7	8	15
5511	Moffet Table	30	1,120	241	3	202	172	377
5512	Clark's River	10	92		1	18		19
5513	Shelley	10	92	6	1	15	4	20
5514	Coal Mine Creek	10	92		1	19		20
5515	Mule Creek	10	116	39	2	42	28	72
5516	Birch Creek		182	28		31	20	51
5517	Otis Mountain		46	101		100	72	172
5518	Newell Field		14			3		3
5519	Big Upson Field							0
5520	Little Upson							0
5521	Rocky Basin		42	17		8	12	20
5522	Cottonwood Creek		231	50		42	36	78
5523	Tub Springs/Hart							0
5524	Dawson Butte	60			6			6
5525	Mill Gulch							0
5526	Chalk Hills		301			54		54
5527	Riverside FFR		29			6		6
5528	Cooler	10	63		1	11		12
5529	House Butte	60	595		6	107		113
5530	River		187			33		33
5531	Stinkingwater	132	126	39	15	23	28	66
5532	Mountain	96	921	493	10	166	352	528
5533	Buchanan	24	12		2	2		4
5534	Mahon Creek		125	17		22	12	34
5535	Miller Canyon		280	17		51	12	63
5536	Alder Creek	132	1,246	274	13	225	196	434
5537	Buck Mountain	200	139	230	20	25	164	209
5538	Riverside	108	75		11	27		38
5539	W & C Blaylock FFR		72			26		26
5540	Luce Field							0
5541	Home Ranch Exclosure	28			3			3
5542	Marshall FFR							0
5543	Devine Flat Field							0
5544	Brooks Field	10	115		1	42		43
5545	Sunshine Field							0
5546	Druitt Field & FFR	10	92		1	15		16
5547	Lake Field							0
5548	Griffin FFR							0
5549	Howard's FFR							0
5550	Jordan's FFR							0
5551	Lillard's FFR							0
5552	Miller FFR A							0
5553	Miller FFR B							0
5554	J. Fran. Miller FFR							0
5555	Ott FFR							0
5556	Pine Creek FFR							0
5557	J & G Kane FFR							0
5558	J & G FFR							0
5559	Sword's FFR							0

Table 2.13. Proposed Big Game Allocations (continued)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Total Public Land Needs[1] Antelope (AUMs)	Deer (AUMs)	Elk (AUMs)	Proposed Allocations of Competitive Forage[2] Antelope (AUMs)	Deer (AUMs)	Elk (AUMs)	Wildlife Total
5560	Vicker's FFR							0
5561	Wilber FFR							0
5562	Williams' FFR							0
5563	Arnold's FFR							0
5564	Wheeler Basin		80			14		14
5565	Upton Mountain		35			6		6
5566	Texaco Basin	100			9			9
5567	Miller FFR							0
5568	Byron's FFR							0
5569	Floyd's FFR							0
5570	River FFR							0
5571	Lamb Ranch							0
5572	Krueger FFR							0
	Subtotal	2,073	12,279	2,661	212	2,271	1,900	4,383
7001	East Warm Springs	988	442		99	80		179
7002	West Warm Springs	380	644		38	116		154
7003	East Wagontire	72	477		7	86		93
7004	West Wagontire	84	420		9	73		82
7005	Glass Butte	56	64		5	12		17
7006	Rimrock Lake	44	139		4	25		29
7007	Hat Butte	48	153		5	27		32
7008	Sheep Lake - Shields	36	225	29	0	46	21	67
7009	Dry Lake	80	411	35	8	74	25	107
7010	Claw Creek	30	886	134	3	160	96	259
7011	Upper Valley	30	14	4	3	3	3	9
7012	Packsaddle	22	56	31	3	10	22	35
7013	Zoglmann		56	17		10	12	22
7014	Badger Spring		379	129		68	92	160
7015	Second Flat	104	249	49	11	45	35	91
7016	Juniper Ridge	40	193		4	34		38
7017	Cluster	8	26		1	5		6
7018	Silver Lake	20	24		2	5		7
7019	Palomino Butte	280	1,465		28	264		292
7020	Sand Hollow	92	182		9	33		42
7021	Weaver Lake	168	374		17	68		85
7022	Dog Mountain		146			27		27
7023	West Sagehen	68	351	45	7	64	32	103
7024	East Sagehen	40	582	31	4	105	22	131
7025	Gouldin		243			43		43
7026	Horton Mill	8	84		1	15		16
7027	Emigrant Creek		7			1		1
7028	Stinger Creek		7			1		1
7029	Spring Creek		70			13		13
7030	Skull Creek	80	1,962	34	8	354	24	386
7031	Hay Creek		155	28		29	20	49
7032	Hotchkiss	20	17		2	3		5
7033	Silvies River	20	21	34	2	4	24	30
7034	Scat Field	10	19	11	1	4	8	13
7035	Silvies Meadows		58	11		10	8	18
7036	Hayes		379			68		68
7037	Coal Pit Springs		157			29		29
7038	Curry Gordon		57			10		10
7039	Cave Gulch		168			30		30
7040	Landing Creek		243	45		43	32	75
7041	East Silvies		246	45		50	32	82
7042	Dole Smith		14	8		3	6	9
7043	Lone Pine	62	751	28	8	135	20	163

Table 2.13. Proposed Big Game Allocations (continued)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Total Public Land Needs[1] Antelope (AUMs)	Deer (AUMs)	Elk (AUMs)	Proposed Allocations of Competitive Forage[2] Antelope (AUMs)	Deer (AUMs)	Elk (AUMs)	Wildlife Total
7044	Cowing		7	6		1	4	5
7045	Whiting		14	1		3	1	4
7046	Baker Field		7	1		1	1	2
7047	Peabody	12	7	3	1	1	2	4
7048	Varien Canyon		29	7		6	4	10
7049	Forks of Poison Creek		173	18		31	13	44
7050	Clemens		22			4		4
7051	Sawtooth MNF							0
7052	Lone Pine Fields		5			1		1
7053	Silvies Canyon		46			10		10
7054	Cricket Creek		35			6		6
7055	Hoover Fields							0
7056	Double O							0
7057	Wright's Point							0
7058	Narrows							0
7059	Carp							0
7060	Castle					5		5
7080	Devine Canyon		24		0	5		5
7081	Harney Basin		5		0	1		1
7082	Hines Field		14	10	0	3	7	10
7084	The Odd 320							0
7085	Rainbow Creek		7		0	1		1
7087	Silver Creek Valley							0
7088	Sunset Valley	8	26		1	5		6
	Subtotal	2,910	13,067	794	291	2,364	566	3,220
4040	Poison Creek	8	21	22	1	4	16	21
4096	Hi Desert	8	14	7	1	3	4	8
4097	Trout Creek	32	105	90	3	19	64	86
4098	East Creek-Pine Hill	8	35	34	1	6	24	31
4126	Abrahams Draw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4138	White	1	7	7	1	1	4	6
4143	Silvies	24	210	56	2	38	40	80
	Subtotal	81	392	216	9	71	152	232
	Total	5,064	25,738	3,671	512	4,706	2,618	7,835

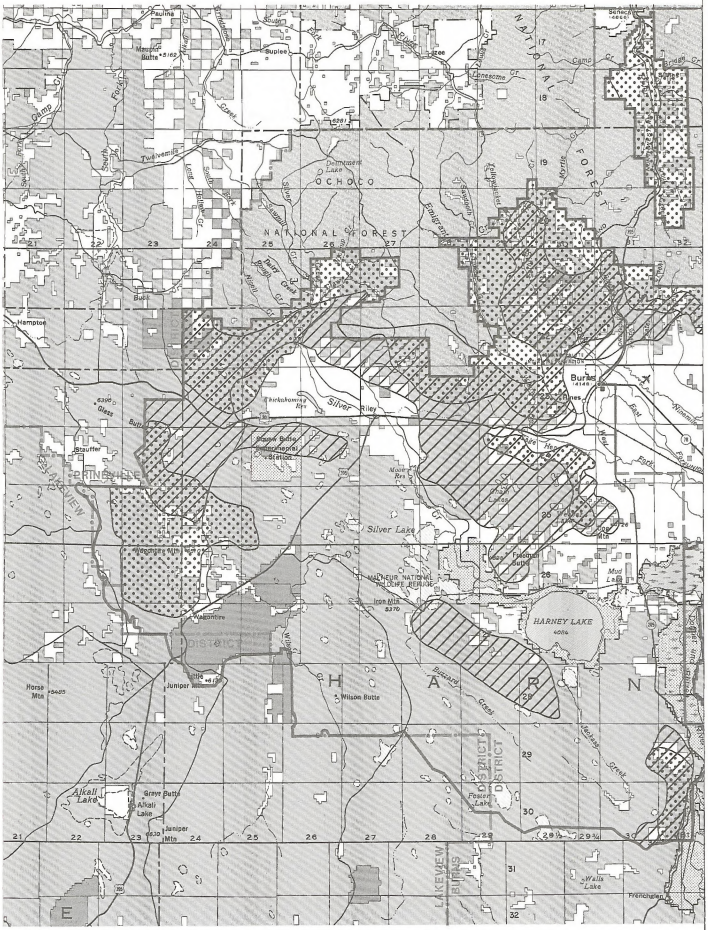
[1]Total public land forage needs for big game species have been developed in cooperation with ODFW. The figures presented have been computed on the basis of the amount of forage (in pounds, air dried) needed to sustain a big game animal for one month times the number of months the big game animal typically spends on public land within the respective allotments times the target number of animals of each species prorated to each allotment. The resulting big game forage need in pounds is then converted to AUMs by dividing by 800 (pounds, air dried per standard AUM).

[2]The diets of big game species vary from those of livestock (cattle in this case). The portions of the respective diets that overlap between big game species and livestock is referred to as competitive forage. Allocations of forage to big game in this RMP/EIS are of competitive forage only. The remainder of the big game forage needs are accommodated by "unallocated" forage which is not a normal component of livestock diets. Therefore, the competitive allocations would provide the forage needed for benchmark numbers of big game.

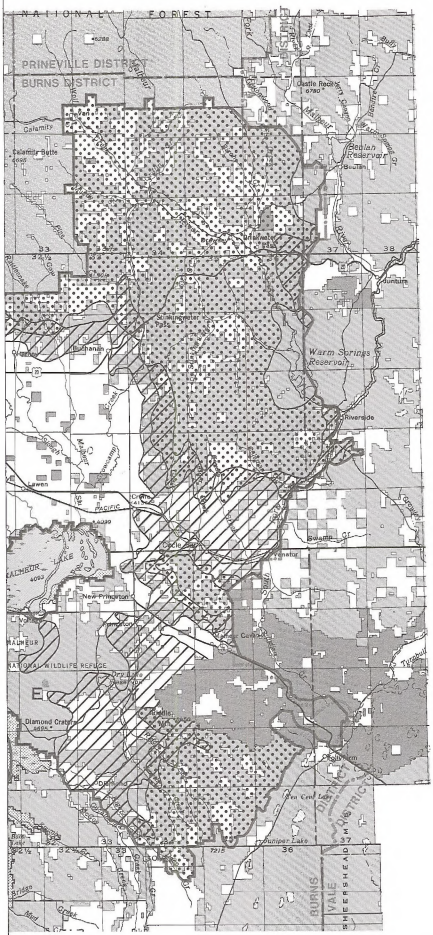
Table 2.14. Wetland Habitat Condition

Wetland Area	Allotment	BLM Acres[1]	Condition	Trend	Allotment Number	Comments
Spring/Reservoir Name						
Ryegrass Spring	Dry Lake	45	Poor	Upward	7009	Livestock excluded 1987; brood pond construction planned.
Willow Reservoir	Skull Creek	7	Poor	Upward	7030	The area is being excluded in summer of 1988; will take many years to recover.
State Reservoir	Skull Creek	6	Fair	Upward	7030	Excluded in 1986.
Greenspot Reservoir	Skull Creek	5	Poor	Downward	7030	Heavy sediment from surrounding area. Needs exclusion to establish a filtering strip.
Twin Springs Reservoir	Alder Creek	18	Poor	Upward	5536	Excluded 1988; filter strip establishment should be quick; some waterfowl use.
Dry Lake	Dry Lake	780	Fair	Upward	5303	Fenced into its own pasture 1980, grazed once 80-87, dry 88, fair nest cover; heavy waterfowl migration use.
Stinkingwater Pond #1	House Butte	5	Good	Static	5529	Excluded 1981; good nesting cover and brood water, heavy migration use in fall.
Stinkingwater Pond #2	House Butte	5	Good	Static	5529	Same as No. 1 and sandhill cranes present at nesting time.
Bigfoot Reservoir	East Warm Springs	35	Good	Static	7001	Excluded 1978; good nesting cover and brood water, fair migration use.
Selloff Dikes	West Warm Springs	50	Good	Static	7002	Built in 1976 and excluded in 1981, good nesting cover, brood water and migration use.
Lake-on-the-Trail	West Warm Springs	320	Poor	Upward	7002	Excluded 1986, playa, good waterfowl and shorebird habitat in most years, dry some years.
Charlie Smith Butte Reservoir	Silvies	15	Fair	Static	4143	BLM ownership of Dam and 1/2 of reservoir, good brood water and migration use. Fair nest cover.
Warm Springs Reservoir	Texaco Basin	1,840	Poor	Static	5566	Large fluctuations make vegetation establishment
	River	800	Poor	Static	5530	very difficult. Winter graze in River Allotment.
	Riverside	350	Poor	Static	5538	Deferred in Texaco Basin for heavy migration use by waterfowl, recreation use, heavy fishing use in good water years, 1977 and 1988.
Moon Reservoir	Silver Lake	100	Poor-Fair	Static	7018	Large fluctuations; portions accessible to livestock; heavy use by migrating waterfowl and shorebirds.
Chickahominy Reservoir	Silver Creek Valley	50	Poor	Static	7078	Heavy recreation use; mostly fishing.
Silver Lake Pond	Sunset Valley	60	Fair	Static	7088	Good vegetative growth each year, grazed-no residual cover for next season nesting. Heavy migration use.
Playa Name						
Foster Lake	East Warm Spring	2700	?	?	7001	Nominated as RNA. Important for sage grouse and antelope, playa.
Lamb Lake	Hat Butte	60	?	?	7007	Playa, condition and trend unknown, spring waterfowl use.
Sheep Lake	Sheep Lake-Shields	130	?	?	7008	Playa, condition and trend unknown, spring waterfowl use.
Cecil Lake	Sheep Lake-Shields	150	?	?	7008	Playa, condition and trend unknown, spring waterfowl use.
Nordel Lake	Sheep Lake-Shields	110	?	?	7008	Playa, condition and trend unknown, spring waterfowl use.
Dry Lake	Dry Lake	130	?	?	7009	Playa, seasonlong livestock use, moderate antelope use, heavy spring waterfowl use.
West Chain Lake	Palomino Buttes	100	?	?	7019	Playa, heavy spring waterfowl use.
East Chain Lake	Weaver Lakes	250	?	?	7021	Playa, heavy spring waterfowl use.
Chain Lake	Palomino Buttes	170	?	?	7019	Playa, proposed for wetland development.
Munsey Lake	East Warm Springs	400	?	?	7001	Heavy sage grouse use late summer.
Weaver Lake	Weaver Lake	300	?	?	7021	Heavy spring waterfowl use.
Rimrock Lake	Rimrock Lake	95	?	?	7006	Heavy spring migration use by waterfowl.
Squaw Lake	Burnt Flat	80	?	?	5213	Moderate spring waterfowl use.
Burnt Flat	Burnt Flat	450	?	?	5313	Antelope and sage grouse use in summer and fall.
Comegys Lake	Burnt Flat	30	?	?	5313	Moderate waterfowl use spring; sandhill crane nest 1986.
Mary's Lake	Burnt Flat	100	?	?	5313	Antelope use in summer.

[1] Acres include surface water acres at capacity or high water mark plus associated vegetation.



Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Izee
Lonesome Cr
Camp Cr
Bridge Cr
Sunset
Twelvemile
Dominant Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Emigrant
Sawmill Cr
Dairy Creek
Hampton
Burns
Silver Riley
Thirkhamm Res
Stauffer
PRINCETON
LAKEVIEW
Silver Lake
Wagontire
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
Mud Lake
Horse Mtn
Juniper Mtn
Wilson Butte
H A R N
Alkali Lake
Grave Butte
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
DISTRICT
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walls Lake
Frenchglen



Mule Deer Summer Range

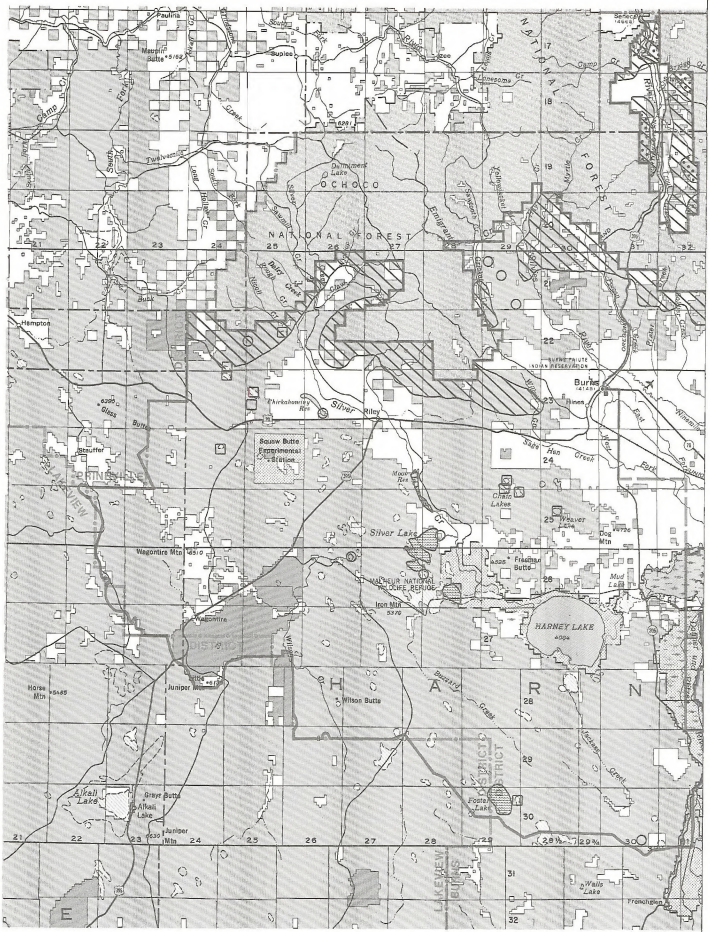
Mule Deer Winter Range

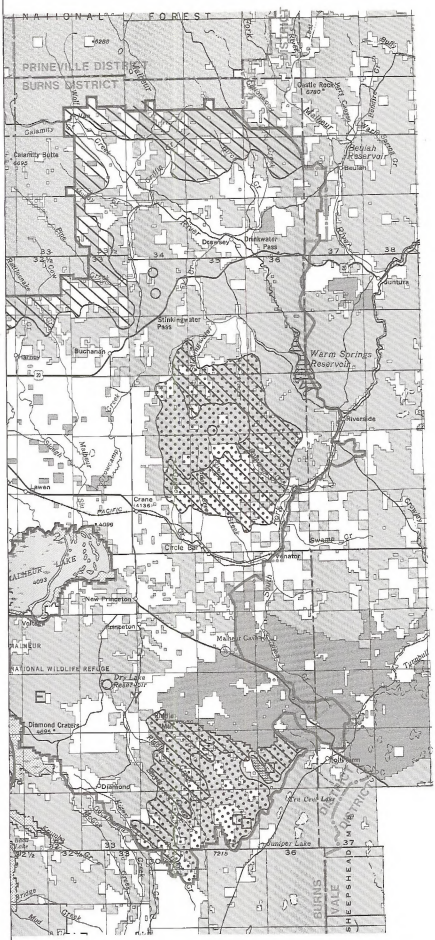
10 0 10 MILES

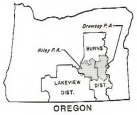
N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP WL-1
MULE DEER RANGE


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Buckeye
Camp Cr
Twelvemile
Lone Rock
Dalmiment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Emigrant
Dairy Creek
Hampton
Bulk
Glass Butte
Beaufort
PRINCEVILLE
Chickahominy Res
Silver Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Moon Res
Chalo Lakes
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Wagontire
Iron Mtn
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Fresnan Butte
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Mud Lake
HARNEY LAKE
Juniper Mtn
Horse Mtn
Wilson Butte
Burnt Creek
Alkali Lakes
Grayt Butte
Alkali Lake
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
Wells Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Burns
Pines
Sage Hen Creek
Fort Fremont
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Myrtle
Yellowstone
Wilson
Wilson Cr
Burnt Creek
Jackass Creek
H A R N
E
STRICT
DISTRICT
NATIONAL FOREST





Wetland/Reservoir Habitat

Major Playas

Elk Winter Range

Elk Summer Range

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP WL-2
ELK RANGE and WETLAND/PLAYA HABITAT

Table 2.15. Current Riparian Habitat Condition and Trend by Allotment

Stream Name	Allot.	Miles	Acres	Cond.	Trend	Allot. No.	Comment
Devine Creek	Unallotted	3.00	12.0	Good	Static	—	Excluded from livestock - Highway 395 impacts.
Poison Creek	Lone Pine	0.25	1.0	Poor	Static	7043	Heavy livestock use.
Silvies River	Silvies River	1.50	17.4	Fair	Static	7033	Grazing system not being followed.
	Silvies Meadow	0.50	4.0	Fair	Static	7035	Grazing system not being followed.
	Silvies Canyon	2.25	26.2	Fair	Static	7053	Grazing system not being followed.
Landing Creek	Silvies Meadow	0.25	5.0	Poor	Static	7035	Heavily impacted by livestock.
	East Silvies	0.75	10.0	Fair	Down	7041	Grazing system not being followed.
	Landing Creek	3.00	24.0	Fair	Down	7040	Grazing system not being followed.
Hay Creek	Hay Creek	2.00	35.0	Fair	Up	7031	Need to formalize grazing season. Beaver dams.
Silver Creek	Packsaddle	1.10	7.0	Good	Static	7012	Silver Creek RNA, heavy bedload movement from upstream, excluded 1986.
	Claw Creek	0.45	32.0	Poor	Upward	7010	Excluded 1987, cutbanks, lack of willows.
		2.00	15.2	Good	Static	7010	Narrow cyn., little livestock use.
	Dry Lake	1.50	17.5	Good	Down	7009	Livestock season of use highly variable from year to year.
	Upper Valley	1.10	7.0	Good	Static	7011	Cutbanks, sagebrush moving in due to lower water table.
Claw Creek	Upper Valley	0.25	4.0	Poor	Down	7011	Extreme cutting.
	Claw Creek	2.30	12.0	Poor	Static	7010	Upper 2 mi. has little riparian vegetation, high fast runoff. Lower portion extreme cutting heavy livestock use.
Wickiup Creek	Packsaddle	1.25	18.0	Good	Upward	7012	Heavily impacted by logging and livestock grazing in past. Excluded 1978, heavy bedload movement from upstream.
Mineral Canyon	Packsaddle	0.60	1.0	Poor	Static	7012	Heavily impacted by logging and livestock grazing in past. Excluded 1978, heavy bedload movement from upstream and currently has low potential due to soil loss to bedrock.
Dairy Creek	Claw Creek	1.20	8.2	Fair	Down	7010	Season of livestock use highly variable, late summer removal of herbaceous riparian vegetation.
Sawmill Creek	Upper Valley	0.75	3.0	Good	Static	7011	Livestock season of use may be problem, cutbanks.
Rough Creek	Claw Creek	0.25	2.0	Good	Static	7010	Excluded 1987. Steep Narrow Rocky Canyon, inaccessible to livestock.
		0.75	15.0	Poor	Upward	7010	Excluded 1987. Lacking woody riparian vegetation some small cutbanks.

Table 2.15. Current Riparian Habitat Condition and Trend by Allotment (continued)

Stream Name	Allot.	Miles	Acres	Cond.	Trend	Allot. No.	Comment
Nicoll Creek	Dry Lake	0.75	3.0	Good	Static	7009	Narrow rough canyon inaccessible to livestock. Road impacts.
Skull Creek	Skull Creek	3.50	23.5	Poor	Static	7030	Lack of woody riparian vegetation, cutbanks.
	Hotchkiss	0.5	2.0	?	?	7032	Grazing system not designed for riparian improvement.
Emigrant Creek	Emigrant Creek	0.50	3.0	Good	Static	7027	FFR
	Hay Creek	1.00	4.0	?	?	7031	
	Sawtooth (MNF)	0.20	1.0	?	?	7051	FFR
Yellowjacket Creek	Hay Creek	0.40	0.5	?	?	7031	Condition unknown.
Spring Creek	Spring Creek	0.50	3.0	?	?	7029	FFR
Varien Creek	Varien Canyon	0.40	1.0	Good	Static	7048	FFR
Beaver Dam Cr.	Sawtooth (MNF)	0.30	1.0	Fair	Static	7051	FFR
Buzzard Creek	W. Warm Springs	1.50	14.0	Poor	Static	7002	Creek area below fenced spring, probably can become perennial with meadow improvement.
	W. Warm Springs	0.50	5.0	Poor	Upward	7002	Meadow and creek area near spring. Metal gully plugs installed and area excluded in 1986.
Alder Creek	Alder Creek	4.80	15.0	Poor	Static	5536	3 mi. acquired in PX in 1985, traded out of 1.5 miles.
Bluebucket Cr.	Moffet Table	1.85	4.0	Fair	Static	5511	Area proposed for exclusion, WSA, grazing system maintaining fair.
		1.05	3.0	Poor	Static	5511	Heavy logging, grazing and road impacts.
Coleman Creek	Alder Creek	4.35	24.0	Poor	Static	5536	Heavy livestock use, season of use conflict.
		1.35	4.0	Fair	Static	5536	Heavy livestock use, season of use conflict.
	Coleman Creek	0.25	1.0	Poor	Static	5201	Heavy livestock use, season of use conflict.
Cottonwood Cr.	Cottonwood Cr	0.50	2.0	Fair	Upward	5522	Excluded 1981.
		1.35	6.0	Fair	Static	5522	
Lee Creek	Moffet Table	0.30	1.0	Poor	Static	5511	Heavy livestock use.
M.F. Malheur River	Moffet Table	2.30	8.0	Fair	Downward	5511	Heavy livestock use, grazing system implementation delayed; WSA.
	River	0.80	5.0	Fair	Upward	5530	Fenced grazing system 1981; early use every other year (1 month).
Paul Creek	Riddle Mountain	0.60	4.0	Fair	Upward	5310	Excluded 1981.
		0.30	2.0	Poor	Static	5310	Grazing season conflict.
Deep Creek	Deep Creek	1.30	6.0	Good	Static	5330	Poor livestock access. Acquired in 1984 State exchange.

Table 2.15. Current Riparian Habitat Condition and Trend by Allotment (continued)

Stream Name	Allot.	Miles	Acres	Cond.	Trend	Allot. No.	Comment
Ltl Muddy Cr.	Little Muddy Cr.	1.50	6.0	?	?	5505	Data needed.
Mahon Creek	Mahon Creek	1.50	6.0	?	?	5534	Data needed.
Warm Sprgs.Cr.	Mill Gulch	1.25	5.0	?	?	5525	Data needed. (Poor is my guess.)
Mule Creek	Mule Creek	1.25	8.0	?	?	5515	Data needed. (Poor?)
S.Fk. Malheur River	Venator	1.25	6.0	Fair	Static	5205	Good herbaceous, no woody.
	Stockade	1.35	4.0	Fair	Static	5206	Good herbaceous, no woody.
Rattlesnake Cr.	Camp Harney	2.70	16.0	Good	Upward	5105	Grazing system implemented 1981; rest 4 years. Graze each spring during April.
Stinkingwater Creek	Dawson Butte	0.75	5.0	Fair	Upward	5524	Grazing system implemented 1980; early graze improvement in herbaceous.
		0.50	3.0	Poor	Static	5524	No system with riparian emphasis.
	Stinkingwater	1.25	5.0	Poor	Static	5531	No system with riparian emphasis.
	Mountain	1.00	5.0	Fair	Downward	5532	Herbaceous okay, woody bad, some cutbanks.
		0.50	3.0	Poor	Static	5532	Heavy use by livestock.
		0.60	4.0	Good	Static	5532	Poor livestock access.
Smyth Creek	Smyth Creek	0.40	2.0	Good	Static	5307	Poor livestock access.
		1.50	5.0	Fair	Downward	5307	Gap fencing needed.
		2.30	10.0	Poor	Static	5307	Heavy livestock use; evidence of prior perennial flow - old beaver dams.
Riddle Creek	Happy Valley	2.00	8.0	Fair	Static	5309	Good herbaceous; fair woody; look at system.
	Riddle Mountain	1.20	5.0	Fair	Downward	5310	System being implemented 1988. Early season grazing use.
	Unallotted	0.50	2.0	?	?		
	Riddle Coyote	3.30	12.0	Fair	Downward	5329	Acquired in 1989
	Hamilton Ind.	2.50	10.0	Fair	Downward	5327	
	Dry Lake	0.75	2.0	?	?	5303	
Warm Sprgs Cr.	Buck Mountain	3.00	12.0	Poor	?	5537	Headwaters many spring, may be opportunity with new fire rehabilitation seeding.
	Mountain	3.00	12.0	Poor	Downward	5532	May have opportunity for early use pasture.
	Texaco Basin	1.00	4.0	Poor	Static	5566	Good livestock access.
Coffeepot Creek	Camp Harney	0.75	3.0	Fair	Static	5105	Good herbaceous, fair woody.
Coyote Creek	Riddle Mountain	2.00	6.0	Fair	Improving	5310	Riparian pasture 1988.
	Riddle Coyote	2.20	7.0	Fair	Static	5329	Acquired in 1989.
Little Pine Cr.	Pine Creek	2.00	8.0	Fair	Improving	5503	Being grazed early has shown improvement. Need to formalize early grazing system.
Newell Creek	Lamb Ranch FFR	1.25	6.0	?	?	5571	Obtained in State exchange 1984. No data.
Cow Creek	Cow Creek	0.50	2.0	?	?	5106	No condition data.

Table 2.15. Current Riparian Habitat Condition and Trend by Allotment (continued)

Stream Name	Allot.	Miles	Acres	Cond.	Trend	Allot. No.	Comment
Mill Creek	Camp Harney	2.50	10.0	?	?	5105	Condition and trend not known. Need inventory.
Crane Creek	Alder Creek	5.00	20.0	?	?	5536	Condition and trend unknown. Need inventory data.
Silvies River	Silvies	0.20	1.0	Fair	?	4143	Small parcel within private.
Flat Creek	Silvies	0.40	2.0	Fair	?	4143	
Mountain Creek	Silvies	0.50	5.0	Fair	Static	4143	Good herbaceous, good opportunity for wetland enhancement.
Poison Creek	Silvies	0.25	2.0	Fair	Static	4143	Good opportunity for wetland enhancement or large fishery reservoir; fair herbaceous.
	Poison Creek	0.25	3.0	Fair	Static	4040	Good opportunity for wetland enhancement or large fishery reservoir; fair herbaceous.
Dog Creek	Silvies	0.75	3.0	?	?	4143	Good herbaceous in lower portion, fair opportunity for wetland enhancement.
East Creek	East Creek-Pine Hill	0.75	3.0	?	?	4098	Need inventory data.
Prather Creek	Prather Creek	1.50	5.0	?	?	5102	Need inventory data.
	Devine Ridge	2.25	7.0	?	?	5101	
Swamp Creek	Kiger	0.5	2.0	?	?	5308	
	Smyth Creek	1.5	5.0	?	?	5307	

Aquatic Habitat

Objective and Rationale

AH 1: Ensure that a minimum of 75 percent of aquatic habitat is in good or better condition, and none is in poor condition, by the year 2000.

Rationale: The BLM Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plan states that the Bureau will protect habitat of all sensitive and candidate species to maintain or improve population levels.

DEQ has identified water quality requirements for nonpoint sources of pollution in Oregon waters stimulating a joint BLM/DEQ MOU and Action Plan of April 1990, to implement these standards on public lands.

BLM Oregon/Washington Riparian Enhancement Plan requires that the Bureau improve water quality on public lands to good or better condition by 1997.

Allocation/Management Action

AH 1.1: On a case-by-case basis and after adequate public involvement, close and rehabilitate all roads impacting aquatic habitat and not needed for administration or fire protection on public lands.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.1, SM 1.1, SM 2.2, SSS 3.1, R 2.1, R 2.10, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: R 2.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop NEPA documentation on proposed closures.
2. Coordinate with pertinent local, State and Federal agencies.

Monitoring Needs:

- Photo trend, annually on select streams.
- Water quality studies on select streams, 10-12 times/year.

AH 1.2: Remove livestock for 5 years from streams listed in Appendix 3 with poor water quality related to BLM-administered riparian area conditions. Once aquatic habitat improves to fair condition, or after 5 years, implement grazing systems on I and M category allotments that allow a maximum of 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs and 50 percent on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or are systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery (see Appendix 4).

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 6.1, WL 7.5, WL 7.17, R 2.10, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

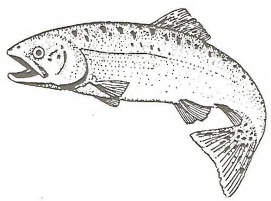
Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Allotment evaluations, AMPs, HMPs.
2. Use supervision.
3. Coordination with permittees and other affected interests.
4. Develop NEPA documentation.
5. Review of pasture design.

Monitoring Needs:

- Photo trend, annually on select streams.
- Use utilization monitoring continually when used.
- Water quality on select streams, 10-12 times/year.
- Macroinvertebrate analysis on select streams, two-three times/year.



Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
AH 1.3: Implement grazing systems, on aquatic habitats listed in Appendix 5, that are in fair or good condition, that allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian species and no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation annually; or are systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery and maintenance of good conditions (see Appendix 4). Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.5, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL 6.2, WL 7.5, WL 7.18, R 2.10, R 2.12, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5. Constrained By: WL 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Allotment evaluations, AMPs, HMPs. 2. Use supervision. 3. Coordination with permittees and other affected interests. **Monitoring Needs:** - Photo trend, annually on select streams. - Use-utilization monitoring, continually when used. - Water quality sampling on select streams, 10-12 times/year. - Macroinvertebrate analysis on select streams, two-three times/year.
AH 1.4: Inventory stream segments listed on Appendix 7, and determine management actions required to meet water quality and riparian objectives. Geographic Reference: See Appendix 7. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.6, SM 2.1, SSS 2.1, SSS 4.1, WL 6.3, WL 6.7, WL 7.19, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Fund through the AWP process. 2. Collect and compile data. 3. Develop grazing systems as needed during the AWP and allotment evaluation process. **Monitoring Needs:** - Photo-trend, annually on select streams. - Water quality analysis, 10-12 times/year. - Macroinvertebrate analysis, two-three times/year.
AH 1.5: Maintain existing livestock exclosures on approximately 4 miles of fish habitat and three reservoirs (Wickiup Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Paul Creek, Silver Creek and Rough Creek), seven reservoirs and District wetland developments (Willow, State, Twin Springs, Stinkingwater Pond No. 1 and No. 2, Bigfoot Reservoirs, Seiloff Dikes and Lake-on-the-Trail). Geographic Reference: See above. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: WQ 1.7, SM 2.1, GM 1.4, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL 4.1, WL 7.28, BD 1.1, BD 1.3, BD 1.5. Constrained By: WL 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Maintain existing status through allotment evaluation, AMPs and HMPs. 2. Coordinate with permittees and other affected interests. **Monitoring Needs:** - Inspect exclosure fences, annually. - Repair as needed. - Photo trend studies, annually on select streams. - Water quality on select streams, 10-12 times/year.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
AH 1.6: All timber harvest must meet or exceed Oregon Forest Practices Act Standards and BLM Best Management Practices (see Appendix 1 for Oregon General Best Forest Management Practices). Additionally, any commercial timber harvest must meet guidelines for stream protection in logging operations (Appendix 2), while retaining woody vegetation in a strip along each side of all perennial streams, and all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows which can significantly affect aquatic habitat. Buffer strips would be established as follows: **Slope of Land Adjacent to Source** — **Width of Buffer Strip On Each Bank** 0-40 percent — 100 ft. 40-50 percent — 125 ft. 50-60 percent — 145 ft. 60-70 percent — 165 ft. Geographic Reference: Commercial forestland, see Map F-1. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.2, F 1.3, SSS 3.1, WL 6.4, WL 7.20, R 2.10, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Apply BLM BMPs for watershed protection. 2. NEPA review of impacts associated with each project. 3. Coordinate with Division of State Lands and ODFW if instream activities would occur. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitor compliance with site inspections. - Where applicable, monitor impacts on water quality , 10-12 times/year.
AH 1.7: In drainages containing fish habitat, ensure that all newly constructed permanent roads on BLM-administered lands, meet Oregon Forest Practices Standards presented in Appendix 1 (Oregon General Best Forest Management Practices). Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.9, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, SM 2.2, F 1.2, GM 1.4, SSS 3.1, WL 6.6, R 2.10, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. BLM BMPs and Manual 9113. 2. BLM water quality and riparian goals by 1997. 3. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitor contractor compliance. - Water quality studies on select streams, 10-12 times/year.
AH 1.8: Implement fish habitat enhancement work on the Middle Fork of the Malheur River as identified in the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program of the Northwest Power Planning Council Proposal. These actions include, but are not limited to, bank shaping and revegetation, instream boulder placement, protective fencing, spawning gravel placement, etc. Geographic Reference: Middle Fork Malheur River. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: SM 2.1, SSS 2.5, R 2.1, R 2.10. Constrained By: R 2.12, VRM 1.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Wait until wilderness status is determined. 2. Coordinate activities through Interim Management Protection (IMP). 3. Any activity in WSA or WSR would be consistent with IMP and proposed future management. 4. Develop NEPA documentation. 5. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate local, State and Federal agencies. **Monitoring Needs:** - Establish several permanent sample stations for fisheries and water quality monitoring. - Water quality to identify project impact, 10-12 times/year during monitoring years. - Macroinvertebrate analysis, two-three times/year during monitoring years. - Fish inventory, annually, where applicable. - Photo trend, during monitoring years.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
AH 1.9: Implement streambank stabilization projects on streams with less than 90 percent stable streambanks, especially where healing has not occurred within 5 years of a change in the grazing system or livestock removal. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.12, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, SM 2.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.6, R 2.10, BD 1.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Develop NEPA documentation on proposed projects. 2. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate local, State and Federal agencies. **Monitoring Needs:** - Photo trend, annually on select streams. - Water quality to identify project impacts on aquatic ecosystem, 10-12 times/year during monitoring years.
AH 1.10: Actively suppress wildfire and rehabilitate burned portions within 1 mile of perennial water, when consistent with BLM Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Policy and within available funding. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 3 Supported By: WQ 1.10, SM 1.2, SM 2.2, V 1.1, FM 1.1, FM 2.1, R 2.10, BD 1.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Develop and implement District Fire Suppression and Rehabilitation Plan. 2. BLM BMPs. 3. NEPA documentation. 4. Coordinated with affected interests and appropriate local, State and Federal agencies. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitor Rehabilitation Plan with water quality, 10-12 times/year. - Photo trend, annually in select areas.
AH 1.11: Restrict vegetation conversion by mechanical and/or prescribed fire treatment in any subbasin to less than 20 percent of that land area within 1 mile of aquatic habitat, in that particular subbasin, in any 1 year. This would exclude wildfire rehabilitation activities. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.11, SM 1.2, SM 2.2, F 2.1, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, WL 1.1, WL 1.3, WL 7.9, WL 7.10, R 2.10, BD 1.1, BD 1.5. Constrained By: FM 2.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Development of project design including prescribed burn plan (where applicable). 2. NEPA documentation on all treatment proposals. **Monitoring Needs:** - Photo trend, annually in select areas.

Objective and Rationale

AH 2: Improve existing warmwater fish habitat to good or better condition and provide for increased warmwater game fish production by the year 2000. Expand warmwater fish habitat, as opportunities arise, and when no conflicts occur with existing game fish populations.

Rationale: The FLPMA of 1976 directs that public lands be managed in a manner that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife.

The BLM Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plan directs the Bureau to improve habitats for high value fish species.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
AH 2.1: Where feasible, include design criteria in new reservoir construction on BLM-administered land to allow warmwater game fish production. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: GM 1.3, R 2.10.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Implementation would be as new reservoir construction opportunities develop. 2. NEPA review of each proposed project. 3. Coordinate with pertinent State and Federal agencies to secure necessary permits and clearances. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitor warmwater fish populations via fish population assessment techniques once every 3 years.
AH 2.2: Evaluate all existing BLM reservoirs now supporting coldwater game fish for quality of fishery. Where coldwater game fish production is poor and the reservoir would be better suited for warmwater game fish production, recommend to ODFW that management be changed accordingly. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.8, R 2.10, LR 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Implement over life of planning document. 2. Coordinate with ODFW and other affected interests. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitor fish population introductions via fish population assessment techniques, once every 3 years.
AH 2.3: Construct new reservoirs suitable for warmwater game fish production as opportunities arise and funding is available. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: R 2.10.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Implement over life of planning document as opportunity arises. 2. NEPA documentation. **Monitoring Needs:** - None.
AH 2.4: Implement projects designed to increase warmwater fish spawning and rearing habitat, specifically in Moon Reservoir, Warm Springs Reservoir and other warmwater sites, as appropriate. Geographic Reference: Moon Reservoir, Warm Springs Reservoir. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: R 2.10, LR 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Project design and NEPA documentation. 2. BLM BMPs. 3. Coordinate with affected interests and pertinent State and Federal agencies. **Monitoring Needs:** - Conduct fish population assessment once every 3 years following implementation of projects.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
AH 2.5: Expand warmwater fish habitat, where evaluations indicate suitability for warmwater game fish production. Recommend to ODFW that all reservoirs found to be suitable, be stocked with warmwater game fish. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: R 2.10.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. NEPA review where appropriate. 2. BLM BMPs. 3. Coordinate with affected interests and pertinent State and Federal agencies. 4. Work in conjunction with ODFW developing fish population assessment information. **Monitoring Needs:** - Fish population assessment and water quality analysis prior to stocking and annually, thereafter.

Fire Management

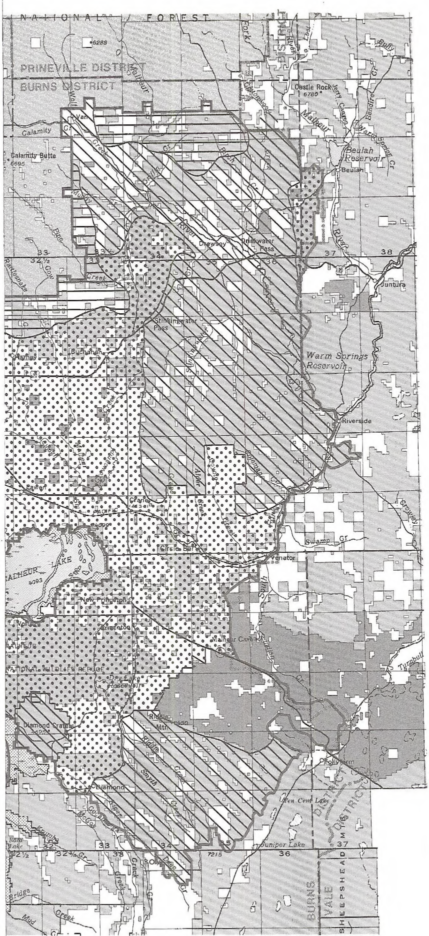
Objective and Rationale

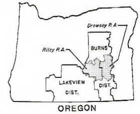
FM 1: As determined through values at risk analysis (Map FM-1), maximize the protection of life, property and high value sensitive resources from the detrimental effects of wildfire.

Rationale: The 9200 Fire Management Manual identifies fire suppression as a high priority activity within the BLM. Life, property and resources are the three major priorities in all fire suppression tactics. Areas identified as full suppression only are areas where threat to life, property and high resource values exist.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
FM 1.1: Provide initial attack, full suppression of natural and human-caused fires in areas identified as Zone A on Map FM-2 (approximately 63,600 acres). Allow no prescribed fire in Zone A. Geographic Reference: Harney Basin, Blue Bucket WSA, Devine Canyon. Decision Class: 3 Supported By: WQ 1.10, F 1.8, F 2.1, F 3.1, F 3.2. Constrained By: WQ 1.1, AH 1.1, AH 1.10.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Identify full suppression only areas. 2. Continue full suppression actions within this zone, no changes from current management. 3. Ensure coordination with Area Resource Specialist (advisor) is completed prior to the use of any mechanical equipment in or near special use areas and or special status species habitats. **Monitoring Needs:** - Post fire monitoring of suppression effects. - Post fire critique with Fire Management and RA personnel. - Pre- and post fire season review with Fire staff and RA personnel.

Paulina
Maupin Butte
Buplee
Lonesome
Camp Cr
Senecal
Twelvemile
Delmarco Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Emigrant
Hampton
Bulk
Glass Butte
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Bosow Butte Experimental Station
Silver Lake
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
HARNEY LAKE
Iron Mtn
Wagontire
DISTRICT
Horse Mtn
Juniper Mtn
Wilson Butte
H A R N
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Alkali Lake
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
DISTRICT
DISTRICT
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
E





RESOURCE VALUES AT RISK

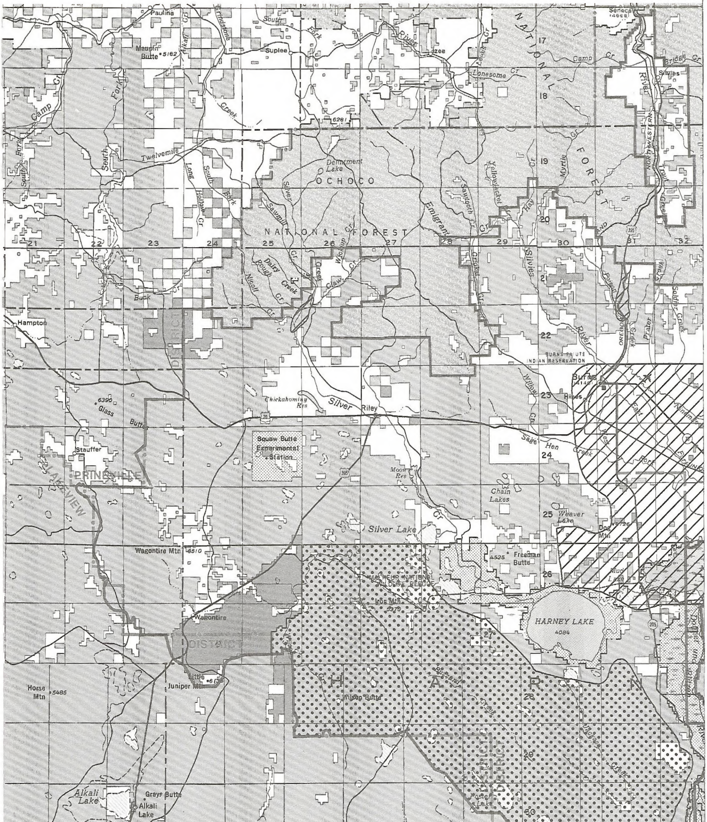
- Class 1 (Low Vaue)
- Class 2
- Class 3
- Class 4
- Class 5
- None — Class 6 (High Value)

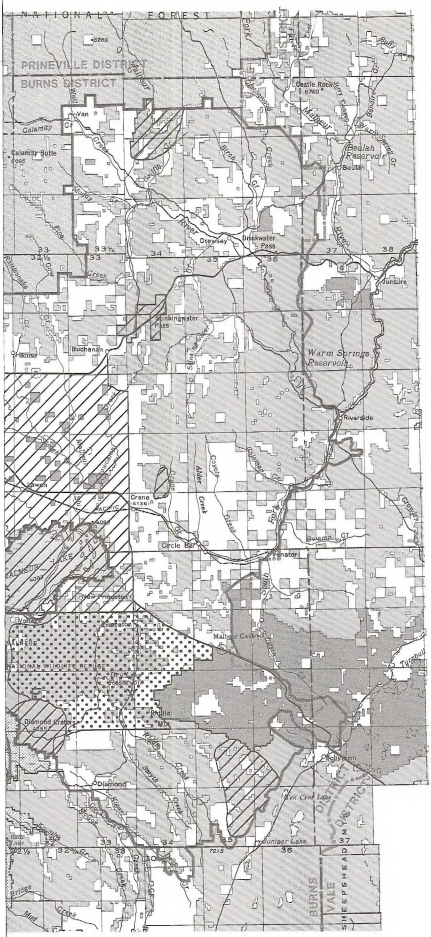
10 0 10 MILES

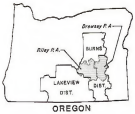
N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP FM-1
RESOURCE VALUES AT RISK


Paulina
Maupin Butte 5162
Suplee
Izee
Seneca 4666
Lonesome Cr
Camp Cr
Silvies
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
MALHEUR NATIONAL FOREST
Delintment Lake
Twelvemile
Emigrant
Hampton
Buck
BURNS PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION
Burns
Hines
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Glass Butte 6390
Stauffer
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Moon Res
Sage Hen Creek
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn 6510
Freeman Butte 4525
Mud Lake
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE 4084
Wagontire
DISTRICT
Juniper Mtn
Horse Mtn 5485
Wilson Butte
Alkali Lake
Greys Butte
Juniper Mtn 6630
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
PRINEVILLE
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
E





Zone A
Full Suppression Only

Zone B
Conditional Fire Use

Zone C
Full Suppression & Prescribed Burning

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991

THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP FM-2

FIRE MANAGEMENT ZONES

Objective and Rationale

FM 2: Consistent with values at risk analysis, maximize the beneficial use of prescribed fire and wildfire to achieve other resource management objectives.

Rationale: The BLM recognizes only two types of fire, that being wildfire and prescribed fire. When properly managed, both can be of beneficial use to the resources the BLM manages. In areas of low values at risk and under predetermined conditions, natural caused fires can be managed to assist the District in meeting resource objectives (as identified in Appendix 9). Within areas of high resource value, prescribed burning, with adequate planning, can also be used to meet identified resource objectives.

Allocation/Management Action

FM 2.1: Provide initial attack, full supression of natural and human-caused fires, and utilize prescribed fire to achieve land and habitat management objectives on 1,184,230 acres identified as Zone C on Map FM-2.

Geographic Reference: Three Rivers RA.

Decision Class: 2 or 3

Supported By: F 1.8, F 2.1, F 3.1, F 3.2, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.5, WL 2.3, BD 3.8.

Constrained By: WQ 1.1, WQ 1.11, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, WL 1.1, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 7.7, WL 7.9, WL 7.10, AH 1.1, AH 1.10, AH 1.11, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Continue current management.

Monitoring Needs:

- Post-season fire critique.
- Pre- and post-field season meetings between Fire Management and RA.
- Photograph and study areas established for all prescribed fires.
- Burn Boss and Cost Analysis Reports after each project.

FM 2.2: Provide conditional suppression of natural fires and utilize prescribed fire to achieve land and habitat management objectives in areas identified as Zone B on Map FM-2, approximately 462,080 acres, (see Appendix 9 for site-specific resource objectives). General fire suppression parameters are shown below; specific parameters may be re-examined as necessary by the Authorized Officer (District Manager) in consultation with the District Fire Management Officer.

Wildfires burning simultaneously (depending on complexity)	≤ 2
Fire Size	< 2,500 acres
Air Temperature	< 86 °F
Wind Speed at 20'	< 7 MPH
Fine Fuel Moisture	> 9 percent
Flame Length	< 7 feet
Rate of Forward Spread	< 1,300 ft. hr.
Suppression Forces Available	> 50 percent of crews/equip.

Geographic Reference: Three Rivers RA.

Decision Class: 3

Supported By: F 1.8, GM 1.3, WL 2.3.

Constrained By: AQ 1.1, AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 7.7, WL 7.10, AH 1.1, AH 1.10, AH 1.11, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Complete activity planning for all areas identified for conditional burning. Identify all limiting factors, equipment types and use, allowable acreages and site-specific EAs where necessary.
2. Conduct yearly preseason meetings with Fire staff and RA staff to identify possible conflicts and/or needs for the field seasons.
3. Design site-specific fuel treatment plans in coordination and consultation with the District Fire Management Officer through the NEPA process.
4. Establish criteria for monitoring actual resource changes to determine if resource objectives are being met.
5. Thorough coordination between District Fire Management Officer and Area Resource Specialists will ensure both conditional and prescribed fire actions will meet site-specific resource values.

Monitoring Needs:

- Post fire critiques.
- Pre- and post-season reviews.
- Photograph plots or study plots established within identified areas.
- Burn Boss and Cost Analysis Reports after each project.
- Real time fire monitoring including fire behavior, fire effects, weather, etc.

Recreation

Objective and Rationale

R 1: During the 10-year period from 1990 to 2000, establish and manage intensive-use areas, where the presence of high quality natural resources and the current or potential demand warrants intensive use practices to protect the areas for their scientific, educational and/or recreational values while accommodating the projected increase in use for recreation activities specific to the areas (see Map R-1).

Rationale: 1. Federal regulations authorize the BLM to designate recreation sites (relatively small tracts of land which have value for concentrated and intensive recreation use that usually require construction and maintenance of public facilities), 43 CFR 2070; to establish and manage ONAs (to provide for protection of the outstanding natural features through management of recreation activities in the area) - 43 CFR 8352; and FLPMA provides that BLM give priority to the identification of ACEC.

Allocation/Management Action

R 1.1: Continue implementation of the Diamond Craters Recreation Management Plan as approved (1985), to accommodate a projected 33 percent increase in recreation use from 12,450 visits in 1989 to 16,550 visits by the year 2000. This is considering a moderate model scenario for recreation activity consumption projections. Specific actions are noted in the plan to accomplish management of Diamond Craters as an ONA. A total land use allocation proposed for this special area is an estimated 17,656 acres. See Table 2.16 for specific actions.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, WHB 1.2, V 1.1, WL 7.22, WL 7.23, R 2.16, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.2, VRM 1.2, CR 2.5, LR 1.4, LR 5.1, BD 1.1, BD 3.1, BD 3.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Specific procedures, as defined in BLM Manuals 2100 and 2200 (Lands) which govern the actions for acquisition of 600 additional acres and the withdrawal of a total of 1,000 acres.

Note: Since approval of the recreation management plan, 400 acres recommended for acquisition have been acquired but not withdrawn from mineral entry.

2. Preparation of an Interpretive Prospectus.
3. Preparation of a Development Concept Plan (DCP).
4. Preparation of a Site Development Plan (SDP).
5. Coordination with USFWS (Malheur Refuge), Harney County and numerous scientists and educators from various colleges, universities and organizations.
6. Cadastral survey of boundaries.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

R 1.2: Manage 400 acres (see Map R-1) at Chickahominy Reservoir as a high use recreation area.

Decision Class: 1

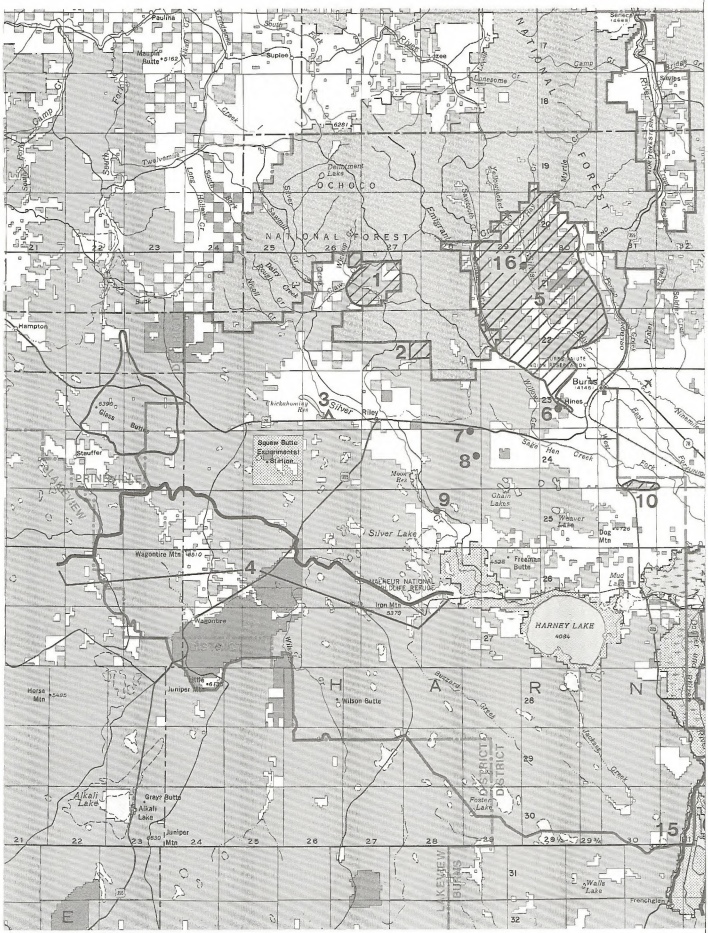
Supported By: GM 1.4, AH 1.1, AH 2.2, R 1.3, R 2.1, R 2.10, R 2.16, CR 2.4, EM 3.1, EM 4.1, LR 5.1.

Procedures to Implement:

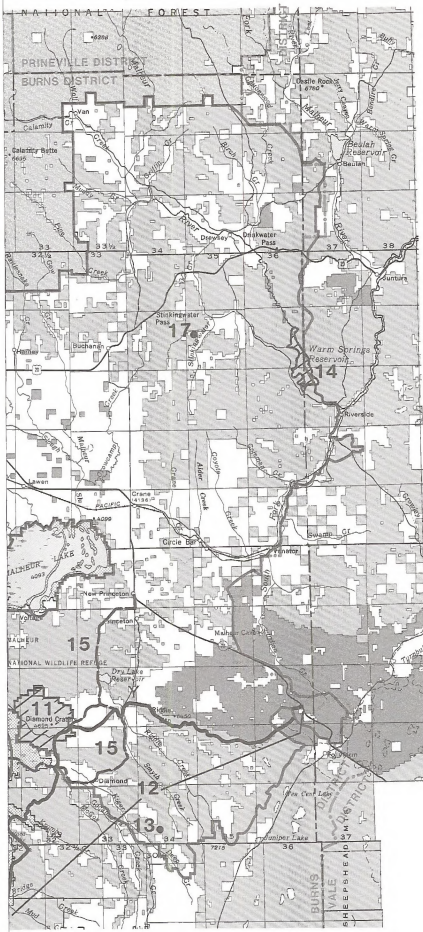
1. Process to withdraw from mineral entry.
2. Process to eliminate grazing use, including fencing of BLM acres (400 acres).
3. Coordination with private landowners, ODFW, Harney County.

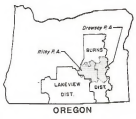
Monitoring Needs:

- Annual recreation site maintenance and safety inspection.
- Annual sign maintenance/replacement inspection.
- Periodic inspection of larger area, fenced in cooperation with ODFW, to eliminate livestock grazing on the majority of the area surrounding Chickahominy Reservoir.



Paulina
Mormon Butte
Suplee
Lunesome
Camp Cr
Bridge Cr
Sisters
NATIONAL FOREST
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Demarmont Lake
Twelvemile
Long Hollow Cr
Silver Creek
Tatro Creek
Needle Cr
Emigrant
Yellowstone Cr
Sawtooth Cr
Myrtle Cr
Hampton
Burns
Hines
Silver Riley
Chickahominy Res
Glass Butte
Stauffer
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Sake Hen Creek
Mower Res
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Silver Lake
Wagonbire Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
Wagonbire
HARNEY LAKE
Horse Mtn
Juniper Mtn
Wilson Butte
H A R N
Buzzard Creek
Jackass Creek
DISTRICT
Alkali Lake
Grayr Butte
Alkali Lake
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walla Lake
Trenchfield
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
15
16





RECREATION USE AREAS

1. Snowmobile Use
2. Snowmobile Use
3. Chickahominy Recreation Site
4. Burns to Bend ORV Race Route
5. Cross-Country Skiing, Sledding, Tubing, Snowmobiling
6. Radar Hill ORV Area
7. Sagehen Hill Nature Trail
8. Wild Horse Viewing Area
9. Moon Reservoir Recreation Site
10. Wrights Point Geologic Area
11. Diamond Craters ONA
12. Desert Trail Route
13. Wild Horse Viewing Area
14. Warm Springs Recreation Area
15. Diamond Loop Backcounty Byway Route
16. Silvies River Fishing Access Trail
17. Clear Creek Rockhounding Area

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP R-1
RECREATION USE AREAS

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
R 1.3: Upgrade Chickahominy Recreation Site to accommodate a projected 26 percent increase in recreation use from 27,000 visits in 1989 to 34,000 visits by the year 2000. This is considered a moderate model scenario for recreation activity consumption projections. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: R 1.2.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. BLM Manual 8300, Subparts 8320, 8322, 8323: 2. Preparation of a DCP. 3. Preparation of a SDP. 4. NEPA documentation for additional facilities development. 5. Set priorities to develop specific features in SDP as funding (including Challenge Grants) becomes available over a 3 to 5 year period. 6. Program to fund maintenance personnel, equipment and supplies to manage and operate a high standard campground development on a long-term basis. 7. Program to fund visitor services including campground host(s) and provisions for information and interpretation services pertaining to the site and its resources. **Monitoring Needs:** - Annual recreation site maintenance and safety inspection. - Annual sign maintenance/replacement inspection. - Continuing visitor use analysis. - Continuing evaluation of information, interpretation and facility needs.
R 1.4: Allocate approximately 240 acres near Radar Hill, in the foothills above Burns and Hines, as an ORV area to accommodate the needs of the local population (T. 23 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 20, 21, 28). See Map R-1 for location of the proposed area. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: GM 1.4, AH 1.1, R 2.1. Constrained By: V 1.1, SSS 3.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Public outreach to notify public of management decision and direction. 2. Actively pursue the issuance of a lease with a local organization with capability, expertise and willingness to operate the area on a day-to-day basis. If no potential lessee is found within a 5-year period following the approval of this management plan, the District will continue to manage the facility as part of the Recreation Resources Management Program. 3. Development of site plan. 4. Construction and installation of facilities such as fencing, signing, gates, rest rooms, parking and staging area, access off paved county road. 5. Cooperation requirements: - Local ORV organization or other group willing to operate the area. - Harney County Sheriff's Department for law enforcement needs. - Allotment users (Gouldin Allotment) for livestock grazing management. **Monitoring Needs:** - Annual on-site inspection to evaluate (1) performance of lessee in meeting permit stipulations, (2) need to replace or repair facilities, and, (3) impacts of motorized vehicle use on natural environment.

Allocation/Management Action

R 1.5: Allocate approximately 280 acres for the development and operation of the Burns Butte Public Shooting Range (T. 23 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 21, N1/2SE1/4).

Decision Class: 1

Constrained By: SSS 3.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement

1. Public outreach to notify public of management decision.
2. Construction and development of facilities including signing and fencing to establish safety zone and warn public of shooting range.
3. CCC with Harney County Sheriff's Department, local youth organizations, local civic groups, Harney County Chamber of Commerce.

Monitoring Needs:

- Periodic patrols to check boundaries, signing and fencing to ensure public is protected from any dangers created by establishing a shooting range.

Objective and Rationale

R 2: During the 10-year period from 1990 to 2000, provide opportunities for unstructured outdoor recreation activities with the necessary facilities and services to accommodate a projected 24.5 percent increase in dispersed recreation use within the Three Rivers RA from an estimated 84,000 visits in 1989 to an estimated 104,500 visits by the year 2000.

Rationale: FLPMA provides for recreation on public lands as an integral component of multiple-use management. Unstructured, dispersed activity is a predominant feature of recreational usage in the Three Rivers RA.

E.O. 11644 and 11989 direct Federal agencies to define zones of use (and nonuse) for off-road vehicles on public lands to provide for ORV usage while protecting sensitive resource values.

It is BLM policy that, as expressed through Recreation 2000: A Strategic Plan, "The BLM will ensure the continued availability of public land for a diversity of resource-dependent outdoor recreation opportunities..." Such diverse opportunities in the Three Rivers RA include fishing, rockhounding, hiking and trails, driving for pleasure, etc.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1975, as amended, directs the Secretary of Interior to study and make recommendations to Congress on the suitability or nonsuitability of rivers for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Allocation/Management Action

R 2.1: Implement and manage ORV areas (see Map R-2) designated open, closed, or limited in the Federal Register on February 20, 1987, as well as a prior designation for South Narrows. Exceptions are Warm Springs Reservoir area (23,811 acres), Squaw Lake area (6,500 acres) and Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek (2,080 acres) in which acres will be redesignated. In addition, other areas/acres will be redesignated as noted. The open areas now free of ORV use, but susceptible to ORV damage, will be closed or limited in future designations when a determination is made that the use of ORVs will cause, or is causing, significant adverse impacts on natural, cultural or historical resources of particular areas or trails on public lands. Specific designations are:

Continue Closed Designations On	Acres
Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek (part of Malheur River-Bluebucket Cr. WSA)	2,040
Hatt Butte	30
Windy Point	280
Devine Canyon	1,040
S. Narrows	160

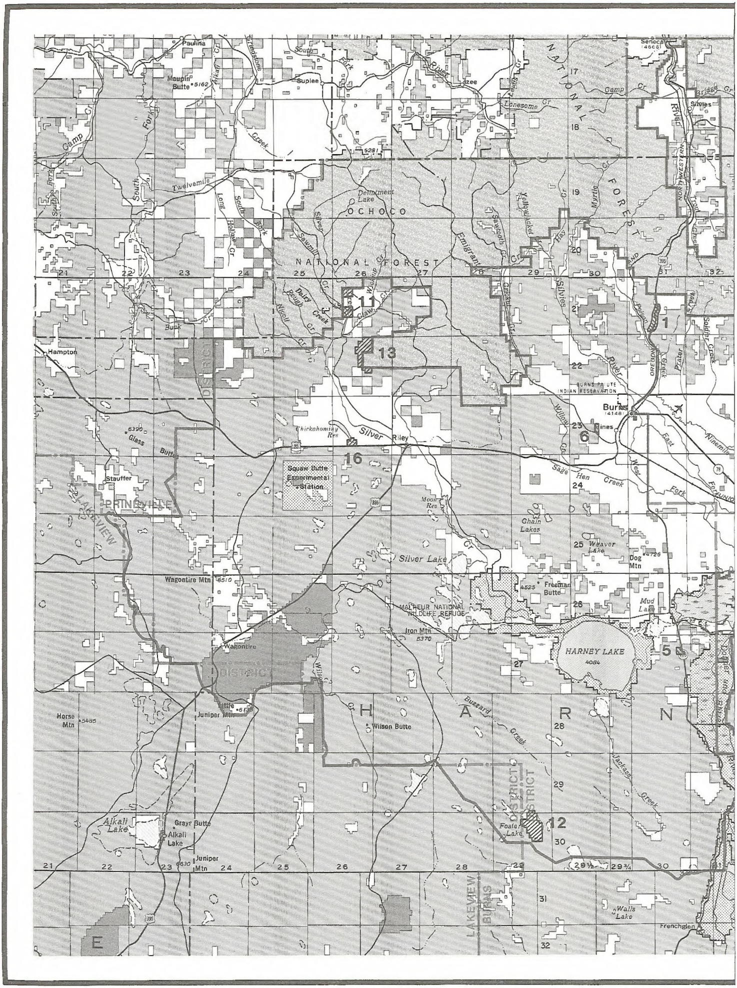
Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

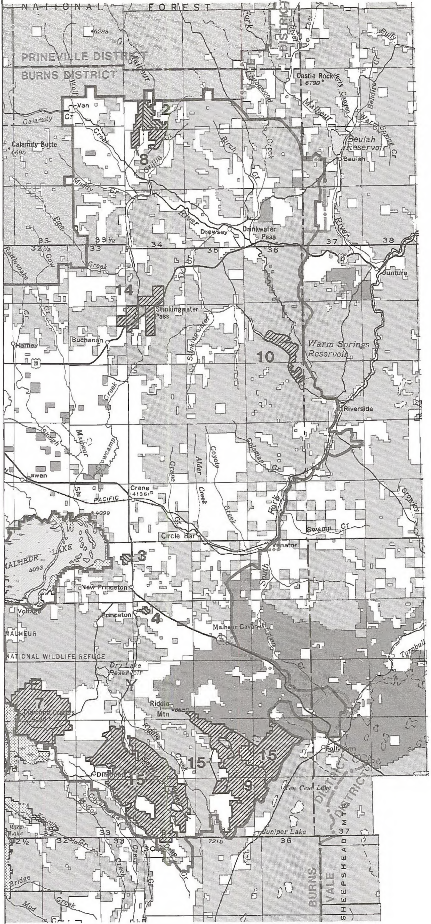
Procedures to Implement:

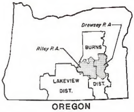
1. Public notification of management decisions.
2. Establishment of each area's boundary on the ground.
3. Signing of area's boundary to note limitation or closure, particularly in high use areas.
4. Mapping of closed or limited areas.
5. Brochures noting ORV designations and ORV recreational opportunities in the RA. Consultation and coordination (by specific areas): grazing allotment users, private landowners, USFWS, Harney County, various interested organizations and individuals.
6. Prepare and implement emergency closures where monitoring data indicates that unacceptable resource damage is, or will be occurring from ORV usage.

Monitoring Needs:

- Periodic patrols to check boundaries, signing and vehicle use within areas.
- Establishment of baseline data and photo points to determine impacts of future resource damage.
- Rehabilitation of specific sites if necessary


Paulina
Maupin Butte 5162
Suplee
Izee
Seneca 4666
Silvies
NATIONAL FOREST
Twelvemile Cr
Delintment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Lonesome Cr
Camp Cr
Emigrant
Silvies
Hampton
Buck Cr
DISTRICT
13
11
1
BURNS PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION
Burns (4148)
Hines
6
Glass Butte 6390
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
16
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Sage Hen Creek
Moon Res
Chain Lakes
Silver Lake
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn 4726
Wagontire Mtn 6510
Freeman Butte 4525
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Mud Lake
Iron Mtn 5370
HARNEY LAKE 4084
5
Wagontire
DISTRICT
Horse Mtn 5485
Little Juniper Mtn 6135
H
A
R
N
Wilson Butte
Buzzard Creek
Jackass Creek
DISTRICT
12
Foster Lake
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Alkali Lake
Juniper Mtn 6630
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
E
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32





CLOSED TO OFF-ROAD VEHICLE USE

1. Devine Canyon
2. Malheur River - Bluebucket Creek
3. Windy Point
4. Hat Butte
5. South Narrows ACEC
6. Burns Butte Shooting Range

LIMITED OFF-ROAD VEHICLE USE

7. Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC
8. Malheur River - Bluebucket Creek WSA
9. Stonehouse WSA
10. Warm Springs Reservoir
11. Silver Creek RNA (Includes addition)
12. Foster Flat RNA
13. Dry Mountain RNA Addition
14. Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC
15. Kiger Mustang ACEC
16. Chickahominy Reservoir

The remainder of the Resource Area is open to ORV travel.

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP R-2
OFF-ROAD VEHICLE DESIGNATIONS

Allocation/Management Action

Implement Closed Designation On — **Acres**

M.Fk. Malheur River Wild River — 250

The proposed closed acres will be redesignated from current limited designation acres. Excluding private parcels included in the proposed river designation, 2,080 closed acres (which will be reduced to 2,040 acres) already encompass the river corridor, except for an estimated 250 BLM acres.

Burns Butte Public Shooting Range (Including safety zone)
The closed acres will be redesignated from current open designated areas. — 280

Continue Limited Designations On — **Acres**

Malheur River-Bluebucket Cr.WSA (interim designation) — 3,270
Stonehouse WSA (Interim designation: acres are in Three Rivers RA portion not currently designated closed) — 5,825
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC — 640
Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC — 16,656
Warm Springs Reservoir (Designated in Reservoir Pasture No. 5566, which is 4,121 acres less 1,160 acres of Bureau of Reclamation lands for a total of 2,961 acres.) — 2,961

Implement Limited Designations On — **Acres**

Chickahominy Recreation Site — 400
Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC — 400
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC addition — 640
Foster Flat RNA — 2,690
Dry Mountain RNA addition — 2,064
Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC — 6,500
Kiger Herd ACEC — 64,639
Squaw Lake (Stonehouse WSA) (redesignation of current closed designation) — 6,500
Malheur River-Bluebucket Cr. WSA (partial redesignation of current 2,080-acre closed designation) — 40

All proposed limited acres will be redesignated from current open designated acres, with the exception of Squaw Lake and Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek WSA which will be redesignated from current closed designated acres.

Implement Open Designation On — **Acres**
(Redesignation of current limited designation)

Warm Springs Reservoir — 20,850

The proposed open acres will be redesignated from current limited designated acres in old River Pasture No. 5530 which is now divided into Carey Tables Pasture, River Pasture and Lake Pasture for a total of 18,449 acres and North Slope Pasture No. 5538 totaling 2,401 acres.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: WQ 1.1, SM 1.1, SM 2.2, V 1.4, V 1.5, SSS 1.3, WL 7.21, WL 7.22, WL 7.23, WL 7.24, WL 7.25, WL 7.26, AH 1.1, AH 1.8, R 1.1, R 1.4, R 2.2, R 2.3, R 2.4, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.2, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, ACEC 1.5, ACEC 1.6, CR 2.1, BD 2.3, BD 3.1, BD 3.2, BD 3.3, BD 3.4, BD 3.5, BD 3.6, BD 3.8.

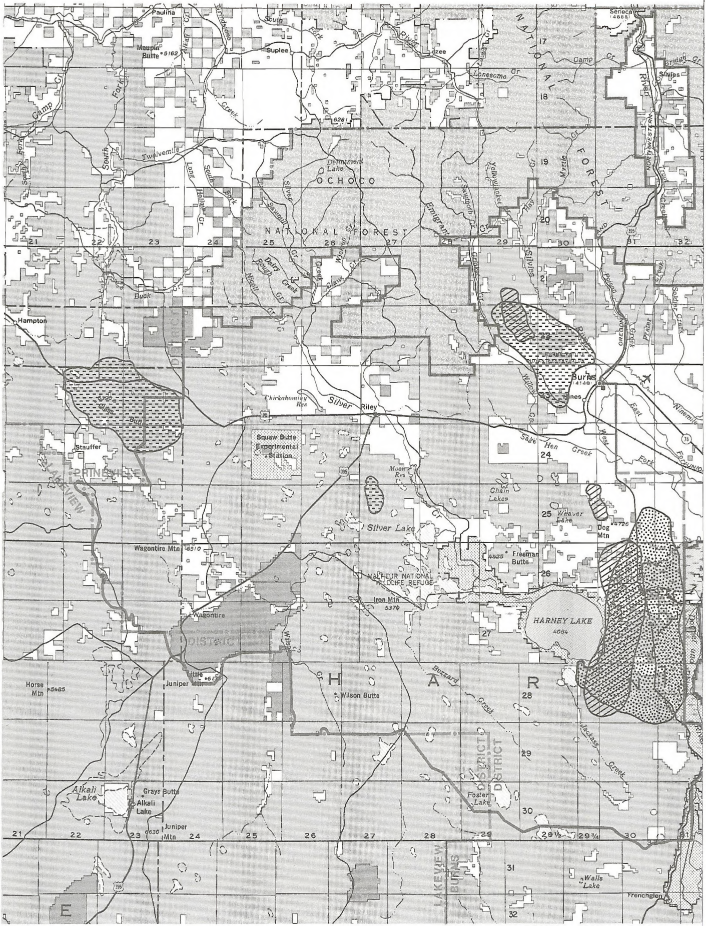
Constrained By: SM 1.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

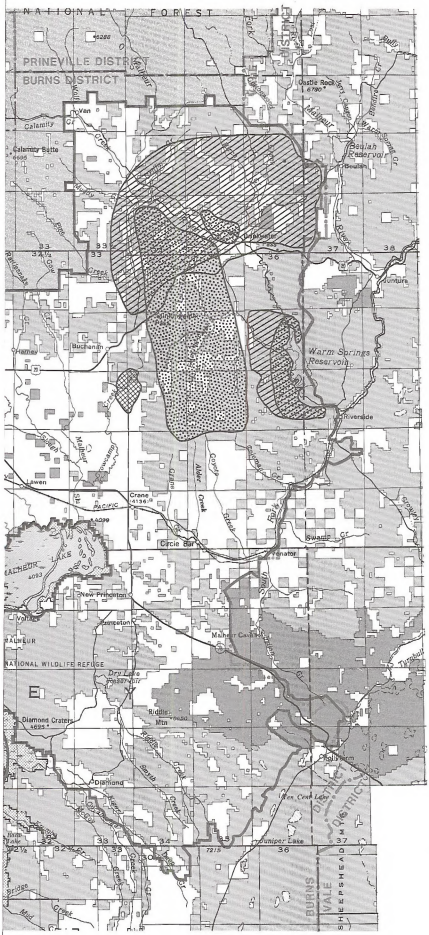
Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
R 2.2: Redesignate the current limited ORV designation on 23,811 acres for Warm Springs Reservoir with the exception of the land within Reservoir Pasture between the reservoir water level and the county access road on the west side of the reservoir (2,961 BLM acres). The area includes lands administered by the BOR (1,160 acres). If an MOU is established with BOR, BLM will manage the total land surface area from the reservoir water level to the other established ORV management boundaries. Note: ORV use has not occurred within this area as expected since the limited designation was imposed in 1987. It is not necessary to manage such a large area for limited vehicle use. Rather, the area near Warm Springs Reservoir is being impacted by vehicle use and limitations need to be continued to protect the fragile soils on the points and surrounding low hills. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: R 2.1, LR 5.4. Constrained By: WQ 1.1, SM 1.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Public notification of management decisions. 2. Establishment of each area's boundary on the ground. 3. Signing of each area's boundary to note limitation or closure, particularly in high use areas. 4. Mapping of closed or limited areas. 5. Brochures noting ORV designations and ORV recreational opportunities in the RA. CCC (by specific areas): grazing allotment users, private landowners, USFWS, Harney County, various interested organizations and individuals. 6. Prepare and implement emergency closures where monitoring data indicates that unacceptable resource damage is, or will be occurring from ORV usage. **Monitoring Needs:** - Periodic patrols to check boundaries, signing and vehicle use within areas. - Establishment of baseline data and photo points to determine impacts of future resource damage.
R 2.3: Redesignate the current closed ORV designation on 6,500 acres in the Squaw Lake area with a designation limiting vehicle use to existing designated roads to be consistent with the limited designation on lands surrounding the parcel. Note: Protection of this 6,500-acre area by closing it to vehicle use is not warranted. Area is part of Stonehouse WSA which has been designated for vehicle use limited to existing, designated roads. This limited designation could also be made for the 6,500-acre closed portion to provide access on the several dead-end roads and still provide protection for the natural features in the Squaw Lake area. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: R 2.1, EM 4.1, LR 2.4.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. RMP planning process as part of the published notice in the Federal Register. **Monitoring Needs:** - Regular periodic surveillance.
R 2.4: Redesignate 40 acres of the current closed ORV designation of 2,080 acres for the Middle Fork Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek with a designation limiting vehicle use to existing designated roads to be consistent with the limited designation on WSA lands adjacent to the parcel on the west. Note: A low standard road in the northwest corner of the current closed area was inadvertently closed to vehicle use by the original designation in 1987. By allowing limited use, the road will provide access for monitoring needs and maintenance of range improvements such as spring developments, reservoirs and fences. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: R 2.1, LR 2.4.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. RMP planning process as part of the published notice in the Federal Register. **Monitoring Needs:** - Regular periodic surveillance.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
R 2.5: Identify usable cross-country route(s) on designated roads and trails to accommodate the needs of the public for organized cross-country events. Approval of applications for such events would be considered on a case-by-case basis, subject to specific permit stipulations. Decision Class: 3 Supported By: R 2.1. Constrained By: SM 1.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Establishment of specific user needs. 2. Layout of proposed routes. 3. Issuance of Special Recreation Use Permits (SRUP) with stipulations, bonding, fee payments and accompanying NEPA documentation including analysis of environmental impacts and measures for mitigation. **Monitoring Needs:** - Case-by-case.
R 2.6: Provide and maintain minimal facilities (rest rooms, boat ramp, parking area and periodic maintenance of the access road) to enhance the fishing opportunities during the high spring and summer use season at Moon Reservoir. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: AH 2.4, AH 2.5, R 2.10, LR 4.1, LR 4.2.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Preparation of Site Development Plan (SDP). 2. Obtaining of funds utilizing Facility Grants (State Marine Board) and Challenge Grants. 3. Construction of on-site facilities. 4. Annual maintenance and upkeep through Recreation Maintenance Program (4712). 5. CCC/partnership with private landowners. **Monitoring Needs:** - Annual recreation maintenance inspection of site. - Annual access road maintenance inspection. - Annual sign maintenance/replacement inspection.
R 2.7: Provide minimum sanitation, picnicking and boat launching facilities and their maintenance at Warm Springs Reservoir to enhance water sports and fishing opportunities. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: AH 2.4, AH 2.5, R 2.10, LR 4.1, LR 5.1, LR 5.2, LR 5.4.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Preparation of SDP. 2. Obtaining funds for construction utilizing Facility Grants (State Marine Board) and Challenge Grants. 3. Construction of on-site facilities. 4. MOU with BOR; Cooperative Management Agreements (CMAs) with other groups. 5. Annual maintenance and upkeep through Recreation Maintenance Program (4712). 6. CCC with BOR; Harney County, Oregon State Marine Board, possible local organizations as volunteers and cooperative sponsors. (BOR administers the reservoir and immediate surrounding area). Interagency Agreement; CMAs with organizations if no transfer of Federal funds is involved. **Monitoring Needs:** - Annual recreation maintenance inspection of site. - Annual access road maintenance inspection. - Annual sign maintenance/replacement inspection.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
R 2.8: Continue to provide for incidental recreational use of the Clear Creek area (T. 22 S., R. 35 E., Sec. 18) for collection of semi-precious stones, utilizing hand tools for excavation. No mechanized equipment such as backhoes, bulldozers, trenchers, etc. will be allowed for removal of overburden or the resource. Decision Class: 1 and 2 Supported By: SM 1.1, SM 2.1, CR 2.7.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Reinventory of petrified wood resource. 2. Delineation and signing of boundaries of specific area. 3. Development of activity plan. 4. Development of information signs and rock hounding brochure. Area will be managed for safe use by visitors. 5. CCC with Harney County Sheriff's Department; local rockhounders. **Monitoring Needs:** - Periodic patrols of area to monitor use. - Annual inspection to evaluate impacts on the resource and the natural environment. - Annual sign maintenance/replacement inspection. - Annual safety inspection.
R 2.9: Develop and manage trails to provide access for utilization of resources and to accommodate recreation activities such as hiking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing and bicycling. Current priorities for trail marking or developments are: 1. Sign the portion of the Desert Trail from U.S. Highway 78 to Diamond Craters which crosses the RA for approximately 35 miles. 2. Develop approximately one-half mile of trail with minimal facilities to provide fishing access to a portion of the Silvies River administered by the BLM (T. 21 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 14, 23). Note: There may be additional miles of the Desert Trail in the RA if the proposed route north of U.S. Highway 78 reenters the Burns District from the Vale District. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: AH 1.1, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.6, AH 1.7, AH 1.8, AH 1.9, AH 1.10, AH 1.11, AH 2.1, AH 2.2, AH 2.3, AH 2.4, AH 2.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Identification of additional trails to satisfy visitor needs and demands as ongoing process (including Desert Trail). 2. Preparation of Trail Development Plan for fishing access. 3. Development of trail and facilities (includes grading of access road, signing, turn-around/parking area. 4. Public notification in local newspaper, location of feature on District Recreation Map (N1/2), and publication in Chamber of Commerce revisions of their recreation publications. 5. CCC with Desert Trail Association, Harney County Chamber of Commerce, Izaak Walton League, private landowners, other resource users. **Monitoring Needs:** - Annual access road maintenance inspection. - Annual trail maintenance inspection. - Annual sign maintenance/replacement inspection. - Visitor use analysis to determine usage. - Review CMA with Oregon Trail Association to ensure adequacy for trail management.
R 2.10: Manage the waters in the RA to expand and enhance fishing opportunities. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.3, WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, WQ 1.9, WQ 1.11, WQ 1.12, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, SM 2.2, F 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.2, V 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 2.5, SSS 2.6, WL 4.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 6.4, WL 7.5, WL 7.14, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.20, WL 7.27, WL 7.28, AH 1.7, AH 1.8, R 2.6, R 2.9, BD 1.2, BD 1.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Development of specific project designs. 2. Develop NEPA documentation. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.



Paulina
Maupin Butte 5162
Suplee
Izee
Seneca 4666
Silvies
Lonesome Cr
Camp Cr
NATIONAL FOREST
NORTHWESTERN
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Delintment Lake
Twelvemile
South Fork
Camp Cr
Long Hollow Cr
Sawmill Cr
Wickiup Cr
Emigrant
Sawtooth
Yellowjacket
Hay Cr
Myrtle Cr
Silvies
Poison
Soldier Creek
Prater
Buck
Hampton
DISTRICT
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Burns 4148
Hines
Willow
River
OREGON
East
West
Fork
Ninemile
Sage Hen Creek
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Moon Res
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn 4726
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn 6510
Freeman Butte 4625
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn 5370
Wagontire
HARNEY LAKE 4084
DISTRICT
Wilson
Little Juniper Mtn 6135
Horse Mtn 5485
H
A
R
N
Wilson Butte
Buzzard Creek
Jackass Creek
DISTRICT
DISTRICT
Foster Lake
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Alkali Lake
Juniper Mtn 6630
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
E
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
17
18
19
20
29½
29¾



Petrified Wood

Thunder Egg

Obsidian

Agate

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP R-3
RECREATIONAL MINERALS

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
R 2.11: Manage the Diamond Loop (comprised of the county road from Princeton through Diamond Craters ONA, the Happy Valley Road, Diamond Lane and portions of State Highway 205) as a Back Country Byway connecting to the Steens Mountain Loop (also a Back Country Byway) at the town of Frenchglen. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: R 2.16.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Agreements and partnerships with principal cooperators. 2. Rehabilitation of visual resources. 3. Signing and interpretation. 4. Public Outreach- Harney County Chamber of Commerce, State Highway Department, local citizens, USFWS. 5. Development of interpretive facilities. 6. Dedication process. **Monitoring Needs:** - Annual sign maintenance/replacement inspection. - Review of various brochures and maps of specific areas along proposed byway for accuracy and need for changes/ revisions. - Review of agreements with various entities to ensure adequacy of byway management.
R 2.12: Recommend, through a legislative EIS, the inclusion of a 5.4-mile section of the Middle Fork Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek, adjacent to the Malheur National Forest, as a Wild River included in the National Wild and Scenic River System (see Tables 2.17, 2.18, 2.19 and 2.20 and Maps WSR-1 and WSR-2). Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.5, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, F 1.7, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.5, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 6.2, WL 7.18, WL 7.21, WL 7.27, AH 1.3, FM 1.1, R 2.1, R 2.15, R 2.16, VRM 1.1, VRM 1.2, EM 3.1, LR 2.4, LR 5.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5, BD 3.8.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Identify action as a "preliminary administrative recommendation." 2. Prepare a Wild and Scenic River Study Report possibly as a statewide consolidated effort. 3. Prepare legislative EIS. 4. Prepare Record of Decision. 5. Initiate interim management protection (see Table 2.21). 6. Initiate interim boundary determination. 7. Initiate public land order for a 3-year period. 8. CCC with USDA-FS (Malheur National Forest) Harney County. **Monitoring Needs:** - On-the-ground interim management surveillance. - Completion of implementation procedures.
R 2.13: Acquire by exchange or purchase on a "willing buyer/ seller" basis approximately 400 private acres within a one-half mile corridor on the segment of the Middle Fork of the Malheur River recommended for designation as a Wild River. Actual river frontage would be in Section 16 and in Section 21, T. 18 S., R. 34 E. and would include approximately 1.3 river miles. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: SSS 2.7, WL 6.5, R 2.15, LR 1.1, LR 5.1, LR 5.4, BD 1.4.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Specific processing requirements for exchanges, purchases, and donations and R&PP sales are contained in BLM Manuals 2100, 2200, 2740 and other prevailing guidance. Also see Table 2.27. Briefly, these requirements include: - Cooperatively develop, review and negotiate land tenure proposals with affected landowners or proponents. - Review proposals for conformance with the Three Rivers PRMP/FEIS and other planning documents. - Secure funding for processing proposals through the BLM's budget process. - Conduct necessary resource clearances including cultural, botanical, mineral reports and timber cruises. - Prepare NEPA documentation, appraisal and title reports to determine if the proposal is in the public interest. - Issue a Notice of Realty Action to segregate public lands and solicit public review. - Finalize land tenure actions by completing title clearance actions and issuing patents and deeds.

Monitoring Needs:

Progress on land tenure adjustment actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking processes. Periodic reports will be developed identifying acres transferred within the various land tenure zones.

R 2.14: Coordinate with the Ochoco National Forest to conduct a Wild and Scenic River study process for Silver Creek. This study follows a three-step assessment process (determination of eligibility, classification and determination of suitability) to determine Silver Creek's potential for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System.

Decision Class: 2

Procedures to Implement:

1. Formation of joint inventory team and utilize data/information from both agencies.
2. Develop a resource assessment to identify any "outstanding remarkable values."
3. Proceed with interim management.
4. Develop a River Management Plan if assessment process indicates the creek is suitable for a recommended designation.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

R 2.15: Acquire legal and physical access to specific areas to enhance hunting, fishing, rockhounding and other dispersal recreation activities. Specific areas are located on Map LR-1.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WL 5.3, WL 6.5, R 2.13, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.2, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, ACEC 1.5, ACEC 1.6, ACEC 1.7, CR 2.7, LR 1.1, LR 1.3, LR 1.5, LR 4.1, LR 4.2, LR 4.3, LR 5.2, BD 2.4, BD 3.1, BD 3.2, BD 3.3, BD 3.4, BD 3.5, BD 3.6. BD 3.7.

Procedures to Implement:

1. BLM manuals 2100, 2100-1, H2101-1 and other pertinent guidance provide specific direction for access acquisition. Briefly, this guidance includes:
   - Review access acquisition needs to determine specific priorities.
   - Determine feasibility and options for each access need.
   - Determine the potential for landowner interest and potential.
   - Negotiate and process easements or fee acquisitions with landowners in accordance with the authority applicable to the specific acquisition.

Monitoring Needs:

- AWP process.

R 2.16: Provide informational and educational opportunities to enhance experiences and increase knowledge of the use or protection of natural resources, the BLM's land management role and the responsibility of the recreating public in using the public lands. Specific opportunities by priority are:

1. Development of geologic interpretive site at Wright's Point as part of the Steens Initiative.

2. Interpretation of designated special management areas (Silver Creek RNA, Diamond Craters ONA, Chickahominy Recreation Site, Middle Fork Malheur Wild and Scenic River, Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC, Kiger Mustang ACEC and others) as delineated in their respective management plans.

3. Continued maintenance and enhancement of Sagehen Hill Nature Trail.

4. Location and development of interpretive sites along travel routes to support the Watchable Wildlife program which includes wild horses (Palomino Buttes, Warm Spring Reservoir area and other sites).

Decision Class: 2

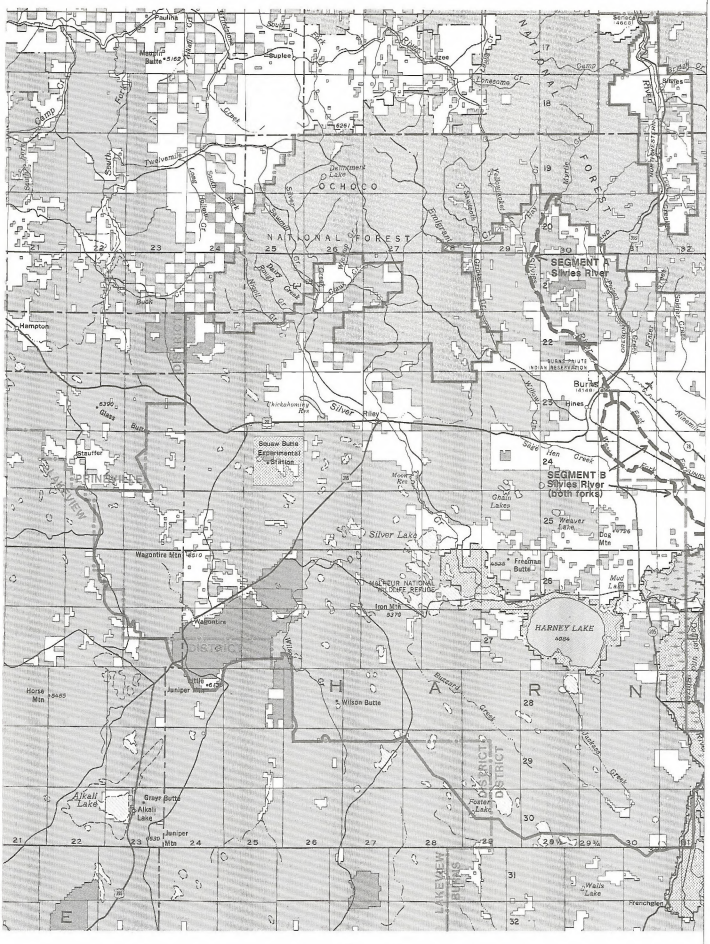
Supported By: WHB 1.1, WHB 1.2, WHB 2.2, V 1.3, V 1.4, V 1.5, R 1.1, R 2.11, CR 2.1, CR 2.4, CR 2.5, CR 2.6, CR 2.7, BD 2.4, BD 3.1, BD 3.2, BD 3.3, BD 3.4, BD 3.5, BD 3.6, BD 3.8.

Procedures to Implement:

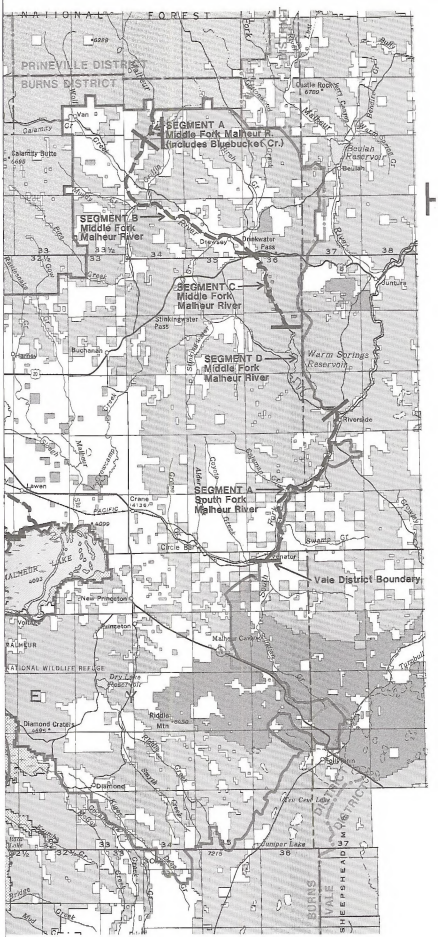
1. Identification of specific sites for development.
2. Preparation of activity/interpretive plan(s).
3. Development of brochure(s) and on-site signing/interpretive features.
4. Public Outreach - notification in local newspaper, revision of current Bureau maps and other publications.
5. CCC with Harney County Chamber of Commerce, private landowners, ODFW, USFWS, wild horse interest groups, environmental groups such as Audubon, Native Plant Society.

Monitoring Needs:

- Periodic patrols to monitor use.
- Annual sign maintenance/replacement and facility maintenance inspection.
- Annual inspection to evaluate impacts on resource and natural environment.
- Review of brochures to revise/update.



Paulina
Mauplin Butte
Suplee
Izee
Lonesome Cr
Camp Cr
Twelvemile
Delmarmerk Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Emigrant Cr
Tauro Rough Cr
Silver Creek
Buck Cr
Hampton
SEGMENT A
Silvies River
Burns
Hines
Chickahominy Rd
Silver Riley
Glass Bup
Stauffer
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Sage Hen Creek
SEGMENT B
Silvies River
(both forks)
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Fresman Butte
Mud Lake
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
Wagontire
HARNEY LAKE
DISTRICT
Horse Mtn
Juniper Mtn
Wilson Butte
H A R N
Burnard Creek
Jackass Creek
Alkali Lake
Grayr Butte
Alkali Lake
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
DISTRICT
DISTRICT
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
E



WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SEGMENTS

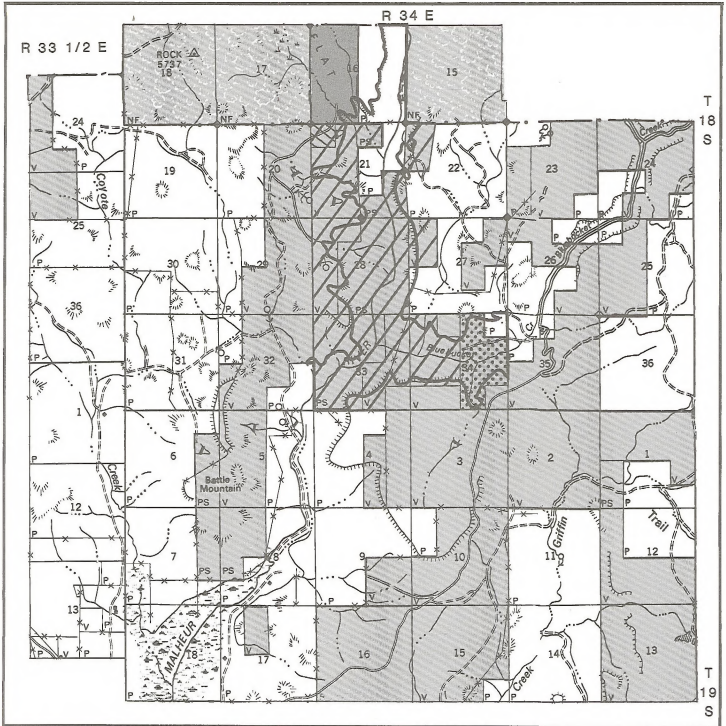
- Silvies River – SEGMENTS A,B
- Middle Fork Malheur River – SEGMENTS A,B,C,D
- South Fork Malheur River – SEGMENT A

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP WSR-1
WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS INVENTORY



LEGEND

- Recommended Wild River Area
- Designated Closed to Off-Road Vehicle Use
- Additional Closed to Off-Road Vehicle Use
- Changed from Closed to Limited Off-Road Vehicle Use

OREGON

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
August 1992
THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP WSR-2

MALHEUR RIVER AND BLUEBUCKET CREEK SUITABLE FOR WILD RIVER DESIGNATION

1 0 1 Mile

Table 2.16. Diamond Craters Management Actions[1]

The Diamond Craters Recreation Management Plan (November 1985) involves 16 separate actions to resolve the issue and accomplish the management objective. The identified issue discussed in Part I of that plan is listed along with the planned management actions which need to be implemented.

Issue - Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation

1. Acquire the following parcels of private land adjacent to the present boundaries of Diamond Craters ONA, if they become available. Adjustments can be through land exchanges or by purchase.

   a. E1/2, Sec. 16, T. 28 S., R. 32 E.
   b. W1/2NE1/4,NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, Sec. 36, T. 28 S., R. 32 E.
   c. SE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 36, T. 28 S., R. 31 E.

2. Acquire mineral estate to W1/2, Sec. 16, T. 28 S., R. 32 E., and SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 36, T. 28 S., R. 31 E.

3. Protect cultural sites and, where feasible, interpret for public information and education.

4. Continue the cooperative law enforcement and search and rescue agreement with the Harney County Sheriff's Department to enforce regulations and provide visitor protection. The Department patrols the area to deter vandalism and guard against removal of slab lava and the destruction of other natural resources. The agreement outlines the responsibilities of both agencies and the amount and type of assistance each will provide in law enforcement situations. It should remain in force as long as it is economically feasible and acts as a viable management tool.

5. Monitor the resource impacts of recreation use through:

   a. Periodic patrols by vehicle and foot.
   b. Locating traffic counters at strategic locations to record visitors entering and leaving the area and using specific sites.
   c. Recordation of group numbers and purposes for using the ONA.
   d. Issuance of special recreation use permits for specific recreation, scientific study and education uses.
   e. Periodic visit use analysis as visitor numbers and/or recreation uses change from the present pattern.
   f. Photograph points for caves and other sensitive features to establish a visual base-line to determine physical changes and impacts.

6. Visitor Use Allocation System - Action Reserved. The current use level does not yet warrant this.

7. Develop an interpretive program for users which focuses on:

   a. Visitor awareness of outstanding natural, scenic and cultural resources.
   b. Environmentally acceptable visitor behavior which will protect cultural resources, wildlife habitat and populations, the natural character of the Craters and the enjoyment of the area by recreationists.
   c. ORV use.

8. Allow motorized vehicle use only on designated roads by initiating an ORV designation and posting of the area.

9. Require special recreation use permits for individuals and groups in those cases involving specific recreation, scientific study and education activities which affect the recreational use of the other visitors or have an impact on the area's resource values. Fees may or may not be charged depending on the Bureau's determination of use. Determination will be made on a case-by-case basis with specific stipulations regulating use.

10. Rehabilitate areas where cinders and slab lava have been removed and review all future leasing and material disposal operations causing surface disturbance under the most stringent interpretation of applicable regulations.

11. Adopt a policy of letting natural fire burn within the ONA.

12. Develop a central information center.

13. Provide interpretation using trailguides and brochures with small on-site location markers rather than installing interpretive signs.

14. Develop parking areas or pull-outs near points of observation where vehicular parking space is needed.

Table 2.16. Diamond Craters Management Actions[1] (continued)

15. Maintain natural conditions at points of interest where visitor use and recreational developments could destroy or significantly alter resource values.

16. Provide minimum signing for essential services only, including traffic management, facility and recreation use management, and the signing of the boundary around the edge of the withdrawal.

17. Maintain the road to Oliver Springs to allow safe travel of passenger cars.

18. Do not maintain the road to Little Red Cone but keep it at a low standard of construction to allow passage of high clearance vehicles.

19. Close roads or trails that are not necessary for management of the area.

20. Develop no additional roads to allow motorized vehicle use in Diamond Craters.

21. Allow the proposed High Desert Trail to go through Diamond Craters. Also develop other trails to accommodate and enhance the recreation experience offered by the area, while using the trails as a tool to provide protection of fragile resources.

[1]As Noted in Diamond Craters Recreation Management Plan, November 1985

Table 2.17. Wild and Scenic Rivers Inventory

River Name	Current Status NRI[1]	State of Oregon Designated[2a]	SCORP[2b]	District[3]	Segment Description	Total Segment Length (miles)	Total BLM Acreage[4]	Free-Flowing Values Yes	No	Outstandingly Remarkable Values a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Silvies River (Segment A)				X	Malheur Forest boundary to 5-mile Dam	24	3,000 (41%)	X								
Silvies River (Segment B)				X	5-mile Dam to Malheur Lake (Includes both forks)	68	30 (.14%)		X							
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment A)				X	Malheur Forest boundary to WSA S. boundary (OR-2-14) T.18S.,R.34E., Sec. 32 (includes Bluebucket Creek)	5.4	1,275 (78.5%)	X		X					X[5]	
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment B)				X	WSA boundary in Sec. 32, T.18S., R.34E., to U.S. Highway 20	29	435 (5%)	X								
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment C)				X	U.S. Highway 20 to slack water, Sec. 11 T.22S., R.36E.	12	1,270 (3.5%)	X								
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment D)				X	Slack water, Sec. 11 T.22S., R.36E., to confluence with S. Fork Malheur River	12	1,425 (15.5%)		X							
S. Fk Malheur River (Segment A)				X	Vale District boundary Sec. 8, T.26S., R.36E. to confluence with Middle Fork Malheur River	24	2,085 (29%)	X								

[1]Nationwide Rivers Inventory

[2a]Designated State Scenic Waterway or other special State designation

[2b]Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan - Rivers Inventory

[3]Three Rivers Resource Area - Wild and Scenic Rivers Inventory

[4]Shoreline and adjacent lands within one-quarter mile of the river mean high water level

[5]Solitude and Primitive Types of Recreation; Ecological Values

a - Scenic
b - Recreational
c - Geological
d - Fish and Wildlife
e - Historical
f - Cultural
g - Other (including Ecological)

Table 2.18. Eligibility Assessment and Potential Classification - Wild and Scenic River Inventory

River Name	Free-Flowing Values		Outstandingly[1] Remarkable Values							Potential Classification			Eligibility Determination	
	Yes	No	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Eligible	Noneligible
Silvies River (Segment A)	X													X
Silvies River (Segment B)		X												X
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment A)	X		X						X[2]	X			X	
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment B)	X													X
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment C)	X													X
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment D)		X												X
S. Fork Malheur River (Segment A)	X													X

[1] a - Scenic
b- Recreational
c - Geological
d - Fish and Wildlife
e - Historical
f - Cultural
g - Other (including Ecological)

[2] Solitude and primitive types of recreation

Table 2.19. Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values - Wild and Scenic Rivers Inventory

River Name	Description of Values - Either Outstandingly Remarkable or Lack Thereof and Evaluation Statement of Free-flowing Character
Silvies River (Segment A)	- free-flowing - low rainbow trout; moderate smallmouth bass populations - limited rafting in springtime - lacks outstandingly remarkable values
Silvies River (Segment B)	- non-free-flowing, due to irrigation diversions and channelization; - low populations of smallmouth bass; - lacks outstandingly remarkable values
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment A)	- free-flowing - outstanding scenery throughout corridor - outstanding solitude and opportunities for primitive recreation - variety of vegetation
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment B)	- free-flowing - low rainbow trout populations - limited rafting in springtime - lacks outstandingly remarkable values
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment C)	- free-flowing - low rainbow trout; moderate smallmouth bass populations - limited rafting in springtime - lacks outstandingly remarkable values
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment D)	- non-free-flowing due to irrigation diversions; values associated with reservoir waters - lacks outstandingly remarkable values
S. Fork Malheur River (Segment A)	- free-flowing - low rainbow trout populations - limited jump shooting of waterfowl - lacks outstandingly remarkable values

Table 2.20. Suitability Determination for Eligible and Free-Flowing Rivers, Segment A, Middle Fork Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek

1. Characteristics which do or do not make the area a worthy addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

   This river section is in a natural condition and possesses outstanding primitive values and opportunities for solitude. Outside sights and sounds do not have a major adverse effect on the river section, because of vegetative and topographic screening. The Malheur and Bluebucket Creek Canyons, coupled with their intermittent drainages and the steep canyon walls, serve to provide a feeling of solitude and help to preserve the primitive values.

   The landform of the canyons and flat plateaus with the addition of the clear, flowing streams; a large variety of vegetation; numerous combinations and contrast of colors; and, few cultural modifications, create a corridor of outstanding scenic quality. The river area has a scenic quality rating of "A" as defined in the BLM Visual Resource Inventory Handbook, H-8410-1. The biological diversity is relatively rare within the Lake-Harney-Malheur County region and represents an unusually well-preserved and representative ecosystem.

2. Current status of landownership, use in the area, including the amount of private land involved and associated or conflicting uses.

   a. Total acres within the corridor: 1,840

      BLM-administered: 1,425

      Private ownership: 400

      State ownership: 15

      Approximately 24 percent of the river length and 22 percent of the corridor area is in private ownership. The majority of the private land is located between the designated USDA-FS segment and the portion of the river administered by the BLM.

   b. Associated or conflicting uses:

      1) Current Management

         The area is located within the 5,560-acre Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek WSA which is managed under Wilderness IMP. It is also within a VRM Class I area established by previous planning decisions which also established an area administered (but not designated) for primitive values. The reach of the Middle Fork of the Malheur River, including a portion of Bluebucket Creek is within the 2,080-acre primitive management area. The primitive management area is within the current WSA boundaries.

      2) Energy and Minerals

         There are no mining claims in the river corridor. Potential for locatable minerals is low. The area has moderate potential for the occurrence of oil and gas based on favorable source and host rocks present beneath the thick cover of tertiary basalts and sediments. However, no oil and gas or geothermal leases existed at the time of preparation of this report.

      3) Water Resource Development

         The river corridor has a power site reserve for water power and storage development. This "reserve" is scheduled for review in the next few years which may lead to revocation. The potential for power site development is considered very low. There are no existing water resource developments within the study corridor.

      4) Transportation, Facilities and Developments

         The river and creek are accessed via primitive roads on the flatter terrain above and considerably beyond the river corridor. There are no developed recreation trails within this segment, but a primitive trail accessed from a jeep trail on private land enters Bluebucket Canyon corridor via the northern rim in Section 34. The private land in Sections 16 and 21 has a very primitive road that accesses the river from the east. There is no structural development associated with the private land, other than livestock fencing.

      5) Recreation Activities

         The river corridor provides outstandingly remarkable opportunities for solitude and primitive types of recreation. The principle recreation activities are fishing and hunting. Additional activities include hiking, dispersed camping, horseback riding, sightseeing and photography.

Table 2.20. Suitability Determination for Eligible and Free-Flowing Rivers, Segment A, Middle Fork Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek (continued)

Recreation use of the area is light due to ruggedness of terrain, access and distance from population centers. The current use for the segment is estimated at less than 100 recreation visitor days per year, mostly local (Harney County) residents. There is little current or potential recreation use by residents outside the Lake-Harney-Malheur County region. Recreational use is anticipated to increase at a modest rate as a function of the increasing value of semi-primitive recreational opportunities.

6) Wildlife and Fisheries

The combination of nearby cover and riparian ecosystems in the river corridor support Rocky Mountain elk (winter range), mule deer, black bear, mountain lion and a variety of other game and nongame animals. The rimrock and rocky bluffs add to the diversity and habitats available along the river.

The area outside the corridor contains a sage grouse strutting ground and some nesting sites may be within the river corridor. The sage grouse is a candidate for Federal listing under the Endangered Species Act, as amended. Other game birds in the area include: ruffed grouse, blue grouse, valley quail and mourning dove.

The Malheur River supports an inland trout fishery. The river segment contains native rainbow/redband trout as well as mountain whitefish in the larger, deeper pools.1/ The segment also has the possibility of containing the Malheur mottled sculpin.

The rainbow/redband trout and the Malheur mottled sculpin are listed as category 2 species by the USFWS. This designation implies that the species will be further studied and may, as a result, be added to the Federal Threatened and Endangered Species List.

7) Streamflow

The south side of the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness is the origin of the waters of the Malheur River. The headwaters of the watershed are at high elevation with higher than average precipitation. Consequently, the Malheur River maintains late summer streamflow that supports a high quality fishery.

8) Geology

The Middle Fork Malheur River Canyon is rugged and steep, with a depth of 600 feet in the north and 800 feet in the south. The canyon's width varies from 0.5 to 1 mile. Bluebucket Creek, also a perennial stream, flows east to west, joining the Malheur River near the center of the WSA. Basalt rimrock form the upper edges of the Bluebucket Creek Canyon walls which slope sharply to the bottom of the drainage.

Surface rocks above the river are mostly Tertiary basalt flows, overlain by tuffaceous sedimentary rocks, which in turn are capped by the younger basalt flows from Moffet Table and Battle Mountain. Very little is known about the underlying pre-tertiary rocks.

9) Cultural Resources

The rivers of the area provided a prehistoric travelway between the Great Basin cultural area and the Columbia Plateau cultural area. The Malheur River provided fishing, hunting and gathering opportunities as well as a camping area. Historically, as the horse culture expanded, this area continued to be an overlap between the Columbia Plateau and Great Basin bands. Logan Valley, located at the headwaters of the Malheur, was a principle congregating and trading area. While systematic cultural resource inventories are incomplete for the area, significant cultural resource sites are likely to be located within the river corridor.

Historically, there is evidence of logging in the river canyon and the river may have been used by early settlers to transport logs to a downstream mill.

10) Timber Harvest

The river segment contains limited land classified as commercial timberland. The small commercial sites (22 acres) are generally fragile, rocky or otherwise constrained.

11) Livestock Grazing

The river corridor is within two grazing allotments. The operations are cow/calf with a deferred rotation grazing system and a seasonlong use season. Water developments in the form of developed springs and reservoirs service the allotments and help keep the cattle on the tablelands above the river. Livestock access to the river is limited due to the steep sidehills and rocky cliffs which form natural barriers. Existing drift fencing also serves to keep cattle off the river, thus protecting the riparian area.

Table 2.20. Suitability Determination for Eligible and Free-Flowing Rivers, Segment A, Middle Fork Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek (continued)

12) Botanical

Steep hillsides occur along the Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek. The north-facing slopes are a ponderosa pine/wheatgrass community. There is also a small amount of Douglas fir along Bluebucket Creek. The south-facing slopes are dominated by bunchgrass. The species occurring here are bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, Sandberg's bluegrass and some forbs. The potential natural community species in the ponderosa pine community include ponderosa pine, big sagebrush, bitterbrush, mountain mahogany, bluebunch wheatgrass and Sandberg's bluegrass. The potential natural community species in the bunchgrass community are probably bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, Sandberg's bluegrass and some forbs.

Western juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, quaking aspen and cottonwood form the overstory in the riparian areas. Shrubs include red osier dogwood, wax currant, mountain alder, Wood's rose, Lewis' mock orange, chokecherry and several species of willow. Grasses and forbs include redtop, Kentucky bluegrass, segewort and many others. Riparian habitat is in a relatively early ecological status due to heavy livestock pressure during the growing season.

No Federal candidate plants are known to exist in the river corridor.

13) Wilderness

The river corridor is within the Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek WSA and contains many of the features which give the study area its wilderness character. The river and Bluebucket Creek are the major attractions in the WSA and provide the opportunity for the recreation activities previously mentioned. The canyons also provide opportunities for solitude because of topographic and vegetative screening. One of the two special features found in the WSA and within the river corridor is native redband trout which is a candidate for Federal listing under the Endangered Species Act, as amended.

3. Affected potential uses if designated or not designated.

   a. Reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and related waters which would be enhanced, foreclosed or curtailed if the area were included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System:
      1) Enhanced - scenic values, primitive values including primitive recreation activities.
      2) Foreclosed - potential timber harvest on 22 acres commercial forestland
         - potential mining claims and locatable mineral development if designated and classified Wild.
      3) Diminished - livestock grazing improvements and access for mineral leases.
   b. The values which could be foreclosed or diminished if the area is not protected as part of the System.
      1) Foreclosed - expansion of the National Wild and Scenic River System.
      2) Diminished - scenic and primitive values; primitive recreation

4. Public, State, local or Federal interest in designation of the river, including the extent to which the administration of the river, including the costs thereof, may be shared by State, local, or other agencies and individuals.

   Interest is shown by State and Federal agencies and other than local publics for designation. The BLM river segment could be cooperatively administered with the contiguous USDA-FS sections already designated Wild or Scenic in the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988. The BLM section, including private lands and a portion of Bluebucket Creek, is 5.4 miles in length. The USDA-FS sections total 13.7 miles in length and, when the BLM section is added, the combined reaches total 19.1 miles.

   Approximately 400 private acres could be acquired by exchange or purchase on a "willing buyer/seller" basis within the corridor. Actual river frontage would be in the private acres in Section 16 and Section 21, T. 18 S., R. 34 E., and would include approximately 1.3 river miles.

   Local public interest is low except for specific livestock operators/private landowners who would be affected by possible reduced grazing use and by acquisition of certain parcels within the generally rim-to-rim corridor.

5. Estimated cost of acquiring necessary lands and interests in lands and of administering the area if it is added to the System.

   a. The following are expected funding requirements for the Malheur River for the next 5 years:

	Expenses Expected Independent of Designation[2]	Additional Expenses Expected with Designation
General Administration	$ 4,000	$ 2,500
Costs of Implementation		$ 5,000
Development of Management Plan		$17,000
Developments Costs	$ 6,000	$15,250
Operation and Maintenance Costs		
Total - First 5 Years	$10,000	$39,750

Table 2.20. Suitability Determination for Eligible and Free-Flowing Rivers, Segment A, Middle Fork Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek (continued)

General administration and operation and maintenance costs are estimated to continue at $2,500 annually.

Definitions of funding categories:

General Administration: Recurring activities such as river patrol, cleanup, easement administration.

Development of Management Plan: District and State Office workmonth costs, document printing.

Cost of Implementation: One time only costs such as boundary posting, map development, development of individual property plans.

Development Costs: Capital investment, i.e., development of facilities

O&M: Recurring costs associated with maintenance of facilities

b. Potential exchanges for private lands and purchase of scenic easements

1) Exchanges = $12,000 for administrative process.

2) Recreation Trail Easements = $1,500 for easement purchases and $10,000 for administrative process.

3) Land and Water Conservation Funds (L&WCF) acquisition = $32,000, but contingent upon Congressional approval to purchase private lands within corridor.

Acquisition of approximately 310 acres in the northern portion of the corridor would be the first priority. Other private parcels are near the rim and some boundary adjustments could be made and still adequately protect the river values.

6. Ability of the agency to manage the river area or segment as a Wild and Scenic River.

The BLM Burns District has the ability to manage the river segment. The river does not have high visitor use attributable to intensive water recreational activities; rafting is limited to a short season during the spring runoff. The main uses are sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and some fishing and hunting using the present primitive trails along the river for access.

Developments needed to provide these continued uses with the addition of some interpretation; mapping and trail improvements is minimal and low key.

It should be noted that the BLM-administered portion of the river and creek (4.1 miles) is not contiguous with the USDA-FS designated segment, some private land containing approximately 1.3 river miles, needs to be acquired or easements or cooperative agreements negotiated to provide cooperative river management with the USDA-FS.

7. Historical or existing rights which would be adversely affected as to foreclose, extinguish, curtail, infringe or constitute a taking which would entitle the owner to just compensation if the area were included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Adequate consideration will be given to rights held by owners, applicants, lessees or claimants. No known historical or existing rights are present, but trail easements would be necessary to compensate the owners for trail development and public use along the river or exchange or purchase of private parcels to acquire administration of the corridor.

8. Other issues and concerns identified in the land use planning process.

a. No new road construction would be allowed into drainage. The primitive road in Sections 16, 21 and 22, providing access down to river from the east side, could be closed to motor vehicle use if the river was designated as Wild but could be left open under a Scenic designation.

b. Methods of fire fighting would be limited. Use of heavy equipment would be prohibited under a Wild designation but might only be restricted under a Scenic designation.

c. Additional drift fencing would be allowed along rims, but any cross-fencing of the river and creek would be prohibited.

d. Fisheries rehabilitation for instream structure development and bank rehabilitation would be prohibited unless mitigation of impacts would allow it.

[1]The taxonomy of inland rainbow trout and redband trout, in this geographic area, is not clearly defined.

[2]The river segment is within the Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek WSA. No improvements are allowed that would change the wilderness character for which the study area was established. A stream habitat improvement project costing $41,000 would be foregone. The construction of 2 miles of fence to control livestock use and improve riparian habitat and enhance redband trout habitat would be allowed. About 0.5 mile would be within the river corridor, mostly near the top of the rims.

Table 2.21. Management Guidelines and Standards for National Wild and Scenic Rivers, Oregon/Washington

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Public Law 90-542 as amended) established a method for providing Federal protection for certain of our remaining free-flowing rivers, preserving them and their immediate environments for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. Rivers are included in the system so that they may benefit from the protective management and control of development for which the Act provides. The following guidelines and standards are summarized from the February 3, 1970 and August 26, 1982, joint Department of the Interior and Department of Agriculture guidelines. They are intended to apply to formally designated rivers through incorporation in formal management plans which are normally developed within 3 years of designation. The guidelines also apply on an interim basis on designated rivers prior to management plan approval and to rivers or river segments which have been found to be eligible for consideration as additions to the national system through the BLM's land use planning process. The guidelines have been presented for each classification to enhance clarity. Section 10(a) of the Act states that:

> "Each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall be administered in such a manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration, primary emphasis shall be given to protecting its esthetic, scenic, historic, archaeologic and scientific features. Management plans for any such component may establish varying degrees of intensity for its protection and development on the special attributes of the area."

This section is interpreted by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture as stating a nondegradation and enhancement policy for all designated river areas, regardless of classification.

Wild Rivers

Wild Rivers are defined by the Act to be "...Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America."

Management Objective for Wild Rivers

Management of Wild River areas should give primary emphasis to protecting the values which make it outstandingly remarkable while providing river-related outdoor recreation opportunities in a primitive setting.

Management Standards for Wild Rivers

Allowable management practices might include construction of minor structures for such purposes as improvement of fish and game habitat; grazing; protection from fire, insects or disease; rehabilitation or stabilization of damaged resources, provided the area will remain natural appearing and the practices of structures will harmonize with the environment. Such things as trail bridges, an occasional fence, natural-appearing water diversions, ditches, flow measurement or other water management devices, and similar facilities may be permitted if they are unobtrusive and do not have a significant direct adverse effect on the natural character of the area. The following program management standards apply:

a. Forest Practices: Cutting of trees will not be permitted except when needed in association with a primitive recreation experience (such as clearing for trails and protection of users) or to protect the environment (such as control of fire). Timber outside the boundary, but within the visual corridors, should, where feasible, be managed and harvested in a manner to provide special emphasis to visual quality.

b. Water Quality: Water quality will be maintained or improved to meet Federal criteria or Federally approved State standards.

c. Hydroelectric Power and Water Resource Development: No development of hydroelectric power facilities would be permitted. No flood control dams, levees, or other works are allowed in the channel or river corridor. The natural appearance and essentially primitive character of the river area must be maintained. All water supply dams and major diversions are prohibited.

d. Mining: New mining claims and mineral leases are prohibited within one-quarter mile of the river. Valid existing claims would not be abrogated and, subject to existing regulations (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) and any future regulations that the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe to protect the rivers included in the National System, existing mining activity would be allowed to continue. All mineral activity must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment. Reasonable access will be permitted.

e. Road Construction: No new roads or other provisions for overland motorized travel would be permitted within a narrow incised river valley, or if the river valley is broad, within one-quarter mile of the river bank. A few inconspicuous roads leading to the boundary of the river area may be permitted.

f. Agriculture and Livestock Grazing: Agricultural use is restricted to a limited amount of domestic livestock grazing and hay production to the extent currently being practiced. Row crops are prohibited.

g. Recreation Facilities: Major public-use areas, such as campgrounds, interpretive centers, or administrative headquarters are located outside Wild River areas. Simple comfort and convenience facilities, such as fireplaces or shelters may be provided as necessary within the river area. These should harmonize with the surroundings. Unobtrusive hiking and horseback riding trail bridges could be allowed on tributaries, but would not normally cross the designated river.

Table 2.21. Management Guidelines and Standards for National Wild and Scenic Rivers, Oregon/Washington (continued)

h. Public Use and Access: Recreation use, including, but not limited to hiking, fishing, hunting and boating is encouraged in Wild River areas to the extent consistent with the protection of the river environment. Public use and access may be regulated and distributed where necessary to protect and enhance Wild River values.

i. Rights-of-Way: New transmission lines, natural gas lines, water lines, etc., are discouraged unless prohibited by other plans, orders or laws. Where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way. Where new rights-of-way are indicated, Wild River values must be fully evaluated in the selection of the site.

j. Motorized Travel: Motorized travel on land or water could be permitted, but is generally not compatible with this classification.

Scenic Rivers

Scenic Rivers are defined by the Act to be "...Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads."

Management Objective for Scenic Rivers

Management of Scenic River areas should maintain and provide outdoor recreation opportunities in a near natural setting. The basic distinctions between a Wild and a Scenic River area are the degree of development, type of land use and road accessibility. In general, a wide range of agricultural, water management, silvicultural and other practices could be compatible with Scenic River values, providing such practices are carried on in such a way that there is no substantial adverse effect on the river and its immediate environment.

Management Standards for Scenic Rivers

The same considerations enumerated for Wild River areas should be considered, except that motorized vehicle use may, in some cases, be appropriate and that development of large scale public-use facilities within the river area, such as moderate size campgrounds, public information centers, and administrative headquarters, would be compatible if such structures were screened from the river. The following program management standards apply:

a. Forest Practices: A wide range of silvicultural practices could be allowed provided that such practices are carried on in such a way that there is no substantial adverse effect on the river and its immediate environment. The river area should be maintained in its near natural environment. Timber outside the boundary but within the visual scene area should be managed and harvested in a manner which provides special emphasis on visual quality.

b. Water Quality: Water quality will be maintained or improved to meet Federal criteria or Federally approved State standards.

c. Hydroelectric Power and Water Resource Development: No development of hydroelectric power facilities would be allowed. Flood control dams and levees would be prohibited. All water supply dams and major diversions are prohibited. Maintenance of existing facilities and construction of some new structures would be permitted provided that the area remains natural in appearance and the practices or the structures harmonize with the surrounding environment.

d. Mining: Subject to existing regulations (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) and any future regulations that the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe to protect the values of rivers included in the National System, new mining claims and mineral leases could be allowed. All mineral activity must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution and visual impairment. Reasonable access will be permitted.

e. Road Construction: Existing roads may occasionally bridge the river area and short stretches of conspicuous or long stretches of inconspicuous and well-screened roads or screened railroads could be allowed. Maintenance of existing roads and any new roads will be based on the type of use for which roads are constructed and the type of use that will occur in the river area.

f. Agriculture and Livestock Grazing: In comparison to Wild River areas, a wider range of agricultural and livestock grazing uses is permitted to the extent currently practiced. Row crops are not considered as an intrusion of the "largely primitive" nature of Scenic corridors as long as there is not a substantial adverse effect on the natural-like appearance of the river area.

g. Recreation Facilities: Larger scale public use facilities, such as moderate size campgrounds, public information centers, and administrative headquarters are allowed if such structures are screened from the river.

h. Public Use and Access: Recreation use, including but not limited to hiking, fishing, hunting and boating, is encouraged in Scenic River areas to the extent consistent with the protection of the river environment. Public use and access may be regulated and distributed where necessary to protect and enhance Scenic River values.

i. Rights-of-Way: New transmission lines, natural gas lines, water lines, etc., are discouraged unless prohibited by other plans, orders or laws. Where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way. Where new rights-of-way are indicated, scenic river values must be fully evaluated in the selection of the site.

Table 2.21. Management Guidelines and Standards for National Wild and Scenic Rivers, Oregon/Washington (continued)

j. Motorized Travel: Motorized travel on land or water may be permitted, prohibited or restricted to protect the river values.

Recreation Rivers

Recreational Rivers are defined by the Act to be "...Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past."

Management Objective for Recreation Rivers

Management of Recreational River areas should be designed to protect and enhance existing recreational values. The primary objective will be to provide opportunities for engaging in recreation activities dependent on or enhanced by the largely free-flowing nature of the river.

Standards for Recreation Rivers

Recreation facilities may be established in close proximity to the river, although Recreation River classification does not require extensive recreation developments. Recreational facilities may still be kept to a minimum, with visitor services provided outside the river area. Future construction of impoundments, diversions, straightening, riprapping, and other modification of the waterway or adjacent lands would not be permitted except in instances where such developments would not have a direct and adverse effect on the river and its immediate environment. The following program management standards apply:

a. Forest Practices: Timber harvesting would be allowed under standard restrictions to protect the immediate river environment, water quality, scenic, fish and wildlife, and other values.

b. Water Quality: Water quality will be maintained or improved to meet Federal criteria or Federally approved State standards.

c. Hydroelectric Power and Water Resource Development: No development of hydroelectric power facilities would be allowed. Existing low dams, diversion works, riprap and other minor structures may be maintained provided the waterway remains generally natural in appearance. New structures may be allowed provided that the area remains natural in appearance and the practices or structures harmonize with the surrounding environment.

d. Mining: Subject to existing regulations (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) and any future regulations that the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe to protect values of rivers included in the National System, new mining claims and mineral leases are allowed and existing operations are allowed to continue. All mineral activity must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment. Reasonable access will be permitted.

e. Road Construction: Existing parallel roads or railroads can be maintained on one or both river banks. There can be several bridge crossings and numerous river access points.

f. Agriculture and Livestock Grazing: In comparison to Scenic River areas, lands may be managed for a full range of agriculture and livestock grazing uses, consistent with current practices.

g. Recreation Facilities: Interpretive centers, administrative headquarters, campgrounds and picnic areas may be established in close proximity to the river. However, recreational classification does not require extensive recreation development.

h. Public Use and Access: Recreation use, including but not limited to hiking, fishing, hunting and boating, is encouraged in Recreation River areas to the extent consistent with the protection of the river environment. Public use and access may be regulated and distributed where necessary to protect and enhance Recreation River values.

i. Rights-of-Way: New transmission lines, natural gas lines, water lines, etc., are discouraged unless prohibited by other plans, orders or laws. Where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way. Where new rights-of-way are indicated, Recreation River values must be fully evaluated in the selection of the site.

j. Motorized Travel: Motorized travel on land or water will generally be permitted, on existing roads. Controls will usually be similar to surrounding lands and waters.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Objective and Rationale

ACEC 1: Provide special management attention to protect important natural, cultural or scenic resources on approximately 95,049 acres (see Map ACEC-1).

Rationale: FLPMA gives priority to the designation and protection of ACECs and to the prevention of irreparable damage to the important resources of the ACEC. ACEC designation is the principal BLM designation where special management is required to protect important natural, cultural and scenic resources. BLM policy, as expressed in the BLM Manual 1613, directs that managers will give precedence to the identification, evaluation and designation of such areas. BLM Native American policy, as expressed in BLM Manual 8160, directs the use of ACEC designations where needed to protect traditional Native American lifeways practiced upon public lands.

Allocation/Management Action

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

ACEC 1.1: Retain designation and approved management of the: South Narrows ACEC, 160 acres, for Critical Habitat of officially listed endangered species (see Map ACEC-2); Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC, 16,656 acres, for unique geologic features (see Map ACEC-3); and Silver Creek RNA/ACEC, 640 acres (see Map ACEC-4), for one Oregon Natural Heritage Plan (ONHP) aquatic natural area cell. (See Appendix 15 for detailed ACEC descriptions. See Appendix 16 for allowable uses/use constraints.)

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, WHB 1.2, V 1.4 SSS 1.3, WL 7.22, WL 7.28, R 1.1, R 2.1, R 2.11, R 2.16, VRM 1.2, EM 1.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 2.3, BD 3.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Revise existing ACEC plans as necessary.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in the existing plans.

ACEC 1.2: Designate an additional 400 acres as part of the Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC (see Map ACEC-3). Six hundred acres of private land would also be designated, if acquired, for a total land use allocation of 17,656 acres for the ONA/ACEC.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, WHB 1.2, WL 7.22, WL 7.23, WL 7.28, R I.I, R 2.1, R 2.11, R 2.16, ACEC 1.1, VRM 1.2, EM I.1, EM1.4, LR 1.1, LR 2.3, LR 5.1, BD 3.1, BD 3.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Revise Diamond Craters Management Plan to reflect closure to grazing except for limited 1 day trailing permits.
2. Make other revisions if necessary.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in the Diamond Craters Management Plan.
- Compliance monitoring of livestock trailing permits.

ACEC 1.3: Designate an additional 1,280 acres as part of the Silver Creek RNA/ACEC (see Map ACEC-4) for two ONHP natural area cells, following the acquisition of a 640-acre private inholding (see Appendix 15, Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Addition).

Geographic Reference: 7010.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, V 1.4, WL 7.22, WL 7.24, WL 7.28, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.1, VRM 1.2, EM 1.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 3.1, BD 3.3.

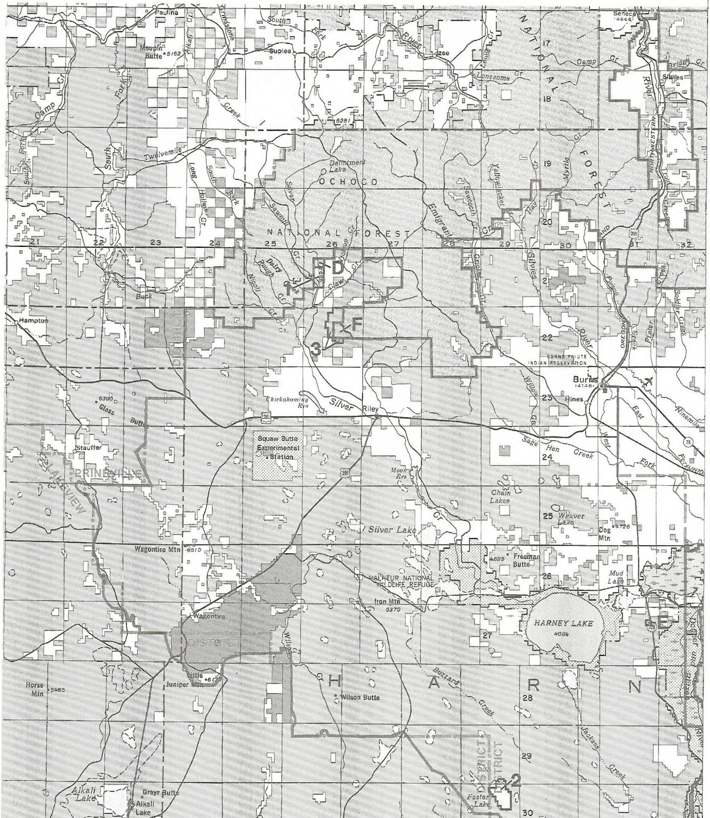
Constrained By: WL 1.5.

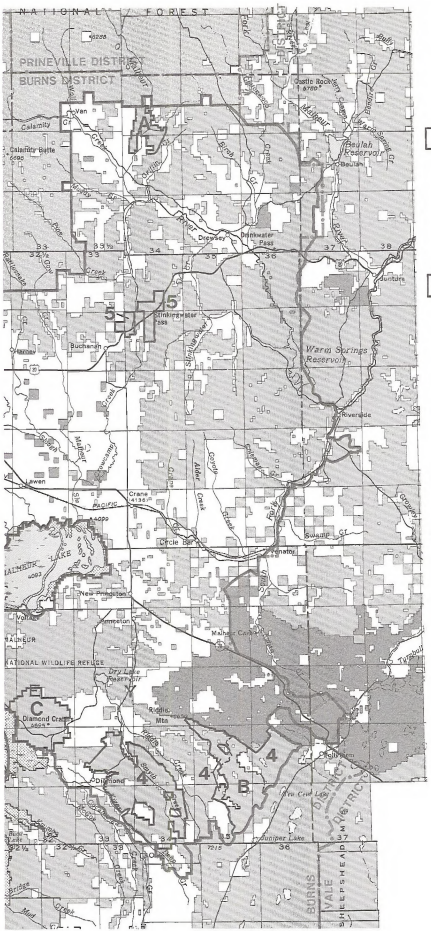
Procedures to Implement:

1. Acquire 640 acres private inholding through land exchange.
2. Revise/update existing RNA/ACEC management plan within 2 years of establishment to reflect constraints in Appendix 16.
3. Prepare NEPA documentation and construct fence addition within 2 years of establishment.
4. Implement procedures to remove RNA acreage from grazing allotment base and update AMP to reflect this change.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in management plan.
- Fence maintenance inspection prior to livestock turnout.


Paulina
Maupin Butte 5162
Suplee
Izee
Seneca 4666
Silvies
Lonesome Cr
Camp Cr
Bridge Cr
6281
Twelvemile
Delintment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
NATIONAL FOREST
NORTHWESTERN
Emigrant
Sawmill
Silver
Dairy
Claw Cr
Buck Cr
Hampton
D
F
1
2
3
E
DISTRICT
BURNS PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION
Burns 4148
Hines
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Glass Butte 6390
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Sage Hen Creek
Moon Res
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn 4726
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn 6510
Freeman Butte 4525
Mud Lake
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn 5370
HARNEY LAKE 4084
Wagontire
Little Juniper Mtn 6135
Horse Mtn 5485
Wilson Butte
H
A
R
N
Buzzard Creek
Jackass Creek
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Foster Lake
Juniper Mtn 6630
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
395
78
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
29 1/2
29 3/4
30
31
32



A EXISTING SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

A. Malheur River–Bluebucket Creek WSA
B. Stonehouse WSA
C. Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC
D. Silver Creek RNA/ACEC
E. South Narrows ACEC
F. Dry Mountain RNA (USFS Proposed)

3 ADDITIONAL SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

1 Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Addition
2 Foster Flat RNA/ACEC
3 Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC Addition
4 Kiger Mustang ACEC
5 Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
August 1992
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP ACEC–1

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
ACEC 1.4: Designate 2,690 acres as Foster Flat RNA/ACEC (see Map ACEC-5) for one ONHP natural area cell (see Appendix 15, Foster Flat RNA/ACEC). Geographic Reference: 7002. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: GM 1.4, V 1.4, WL 7.25, WL 7.28, R 2.1, R 2.16, VRM 1.2, EM 1.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 2.3, BD 3.4. Constrained By: WL 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Prepare RNA/ACEC management plan to reflect constraints in Appendix 16 and to address specific management actions which are required within 2 years of approval of RMP. 2. Prepare NEPA documentation and fence RNA within 2 years of approval of RMP. 3. Develop and implement District program for regular inspection and maintenance of fences which are the District's responsibility to maintain. 4. Coordinate with affected permittees. 5. Implement procedures to remove RNA acreage from allotment base and update AMP to reflect this change. **Monitoring Needs:** - Fence maintenance inspection on a quarterly basis, except during grazing season, May through August, when it will be done monthly. - Establish baseline monitoring, including periodic on-the-ground assessments, general photo plots, and a species list within 3 years of approval of RMP.
ACEC 1.5: Designate 2,084 acres as Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC (see Map ACEC-4), for five ONHP natural area cells (See Appendix 15, Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC). Geographic Reference: 7011 Decision Class: 1 Supported By: F 1.7, V 1.4, V 1.5, WL 7.21, WL 7.26, R 2.1, R 2.16, VRM 1.2, EM 1.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 3.5, BD 3.8.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Prepare RNA/ACEC management plan to reflect constraints in Appendix 16, and to address specific management actions which are required within 3 years of approval of RMP. 2. Coordinate with USDA-FS in plan preparation and monitoring establishment. 3. Coordinate with affected permittees. 4. Incorporate management actions and constraints from Table 2.10 for ponderosa pine old growth areas into the RNA/ACEC plan. **Monitoring Needs:** - Establish baseline monitoring within 3 years of approval of RMP to involve periodic systematic on-the-ground assessments.
ACEC 1.6: Designate 6,500 acres as the Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC (see Map ACEC-7) for preservation of Native American root-gathering (see Appendix 15, Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC). Geographic Reference: Allotments Nos. 5503, 5529, 5531, 5533. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: R 2.1, R 2.16, VRM 1.2, CR 2.1, EM 1.1, EM 2.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 3.6.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Coordinate with livestock operators and tribal leaders. 2. Prepare ACEC management plan to reflect constraints in Appendix 16, and to address specific management actions which are required within 3 years of approval of RMP. 3. Develop MOU with tribal groups. 4. Develop monitoring to ensure appropriate harvest levels are maintained. **Monitoring Needs:** - As defined in the management plan.

Allocation/Management Action

ACEC 1.7: Designate the Kiger and Riddle HMAs of 64,639 acres as the Kiger Mustang ACEC (see Map ACEC-6) for unique characteristics of wild horses (see Appendix 15, Kiger Mustang ACEC).

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: WHB 1.1, WHB 2.2, WHB 2.3, WHB 3.1, R 2.1, R 2.16, EM 1.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, LR 4.1, LR 4.2, BD 2.4, BD 3.7.

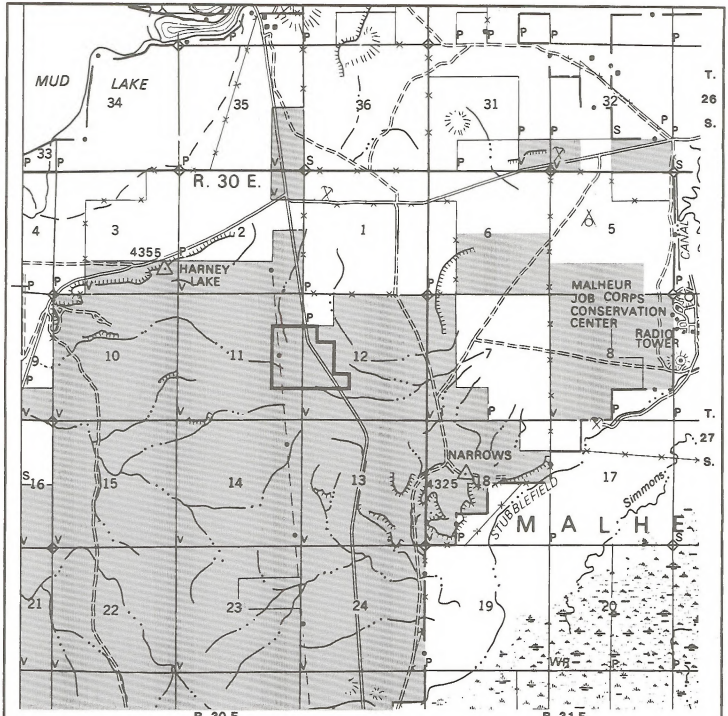
Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Write a plan incorporating management objectives and use constraints for the Kiger ACEC within 3 years of approval of RMP (see Appendix 16).
2. Update AMPs as necessary to incorporate ACEC objectives.
3. Coordinate with affected permittees and other affected interests.

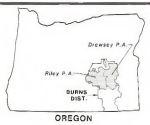
Monitoring Needs:

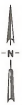
- Periodic on-the-ground assessments of utilization and wild horse movements will be conducted.



LEGEND

- ACEC Boundary
- BLM Land
- Other Land



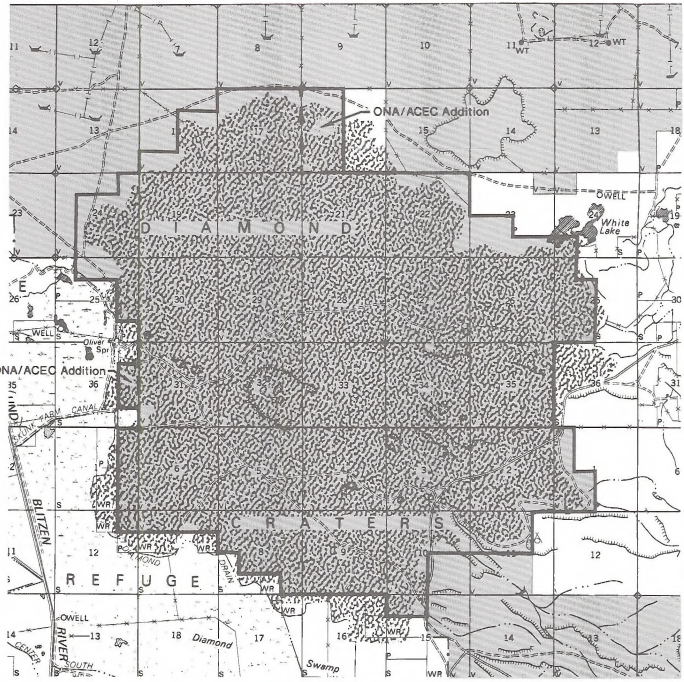


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP ACEC-2

SOUTH NARROWS ACEC

1/2 0 1 Mile



LEGEND

- ACEC Boundary
- BLM Land
- Other Land

OREGON

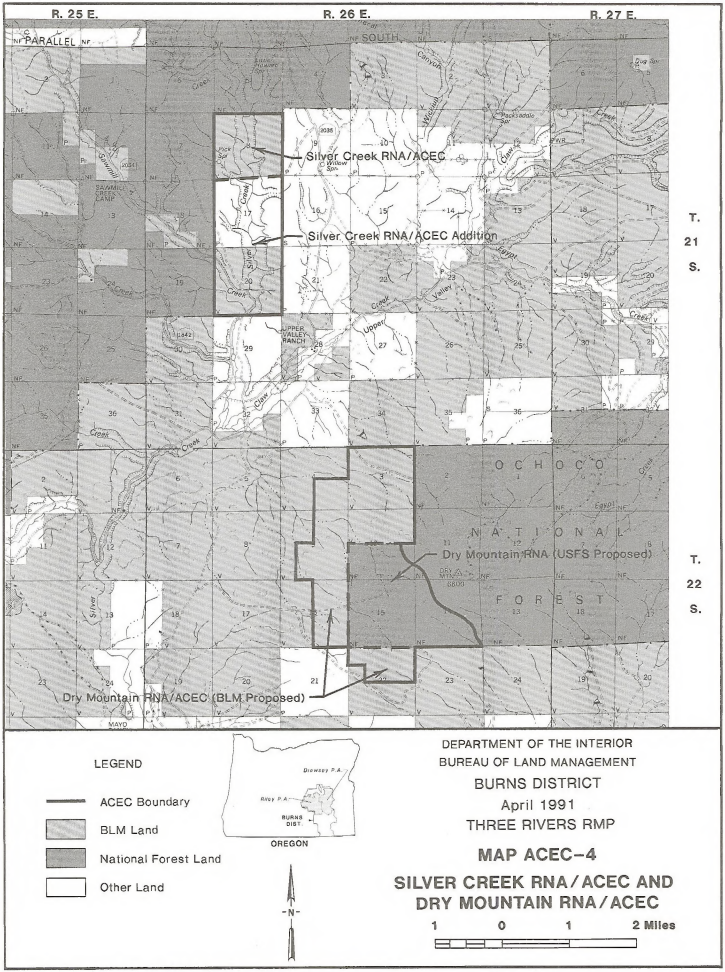
N

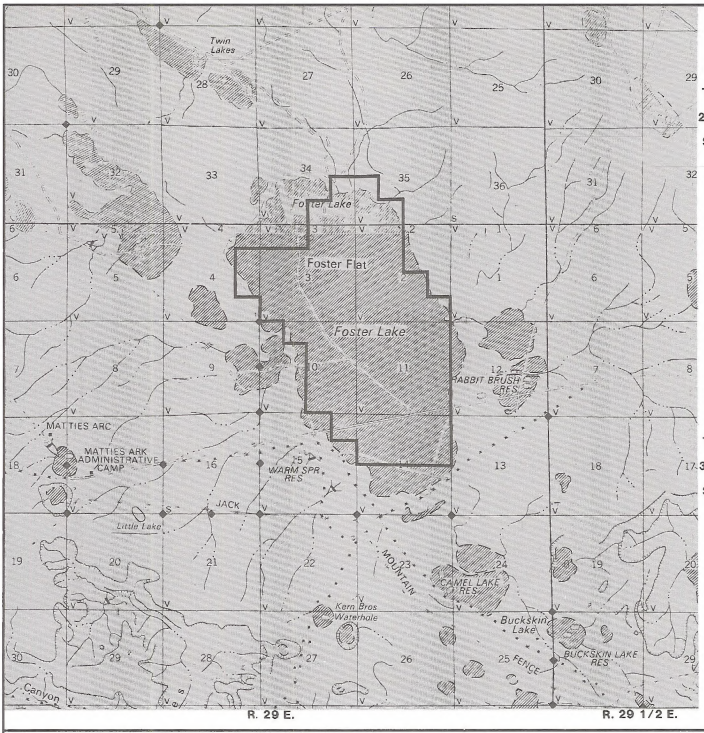
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP ACEC–3

DIAMOND CRATERS ONA/ACEC

1 0 1 2 Miles


R. 25 E.
R. 26 E.
R. 27 E.
T. 21 S.
T. 22 S.
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Addition
Dry Mountain RNA (USFS Proposed)
Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC (BLM Proposed)
OCHOCO NATIONAL FOREST
LEGEND
ACEC Boundary
BLM Land
National Forest Land
Other Land
OREGON
Drewsey P.A.
Riley P.A.
BURNS DIST.
N
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RMP
MAP ACEC–4
SILVER CREEK RNA/ACEC AND DRY MOUNTAIN RNA/ACEC
1 0 1 2 Miles



LEGEND

ACEC Boundary

BLM Land

OREGON

-N-

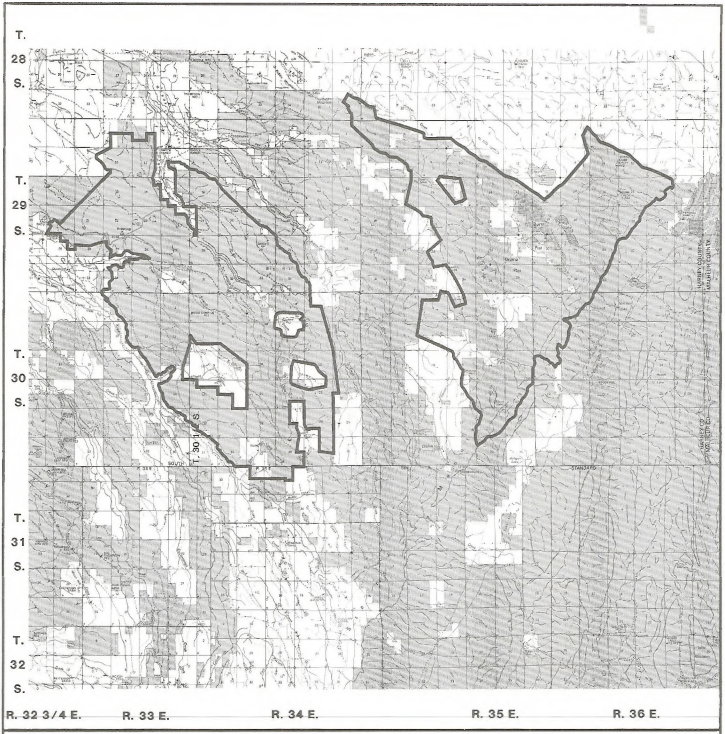
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP ACEC-5

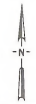
FOSTER FLAT RNA/ACEC

1/2 0 1 2 Miles



LEGEND

- ACEC Boundary
- BLM Land
- Other Land

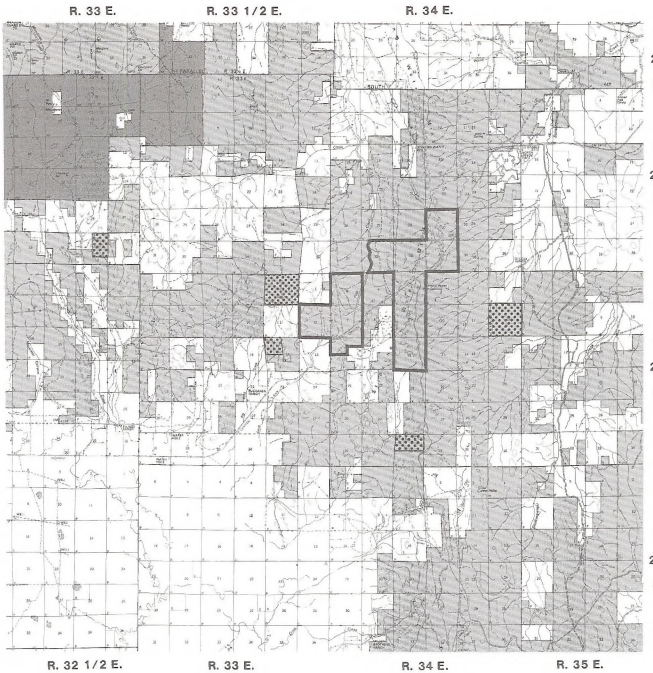


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP ACEC-6

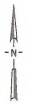
KIGER MUSTANG ACEC

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Miles



LEGEND

- Biscuitroot ACEC Boundary
- Additional Traditional Use Areas
- BLM Land
- National Forest Land
- Other Land



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BURNS DISTRICT
August 1992
THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP ACEC–7

NATIVE AMERICAN TRADITIONAL USE AREAS

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles

Visual Resource Management

Objective and Rationale

VRM 1: Protect, maintain, enhance or rehabilitate the visual resource values as inventoried and evaluated by managing all public lands in accordance with the VRM System.

Rationale: Activities conducted or authorized by the BLM often involve alterations of the landscape. Since one of the major components of a quality environment is its appearance and because public lands have scenic value, it is essential to perform management activities in a manner that will maintain existing visual resource values and perpetuate an attractive environment. This can be accomplished through application of the VRM System.

The FLPMA requires the BLM to manage public lands "....in a manner that will protect the quality of the scenic values...that where appropriate will preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition..." (Section 102a).

Allocation/Management Action

VRM 1.1: Manage 8,580 acres as VRM Class I (see Map VRM-1) to preserve the existing character of the landscape.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: R 2.12, EM 1.1, EM 3.1, EM 4.1, LR 2.4, LR 5.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Evaluate all proposed management activities in VRM Class I areas through NEPA process.
2. Allow very limited management activity to ensure the level of change to the characteristic landscape is very low and does not attract attention.

Monitoring Needs:

- NEPA document review on project proposals.

VRM 1.2: Manage 133,631 acres as VRM Class II (see Map VRM-1) to retain the existing character of the landscape.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: FM 1.1, R 2.2, EM 1.1, EM 1.2, EM 4.1, LR 2.4, LR 5.1.

Constrained By: EM 2.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Evaluate all proposed management activities in VRM Class II through the NEPA process.
2. Allow management activities which may be seen, but do not attract the attention of the casual observer or can be mitigated to not attract the attention of the casual observer.

Monitoring Needs:

- NEPA document review on project proposals.

VRM 1.3: Manage 421,170 acres as VRM Class III (see Map VRM-1) to partially retain the existing character of the landscape.

Decision Class: 1

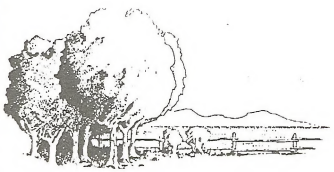
Supported By: GM 1.4, R 1.2, LR 2.1, LR 2.2, LR 2.5.

Procedures to Implement:

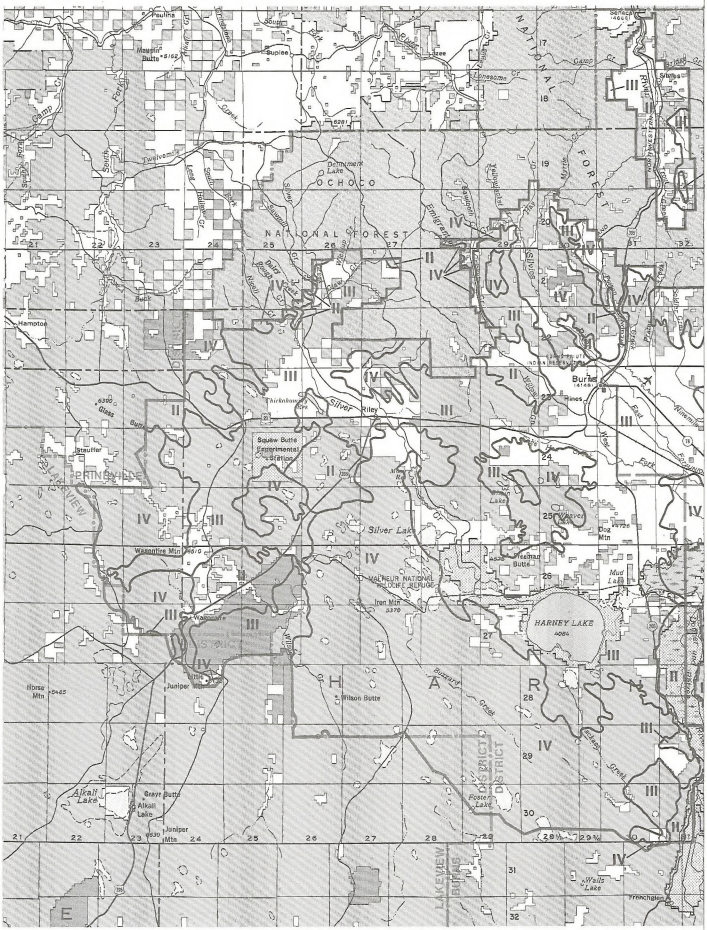
1. Evaluate all proposed management activities in VRM Class III through the NEPA process.
2. Allow management activities which may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer or can be mitigated so they do not dominate the view of the casual observer.

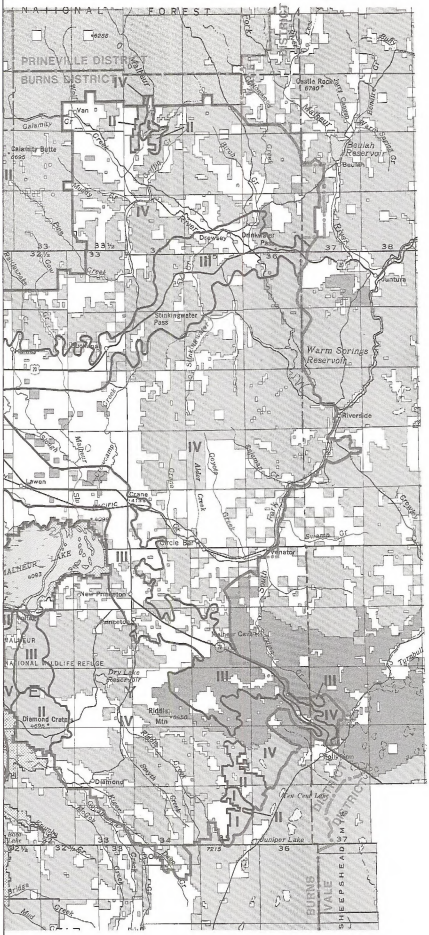
Monitoring Needs:

- NEPA document review on project proposals.



Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
VRM 1.4: Manage 1,152,987 acres as VRM Class IV (see Map VRM-1) to allow modification of the existing character of the landscape. Decision Class: 1	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Evaluate all proposed management activities in VRM Class IV through the NEPA process. 2. Allow management activities which may dominate the view and be the major focus of viewer attention. **Monitoring Needs:** - NEPA document review on project proposals.
VRM 1.5: Identify and rehabilitate unacceptable intrusions on public lands within the foreground corridor of travel routes through special areas, along designated byways and trails and along major travel routes through the RA. Decision Class: 2	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Modify current VRM classes along byway routes to conform to the guidelines for managing these travel routes if the classes now allow major modifications to the characteristic landscape. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.


Paulina
Prairie City
Seneca
Izee
Dayville
Mt Vernon
Canyon City
Monument
Spray
Kimberly
Mitchell
Fossil
Condon
Shaniko
Antelope
Grass Valley
Wasco
Moro
Sherman County
Wheeler County
Gilliam County
Grant County
Jefferson County
Crook County
Deschutes County
Wasco County
Hood River County
Klamath County
Lake County
Harney County
Malheur County
Baker County
Union County
Wallowa County
Umatilla County
Morrow County
Umatilla National Forest
Malheur National Forest
Ochoco National Forest
Deschutes National Forest
Fremont National Forest
Winema National Forest
Crooked River National Grassland
Ochoco Lake
Prineville Reservoir
Haystack Reservoir
Lake Billy Chinook
Round Butte Reservoir
Suplee
Mitchell
Prineville
Redmond
Sisters
Bend
Madras
Metolius
Culver
Camp Sherman
Black Butte
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Grizzly
Kent
Antelope
Shaniko
Simtustus
Agency Plains
Warm Springs
Simnasho
Pioneer
Ashwood
Buckskin Mtn
Clarno
Kahneeta
Pine Grove
Maupin
Tygh Valley
Dufur
Tygh Ridge
Wamic
Pine Hollow
Boyd
Fossil
Spray
Service Creek
Ritter
Dixie Mtn
Bates
Austin Junction
Long Creek
Monument
Dayville
Mt Vernon
John Day
Canyon City
Prairie City
Seneca
Izee
Paulina
Paulina Peak
Big Summit Prairie
Ochoco Divide
Ochoco Reservoir
Ochoco Creek
Crooked River
Deschutes River
Metolius River
Lake Creek
Squaw Creek
Trout Creek
Willow Creek
Rattlesnake Creek
Bridge Creek
Mill Creek
Beaver Creek
Rock Creek
Camp Creek
Butte Creek
Buck Creek
Pine Creek
Hay Creek
Gray Butte
Juniper Mtn
Wilson Butte
Silver Lake
Walker Butte
Iron Mtn
Hager Butte
Mud Lake
Harney Lake
Alkali Lake
Beaver Butte
Alkali Lake
Juniper Mtn
Walls Lake
Trinchera
Lakeview Ranger District
Fossil Ranger District
Prineville Ranger District
Sisters Ranger District
Bend Ranger District
Redmond Ranger District
Madras Ranger District
Crooked River Ranger District
Paulina Ranger District
Ochoco Ranger District
Burns
Hines
Hamotoe
Jenniffer
Thirteenmile
Silver
Riley
Squaw Butte
Experimental
Station
Prineville
Redmond
Sisters
Bend
Madras
Metolius
Culver
Camp Sherman
Black Butte
Grizzly
Kent
Antelope
Shaniko
Simtustus
Agency Plains
Warm Springs
Simnasho
Pioneer
Ashwood
Buckskin Mtn
Clarno
Kahneeta
Pine Grove
Maupin
Tygh Valley
Dufur
Tygh Ridge
Wamic
Pine Hollow
Boyd
Fossil
Spray
Service Creek
Ritter
Dixie Mtn
Bates
Austin Junction
Long Creek
Monument
Dayville
Mt Vernon
John Day
Canyon City
Prairie City
Seneca
Izee
Paulina
Paulina Peak
Big Summit Prairie
Ochoco Divide
Ochoco Reservoir
Ochoco Creek
Crooked River
Deschutes River
Metolius River
Lake Creek
Squaw Creek
Trout Creek
Willow Creek
Rattlesnake Creek
Bridge Creek
Mill Creek
Beaver Creek
Rock Creek
Camp Creek
Butte Creek
Buck Creek
Pine Creek
Hay Creek
Gray Butte
Juniper Mtn
Wilson Butte
Silver Lake
Walker Butte
Iron Mtn
Hager Butte
Mud Lake
Harney Lake
Alkali Lake
Beaver Butte
Alkali Lake
Juniper Mtn
Walls Lake
Trinchera
Lakeview Ranger District
Fossil Ranger District
Prineville Ranger District
Sisters Ranger District
Bend Ranger District
Redmond Ranger District
Madras Ranger District
Crooked River Ranger District
Paulina Ranger District
Ochoco Ranger District
Burns
Hines
Hamotoe
Jenniffer
Thirteenmile
Silver
Riley
Squaw Butte
Experimental
Station



I	CLASS I–Preservation
II	CLASS II–Retention of the Landscape Character
III	CLASS III–Partial Retention of the Landscape Character
IV	CLASS IV–Modification of the Landscape Character

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP VRM-1

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CLASSES

Cultural Resources

Objective and Rationale

CR 1: Protect the cultural and paleontological values in the RA from accidental or intentional loss, while providing special emphasis to high value sites and conserving those resources of overriding scientific or historic importance.

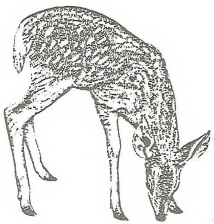
Rationale: FLPMA directs the BLM to manage paleontological and cultural resources on the public lands in a manner that will protect them and provide for their proper use. The Antiquities Act of 1906 provides for the protection of paleontological resources on all Federal lands, and requires permits for those who excavate or appropriate these resources. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), as amended, defines and protects archaeological resources on Federal lands, establishes a permit system for resources over 100 years old, and requires agencies to provide for public education and continuing inventory of Federal lands. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, provides a national policy for historic preservation, establishes a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) designation for important properties, protects sites from destruction without appropriate data recovery, and requires that historic properties be utilized in agency missions when warranted. E.O. 11953 directs Federal agencies to inventory public lands and to nominate eligible properties to the NRHP. BLM Manual Sections 1623 and 8100 provide management policy and use allocations for the disposition and utilization of agency-managed cultural resources.

Allocation/Management Action

CR 1.1: Evaluate and nominate potentially eligible historic properties to the NRHP.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2



Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Evaluate the Lost Dune Site for research potential and conservation needs:
   a. Conduct test excavations.
   b. Establish stipulations for research permits.
   c. Specify conditions under which conservation use may change to other uses.
   d. Provide for a field school at the site, focusing research on portions of the site not considered for conservation.
2. Prepare and submit nomination for the Lost Dune Site in accordance with 30 CFR 60.
3. Consider other cultural properties for listing on the NRHP:
   a. Evaluate properties against NRHP criteria.
   b. Test excavate selected sites as needed for complete evaluation.
   c. Complete nomination formats for the NRHP, in accord with 36 CFR 60.

Monitoring Needs:

- Units of accomplishment.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
CR 1.2: Monitor site conditions and trends. Provide law enforcement to address illicit resource use by patrolling all potential NRHP sites, especially in the following subregions with identified enforcement problems: a. Pine Springs Basin Fire Zone b. Double O c. Wagontire d. Stinkingwater Mountains Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: CR 1.3, SM 1.1, SM 1.2.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Establish schedule (timing/frequency) for monitoring and patrol. **Monitoring Needs:** - Select sites for photo-trend plots for annual monitoring. - Develop site-specific actions to alleviate resource degradation where indicated through monitoring.
CR 1.3: Develop cultural resource management plans where sample inventory and cultural resource use allocations are required to address mandates of the ARPA of 1979. a. Pine Springs Basin Fire Zone b. Wagontire c. Stinkingwater Mountains d. Double O Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Complete activity plans in accord with BLM 8100 Manual. 2. Complete plan-specific NEPA documentation. 3. Consult with State Historical Preservation Officer (SHPO) on each plan. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.
CR 1.4: Initiate acquisition of private inholdings on a "willing seller - willing buyer" basis where known and manageable significant resources occur on adjacent Federal and private lands. Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 7002, 7024; Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: LR 1.1, LR 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. CCC with owners. 2. Pursue acquisition primarily through private exchange. 3. Facilitate through a third party (e.g. Trust for Public Lands, Archaeological Conservancy, etc.) when necessary for land exchanges. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Objective and Rationale

CR 2: Increase the opportunity for the public's sociocultural, educational and recreational uses of the area's cultural and paleontological resources.

Rationale: FLPMA directs the BLM to manage paleontological and cultural resources on public lands in a manner that will protect them and provide for their proper use. ARPA requires Federal agencies to provide for public education regarding archaeological resources. The NHPA requires that historic properties be utilized in agency missions when warranted and that significant cultural properties can be afforded protection by listing on the National Register. The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1979 (AIRFA) protects the rights of American Indians to exercise their traditional religions, and directs Federal agencies to ensure that their policies and procedures do not interfere unduly with the free exercise of sacred traditions. BLM Manual Section 8160, entitled "Native American Coordination and Consultation," establishes an agency policy toward Native Americans, integrating the management of resources of value to American Indians into all programs.

Allocation/Management Action

CR 2.1: Designate and manage 6,500 acres of Native American root gathering areas as the Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC (see Appendix 15, Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC).

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5503, 5529, 5531, 5533.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: ACEC 1.6, BD 3.6, GM 1.1, WHB 1.3, LR 1.1, R 2.1, V 1.1, EM 1.1, EM 2.1, CR 2.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Prepare ACEC management plan to reflect constraints in Appendix 16, and to address specific management actions which are required within 3 years of approval of RMP.
2. CCC with livestock operators and tribal representatives and other interested parties.
3. Provide for the use of the Pine Creek Community Pit by Harney County under the existing permit; do not renew county use permit upon expiration in 1992; no additional gravel pits will be authorized within this ACEC; do not authorize any additional surface disturbance or other uses that might be incompatible with ACEC objectives.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

CR 2.2: Manage those Native American traditional-use areas found on public lands and identified in the planning process, to allow for the continuation of such uses.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5532, 5504, 5501, 5503, 5529, 5531, 5533.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: BD 1.1, V 1.1, LR 1.1, CR 2.1, WHB 1.3, GM 1.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop an activity plan.
2. Map such lands.
3. CCC with tribes and livestock operators and other interested parties.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

CR 2.3: Provide for Native American requests to practice traditional cultural activities on specific lands not identified in the planning process, on a case-by-case basis where consistent with other multiple-use prescriptions.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 3

Procedures to Implement:

1. CCC with tribes.
2. NEPA documentation.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
CR 2.4: Manage obsidian source/quarry areas for scientific and public uses. Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 7004, 7005, 7087, 7017, 7030, 7025. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: R 1.2, R 2.16.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Develop an activity plan including: a. Identification of areas where public and scientific uses are encouraged. b. Protection of areas with cultural value and lesser disturbance. c. Listing of activities suitable for the various use and protection areas, and procedures to follow for such uses. 2. Consult with SHPO. 3. NEPA documentation. 4. CCC with livestock operators. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.
CR 2.5: Provide interpretation of appropriate sites including, but not limited to: a. Gap Ranch b. Malheur Lake Village Site Geographic Reference: 7006, 7001. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: R 1.1, R 2.16.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Design interpretive programs for each site including documentary and on-site materials. **Monitoring Needs:** - Through AWP workload accomplishments.
CR 2.6: Manage historic properties on public lands for public use where feasible. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: R 1.1, R 2.16.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory potential historic properties. 2. Evaluate for suitability for public use or interpretation. 3. Consult with the SHPO. 4. Develop site management plans. **Monitoring Needs:** - As defined in site management plans.
R 2.7: Manage high potential fossil resource areas for scientific and hobby uses. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: R 1.1, R 2.8, R 2.15, R 2.16.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory high potential fossil areas. 2. Update literature overview for fossil locations and research. 3. Use BLM-National Park Service (NPS) (John Day Fossil Beds National Monument) agreement to access paleontological expertise. **Monitoring Needs:** - Units of accomplishment. - Periodic patrol.

Energy and Minerals

Objective and Rationale

EM 1: Provide maximum leasing opportunity for oil, gas and geothermal exploration and development by utilizing the least restrictive leasing categories necessary to protect sensitive resources.

Rationale: Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended, Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 as amended, the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970 declares that it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of domestic mineral resources. FLPMA, Sec. 102 reiterates that the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 is to be implemented and directs that the public lands are to be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other resources. The BLM's Mineral Policy (1984) states that public lands shall remain open and available for mineral exploration and development unless withdrawal or other administrative action is clearly justified in the national interest. The planning area has had past oil, gas and geothermal leases.

Allocation/Management Action

EM 1.1: Allocate a total of approximately 1,499,000 acres as open to oil, gas and geothermal leasing subject to standard terms and conditions; 603,000 acres as open to leasing subject to special stipulations; 111,700 acres as open to leasing subject to no surface occupancy and similar major constraints; 113,300 acres as closed to leasing.

The oil, gas and geothermal leasing stipulations are described in Tables 2.22, 2.23 and 2.24.

Geographic Reference: Areawide Maps M-1 and M-2.

Decision Class: 1 and 3

Supported By: WL 7.1, R 2.2, CR 2.1, LR 2.6, LR 5.1.

Constrained By: SM 1.1, SM 2.1, SM 2.2, WHB 2.2, V 1.1, V 1.4, V 1.5, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, WL 7.7, WL 7.21, WL 7.22, WL 7.23, WL 7.24, WL 7.25, WL 7.26, R 1.1, R 1.2, R 1.5, R 2.1, R 2.12, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.2, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, ACEC 1.5, ACEC 1.6, ACEC 1.7, VRM 1.1, VRM 1.2, VRM 1.3, LR 1.2, BD 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 2.4, BD 3.1, BD 3.2, BD 3.3, BD 3.4, BD 3.5, BD 3.6, BD 3.7, BD 3.8.

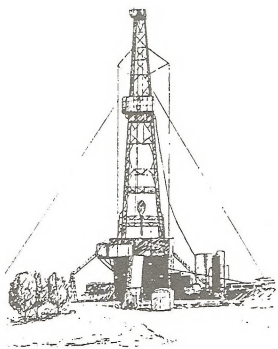
Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Township and range maps showing stipulations appropriate to each location developed for the planning area and will be included in the automated data base. In this way, the appropriate stipulations will be attached to the lease parcels.
2. All exploration applications will receive environmental review and NEPA documentation prior to authorization.

Monitoring Needs:

- As leases are terminated, descriptions of parcels are sent to the District Office, stipulations reviewed for conformance with RMP/EIS, T&E, etc.; changes to be noted on the T&R Maps, and forwarded to the Oregon State Office to be incorporated into the database and attached to leases as appropriate.



Objective and Rationale

EM 2: Continue to meet public demand for mineral materials from public lands in the planning area on a case-by-case basis except for 64,315 acres in ACECs, WSAs and scenic corridors.

Rationale: The Act of July 31, 1947 as amended (30 USC 601), the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970 declares that it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of domestic mineral resources. FLPMA, Sec. 102 reiterates that the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 is to be implemented and directs that the public lands are to be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other resources. The BLM's Mineral Policy (1984) states that public lands shall remain open and available for mineral exploration and development unless withdrawal or other administrative action is clearly justified in the national interest.

Demand for aggregate from Federal mineral estate is projected to increase over the next 10 to 15 years. Most of the increase will probably occur along the major highway systems and near smaller communities.

Allocation/Management Action

EM 2.1: Provide for mineral material needs in approved pits as shown in Table 2.25. New mineral materials sites will be considered on a case-by-case basis where existing sites or materials do not adequately provide for needs. The existing county material site in the Pine Creek area (T. 22 S., R. 34 E., Section 7, S1/2NENW; N1/2NENW; S1/2SENE) would be closed upon expiration of the existing county permit to meet management objectives for the Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC. Unauthorized mineral materials sites will be closed and rehabilitated on a case-by-case basis.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 3

Supported By: SM 1.1, SM 2.1, SM 2.2, R 2.2, R 2.4, ACEC 1.6, CR 2.1, BD 3.6.

Constrained By: AQ 1.3, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, SM 2.2, V 1.1, V 1.4, V 1.5, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, WL 7.1, WL 7.22, WL 7.23, WL 7.24, WL 7.25, WL 7.26, R 1.1, R 1.2, R 1.5, R 2.1, R 2.3, R 2.12, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.2, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, ACEC 1.5, ACEC1.7, VRM 1.1, VRM 1.2, VRM 1.3, CR 2.1, CR 2.2, CR 2.4, LR 1.2, BD 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 2.4, BD 3.1, BD 3.2, BD 3.3, BD 3.4, BD3.5, BD 3.7, BD 3.8.

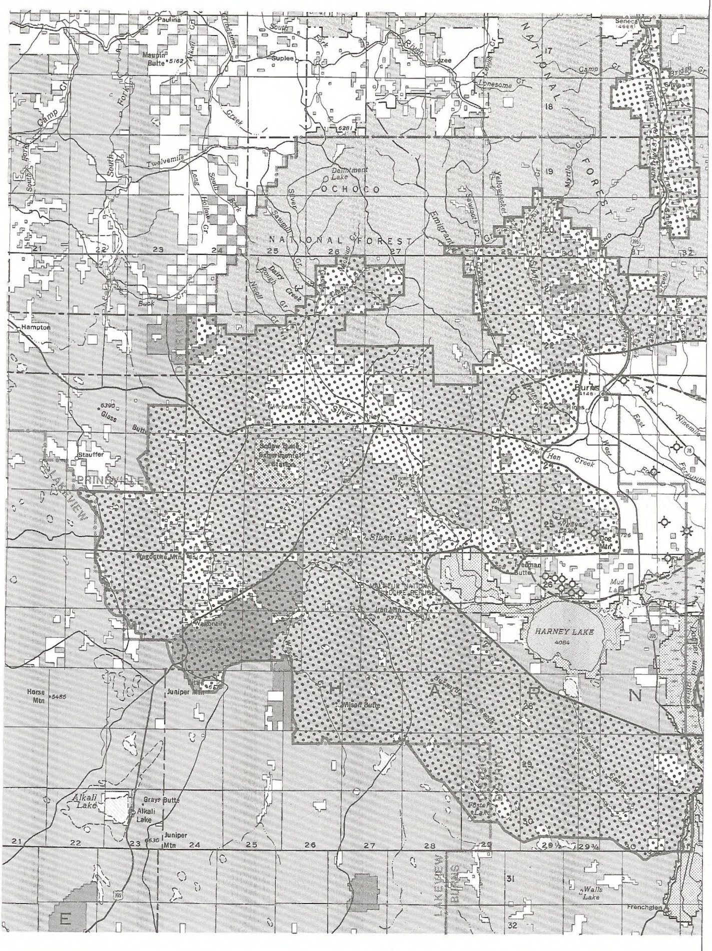
Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

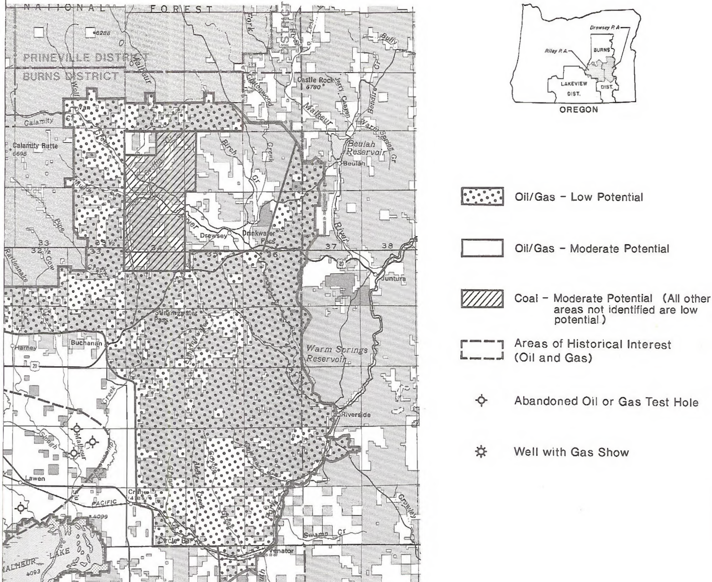
Procedures to Implement:

1. Promptly process free use permit applications for approved sources.
2. Develop site-specific mining and reclamation plans on approved pits and quarries, determining appraisal values for sales, collecting fees and overseeing the reclamation of community pits in accordance with plans.

Monitoring Needs:

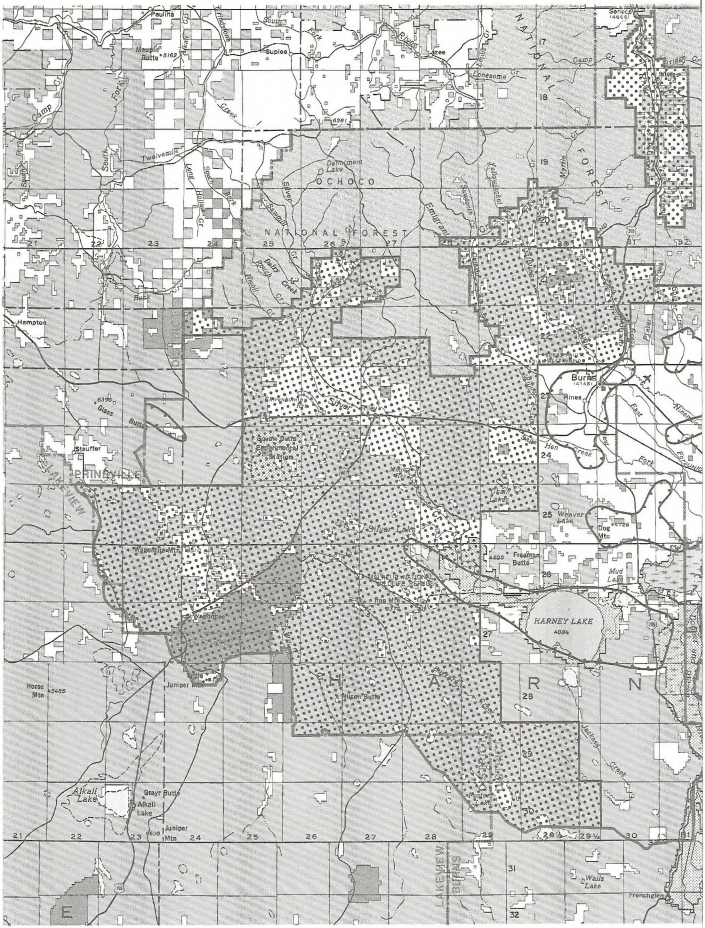
- Geologist and other resource specialists to note unauthorized use, make periodic inspections for unauthorized use and maintain records in accordance with BLM manuals and policy.


Paulina
Maupin Butte 5162
Suplee
Izee
Seneca 4666
NATIONAL FOREST
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Delintment Lake
Twelvemile
Hampton
Glass Butte 6390
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Sagebrush Butte Experimental Station
Burns 4148
Hines
Hen Creek
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Malheur National Wildlife Refuge
Iron Mtn
Riddle Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
HARNEY LAKE 4084
Horse Mtn 5485
Juniper Mtn
Wilson Butte
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Juniper Mtn 6630
Foster Lake
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
BURNS
LAKEVIEW
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32

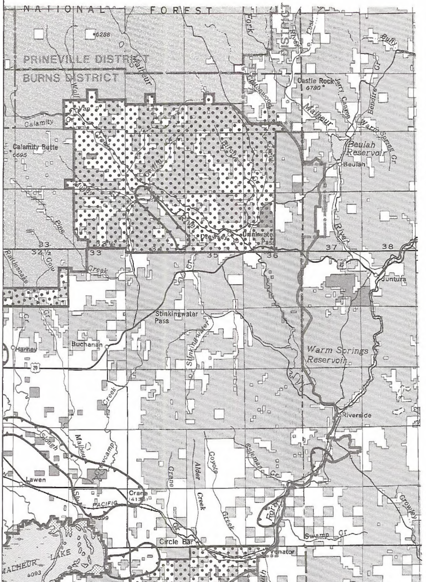


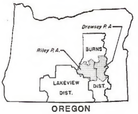
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP M-1
COAL, OIL AND GAS POTENTIAL



Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Lonesome Cr
Camp Cr
Twelvemile
Delmoment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Emigrant
Hampton
Burns
Hines
Glass Butte
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Weaver Lake
Dog Mts
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
HARNEY LAKE
4094
Juniper Mts
Horse Mtn
Alkali Lake
Grayr Butte
Juniper Mtn
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Wells Lake
Frenchglen





High Potential (Direct Use)

Moderate Potential

Low Potential

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP M-2

GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES POTENTIAL

Objective and Rationale

EM 3: Provide maximum opportunity on Federal mineral estate in areas identified as open to operation of mining laws for the exploration and location of locatable minerals.

Rationale: 1872 Mining Law (30 USC 22 et. seq), the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970 declares that it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of domestic mineral resources. The FLPMA, Sec. 102 reiterates that the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 is to be implemented and directs that the public lands are to be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other resources. The Bureau's Mineral Policy (1984) states that public lands shall remain open and available for mineral exploration and development unless withdrawal or other administrative action is clearly justified in the national interest.

Allocation/Management Action

EM 3.1: Allocate under the Mining Law a total of 1,666,181 acres as open to location in the planning area. Summaries in Table 2.26 show 48,437.33 acres are nondiscretionary withdrawals and 1,214.89 acres are discretionary closures.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: WL 7.22, WL 7.23, R 1.1, R 2.2, R 2.3, R 2.4, R 2.12, LR 5.2, BD 3.1, BD 3.4.

Constrained By: SM 1.1, SM 2.1, SM 2.2, WHB 2.2, V 1.4, SSS 1.3, SSS 3.1, WL 7.22, WL 7.24, WL 7.25, WL 7.26, R 2.1, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.2, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, ACEC 1.5, ACEC 1.6, ACEC 1.7, CR 2.1, LR 1.2, BD 1.5, BD 2.3, BD 2.4, BD 3.1, BD 3.2, BD 3.3, BD 3.4, BD 3.5, BD 3.6, BD 3.7.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Ensure operations are in compliance with 43 CFR 3809 and 3802 regulations.
2. Act timely on notices and plans of operations.
3. Make periodic inspections in accordance with BLM manuals and policies.
4. Prepare appropriate NEPA documentation based on scope of project, etc.

Monitoring Needs:

- Regular surveillance to detect and confirm unauthorized mining activity, inspection of county records and review of pertinent literature.
- Monitor active mining operations with two or more compliance inspections per year, contingent on funding.

Objective and Rationale

EM 4: Provide maximum opportunity for the leasing and development of solid leasable minerals other than coal.

Rationale: Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended, the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970 declares that it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of domestic mineral resources. FLPMA, Sec. 102 reiterates that the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 is to be implemented and directs that the public lands are to be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other resources. The BLM's Mineral Policy (1984) states the public lands shall remain open and available for mineral exploration and development unless withdrawal or other administrative action is clearly justified in the national interest.

Potential demand exists for sodium and potassium, etc., in the planning area.

Allocation/Management Action

EM 4.1: Allocate approximately 1,499,000 acres as open to solid leasable mineral leasing. Although the stipulations on the prospecting permits would be on a case-by-basis, the constraints will be similar to those for oil, gas and geothermal leasing described in Tables 2.22, 2.23 and 2.24.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 1 and 3

Supported By: WL 7.1, R 2.2, CR 2.1, LR 2.6, LR 5.1.

Constrained By: SM 1.1, SM 2.1, SM 2.2, WHB 2.2, V 1.1, V 1.4, V 1.5, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, WL 7.21, WL 7.22, WL 7.23, WL 7.24, WL 7.25, WL 7.26, R 1.1, R 1.2, R 1.5, R 2.1, R 2.12, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.2, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, ACEC 1.5, ACEC 1.6, ACEC 1.7, VRM 1.1, VRM 1.2, VRM 1.3, LR 1.2, BD 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 2.4, BD 3.1, BD 3.2, BD 3.3, BD 3.4, BD 3.5, BD 3.6, BD 3.7, BD 3.8.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Timely processing of permit applications.
2. Prepare appropriate level of environmental analyses based on the scope of the project, etc.

Monitoring Needs:

- As required on a case-by-case basis.

Objective and Rationale

EM 5: Public lands will remain open and available for coal exploration and development, unless withdrawal or other administrative action is clearly justified in the national interest.

Rationale: Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended, Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970 declares that it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of domestic mineral resources. FLPMA, Sec. 102 reiterates that the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 is to be implemented and directs that the public lands are to be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other resources. The BLM's Mineral Policy (1984) states that public lands shall remain open and available for mineral exploration and development unless withdrawal or other administrative action is clearly justified in the national interest.

EM 5.1: The planning area is not in a coal production area and no Federal coal leasing will result from this plan. For coal potential, see Map M-1.

Geographic Reference: Areawide

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: R 2.2, R 2.8.

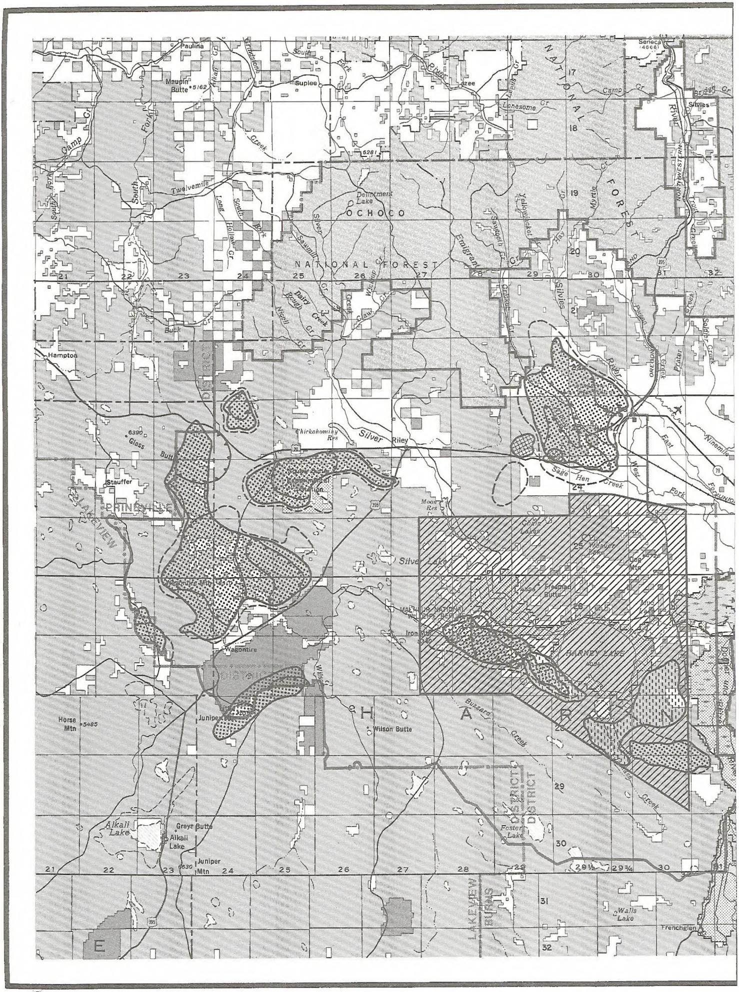
Constrained By: R 2.1.

Procedures to Implement:

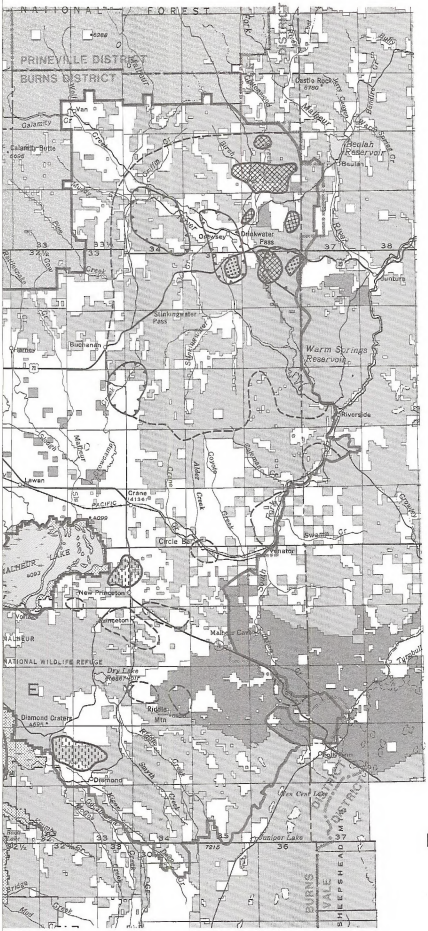
1. Any potential coal leasing will be guided by the Federal coal management regulations (43 CFR 3425). Under these regulations, interested parties apply for a coal lease to the BLM, Oregon State Office in Portland. The application area will be studied for acceptability utilizing four planning screens: (1) verification of coal development potential; (2) application of 20 suitability criteria; (3) surface owner consultation for split estate lands; and, (4) multiple-use trade-offs involving other resource values compared to coal. Application of these screens would constitute an amendment to this RMP and would be subject to gubernatorial and public review. Areas studied would be designated as acceptable or nonacceptable for further consideration for leasing. Assuming that some areas were found to be acceptable (with or without additional stipulations on mining and reclamation), the applicant maintains interest, and evidence of surface owner consents were provided, then these lands could be offered for competitive lease by the Secretary of the Interior. Any resulting operations must comply with all Federal and state laws and regulations dealing with coal mining and reclamation.

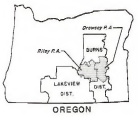
Monitoring Needs:

- As needed on a case-by-case basis.



Paulina
Maupin Butte 5162
Suplee
Izee
Seneca 4666
Silvies
NATIONAL FOREST
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Delintment Lake
Twelvemile
Lonesome Cr
Camp Cr
Bridge Cr
NORTHWESTERN
Hampton
Glass Butte 6390
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
DISTRICT
Chickahominy Res
Silver Creek
Riley
Sage Hen Creek
Moon Res
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Wagontire
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
Buzzard Creek
Horse Mtn 5485
Juniper
Wilson Butte
H
A
R
N
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
BURNS
DISTRICT
E
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32





Mercury Cinnabar, Uranium – High Potential

Diatomite – High Potential

Zeolite, Potassium Feldspars,(Known) – High Potential

Zeolite, Potassium Feldspars – Moderate Potential

Gold – High Potential

Gold – Moderate Potential

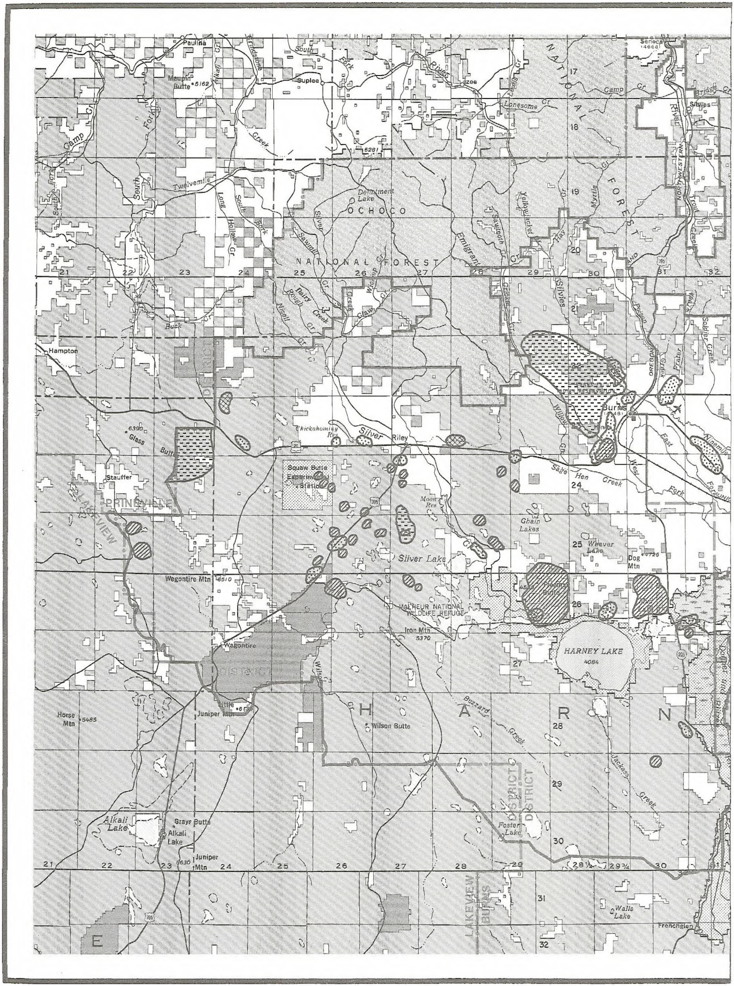
Note: All other areas are low potential.

10 0 10 MILES

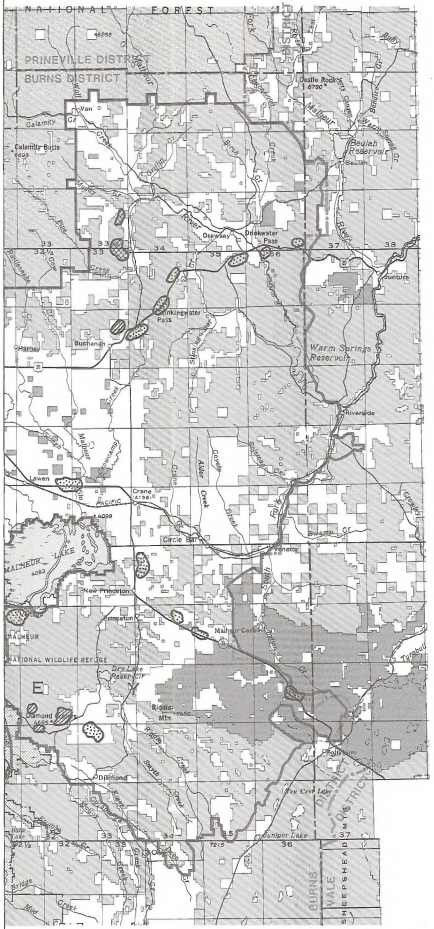
N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP M-3
MAJOR LOCATABLE MINERALS POTENTIAL



Paulina
Suplee
Izee
Seneca
Silvies
Maupin Butte
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Delintment Lake
Hampton
Burns
Riley
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Squaw Butte Experiment Station
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
DISTRICT
Glass Butte
Moon Res
Silver Lake
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Wagontire Mtn
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
Wagontire
Little Juniper Mtn
Horse Mtn
Wilson Butte
H A R N
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
BURNS
Walls Lake
Frenchglen



Obsidian

Cinders

Building Stone

Sand, Gravel (Known)
(All of the R.A. has potential for sand, gravel, rock material.)

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP M-4
MINERAL MATERIALS

Table 2.22. Oil and Gas Lease Stipulations

Leasing Category/ Resource Value	Oil and Gas Potential (Acres)[1]				
	Low	Moderate	High	Unknown	Total
Category 1	1,431,481	67,548	0	0	1,499,029
Category 2					
Sage Grouse	13,149	1,948	0	0	15,097
Golden Eagle	6,480	0	0	0	6,480
Raptor Nest Sites	5,400	5,280	0	0	10,680
Big Game Winter Range	502,470	44,080	0	0	546,550
Sens. Wildlife Species	7,920	16,260	0	0	24,180
Total	535,419	67,568	0	0	602,987
Category 3					
Administrative Site	150	0	0	0	150
Recreation Site	40	0	0	0	40
Critical Habitat (T&E)	0	160	0	0	160
Sens. Wildlife Species	12,555	120	0	0	12,675
Bald Eagle	840	0	0	0	840
Aquatic/Riparian/Wetlands	32,307	0	0	0	32,307
Devine Canyon Scenic	1,040	0	0	0	1,040
ACECs	82,564	0	0	0	82,564
Total	129,496	280	0	0	129,776
Category 4					
Malheur NWR	0	92,946	0	0	92,946
Wilderness Study Areas	18,483	1,902	0	0	20,385
Total	18,483	94,848	0	0	113,331

[1]Acreages estimated from BLM map sources. Final acreage amounts will vary as inventories are conducted, when species listings change and when stipulations are described by legal subdivision.

Table 2.23. Geothermal Lease Stipulations

Leasing Category/ Resource Value	Geothermal Resources Potential (Acres)[1]				
	Low	Moderate	High	Unknown	Total
Category 1	1,167,596	331,433	0	0	1,499,029
Category 2					
Sage Grouse	9,253	5,844	0	0	15,097
Golden Eagle	2,400	4,080	0	0	6,480
Raptor Nest Sites	1,680	9,000	0	0	10,680
Big Game Winter Range	316,353	230,147	0	0	546,500
Sens. Wildlife Species	18,300	5,880	0	0	24,180
Total	347,986	254,951	0	0	602,937
Category 3					
Administrative Site	150	0	0	0	150
Recreation Site	40	0	0	0	40
Critical Habitat (T&E)	0	160	0	0	160
Sens. Wildlife Species	685	11,990	0	0	12,675
Bald Eagle	840	0	0	0	840
Aquatic/Riparian/Wetlands	6,457	25,850	0	0	32,307
Devine Canyon Scenic	1,040	0	0	0	1,040
ACECs	6,694	75,870	0	0	82,564
Total	15,906	103,870	0	0	129,776
Category 4					
Malheur NWR	0	92,946	0	0	92,946
Wilderness Study Areas	5,560	14,825	0	0	20,385
Total	5,560	107,771	0	0	113,331

[1]Acreages estimated from BLM map sources. Final acreage amounts will vary as inventories are conducted, when species listings change and when stipulations are described by legal subdivision.

Table 2.24. Narrative Description of Stipulations for Fluid Energy Minerals

Category 2 - Seasonal No Surface Occupancy

Resource Value Being Protected - Antelope, Deer and Elk Winter Ranges.

Need For Protection

The major game animals in the Planning Area are mule deer, pronghorn antelope and Rocky Mountain elk. During the warm seasons, deer and elk are widely dispersed throughout the higher elevations of the Planning Area and move to lower winter ranges in late fall. These winter ranges are essential to the survival of these animals. Antelope are wide-ranging during the winter and utilize large expanses of habitat for winter range. However, in late summer, lactating does become dependent on playa and riparian areas, where available, for succulent forbs and grasses.

Mule deer and elk need a relatively undisturbed habitat in order to survive the harsh winter and early spring months and to perpetuate the species. Unnecessary disturbance during this period can cause death due to starvation, stress, abortion or reabsorption of the fetus in pregnant females.

Lactating female antelope require succulent vegetation for milk production during mid- and late summer months. At this time of the year, most succulent vegetation is found on playa lakebeds or riparian areas.

Occupation of deer and elk winter ranges during the winter and spring would be detrimental to these populations as would occupation of playas and riparian areas in antelope summer range. Surface clearing operations for drill pads and roads would destroy vegetation that provides necessary seasonal forage. Noise and activities of the oil and gas operations would disturb big game and force them to move to other areas. This may be particularly critical if other areas are already occupied by other herds and food is in short supply. Conditions such as this could lead to the death of large portions of a big game herd.

Stipulation

Seasonal no surface occupancy.

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation can be waived if the habitat is no longer effective and is not used as winter habitat anywhere within the leasehold.

Exception: A case-by-case exception to this timing constraint may be granted if the authorized officer determines that the anticipated impacts will be minimal, due to the type of operation and climatic conditions. An exception may be granted for operations conducted on existing roads with a high volume of traffic. An exception may also be granted in the event that extension of a project would cause less impact than delaying the project to another drilling season.

Modification: A portion or portions of the leased lands can be opened to activity if the area is no longer effective as habitat and is not used as winter range. This stipulation can be expanded to cover additional portions of the lease if additional crucial habitat areas are identified, or if habitat use areas change.

Resource Value Being Protected - Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds.

Need for Protection

All aspects of the sage grouse's life history, nesting, feeding, etc., are in association with various types of sagebrush. No other upland game bird is so highly specialized in its food and cover requirements and so dependent on one plant taxon, (Artemesia), as the sage grouse. Since each aspect of the life history and required cover type is essential to the grouse, removal or substantial change in any one of these types or subtypes could be a limiting factor. Meadow areas and alfalfa fields provide essential forage and insect life during the early stages of chick development. Courtship and breeding begin in late February or March, depending on climatic conditions, followed by nesting in May and June. Brood rearing continues through the summer. Nesting generally occurs within 2 miles of the strutting grounds. The hen and chicks usually remain in the vicinity of the nest for the first few weeks after hatching and then move to meadow areas for the summer. Harassment of the grouse during this period (March through June) could cause considerable damage to the population. Damage to critical areas such as meadows could also have lasting effects on sage grouse populations.

During the mating season, sage grouse strut at a particular site. The males restrict their activities to a radius of less than 1 mile from the strutting ground, at this time of year; the hens wander further, but usually nest within a 2 to 4-mile radius of the grounds.

Stipulation

Seasonal no surface occupancy within one-half mile of strutting ground (502 acres), no surface occupancy at the strutting ground (15 acres).

Table 2.24. Narrative Description of Stipulations for Fluid Energy Minerals (continued)

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation can be waived when the available data shows that the portion of the lease under the restriction no longer provides suitable habitat and grouse no longer use the area.

Exception: The authorized officer can grant an exception to a specific activity if field inspection shows that grouse are not using the area and the proposed activities would not significantly degrade the habitat. An exception may be granted for operations conducted on existing roads with a high volume of traffic.

Modification: A portion of the leased lands can be open to activity if field inspection shows that grouse are not using the area and the proposed activities would not significantly degrade the habitat. This stipulation can be expanded to cover additional portions of the lease if additional leks, habitat or winter range areas are identified.

Resource Value Being Protected - Long-Billed Curlew and Western Snowy Plover Habitat.

Need For Protection

Nesting habitat for long-billed curlew and western snowy plover would be protected during the nesting season.

These birds are ground nesters and nest destruction and disturbance of the birds during nesting could result in poor nest success. Both these birds are Federal candidate 2 for listing as threatened or endangered. The acres with seasonal restrictions vary through alternatives with one-quarter of the known nesting area undisturbed in the preferred alternative.

Stipulation

Seasonal no surface occupancy during nesting season.

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation can be waived when the available data shows that the land under the restriction no longer provides suitable nesting habitat anywhere within the leasehold.

Exception: The authorized officer can grant an exception to a specific activity if it is determined, on a case-by-case, basis that curlew and plover are not using the area and that the proposed activities would not significantly degrade the habitat. An exception may be granted for operations conducted on existing roads that have a high volume of traffic.

Modification: A portion or portions of the leased lands can be opened to activity if field inspection shows that this area does not contain nesting habitat, or that curlews and plovers are not using the area and that the proposed activities would not significantly degrade the habitat. This stipulation can be expanded to cover additional portions of the lease if these areas are found to contain nesting habitat.

Resource Value Being Protected - Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Perch and Nesting Sites

Need for Protection

Bald eagles are officially listed as endangered by the USFWS as provided by the Endangered Species Act, as amended. Golden eagles are also provided similar protection but do not have endangered status. Bald eagles migrate to the Planning Area beginning in mid-November and remain until early to mid-spring, depending on the weather and available prey. Golden eagles can be found yearlong. Both bald and golden eagles have preferred daytime perch trees and nighttime roost trees. Bald eagles usually roost and perch in ponderosa pine or cottonwood trees and use fence posts or rocky outcrops when trees are not available. Roost trees are usually located near a suitable prey base. The golden eagle locates its nest in rocky cliffs and is especially subject to disturbance during the breeding season in the spring.

The noise, activities and human presence associated with oil and gas operations are disturbing to both bald and golden eagles. These species will avoid an area of intense human activity. Disturbance is most critical in areas used as prey or roosting areas and would affect golden eagle nesting success if disturbed during the breeding or nesting period.

Stipulation

Seasonal no surface occupancy within one-quarter mile of roost/nest sites (125 acres) and no surface occupancy at the roost/nest site (5 acres).

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation can be waived when it can be shown that there are no active nests within the leasehold.

This stipulation can be waived if the habitat is no longer effective as a winter roost anywhere within the leasehold.

Exception: This stipulation can be excepted if it can be determined that the site-specific project will not affect occupation of the nest within the buffer. A lesser distance can be authorized if it is determined by the authorized officer that the species of concern would not be affected. An exception may be granted for operations conducted on existing roads that have a high volume of traffic.

A case-by-case exception to this timing constraint may be granted if the authorized officer determines that the roost has minimal use (e.g., due to weather conditions) and the type of operations will not cause a substantial adverse impact. An exception may be granted for operations conducted on existing roads with a high volume of traffic.

Modification: A portion or portions of the leased lands can be opened to activity if circumstances change and the nest is not occupied, effective as a winter roost or the activity can be modified in a way that will be less disruptive to the species. This stipulation can be expanded to cover additional portions of the lease if additional nests are found.

Resource Value Being Protected - Raptor Habitat

Need For Protection

Several species of raptors winter in the Planning Area. Ten species nest in the area and six other species are believed to nest in the area. Raptors require a secluded area of high rock cliffs or trees as a nesting area. Raptors are normally quite wary, especially during the nesting season. Human activities can disturb the nesting birds and cause them to move to other areas.

Rabbits, rodents, insects and small birds provide food for the raptors.

The noise, activities and human presence associated with the oil and gas operations are disturbing to the various raptors. Raptors will normally move out of an area of intense human activity. This disturbance would be critical to raptors during their nesting season. These normally wary birds nest in remote areas in high rock cliffs and tall trees. During the nesting season they require quiet and solitude to assure the success of mating and reproduction. Increased human activities near the nesting areas cause the raptors to move out of their nests, sometimes to not nest at all during that year. The population of several raptor species has declined in recent years. The disturbance of nesting raptors will contribute toward the declining populations.

Stipulation

Seasonal no surface occupancy within one-quarter mile of roost/nest sites (125 acres) and no surface occupancy at the roost/nest site (5 acres).

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation can be waived when it can be shown that there are no active nests within the leasehold.

Exception: This stipulation can be excepted if it can be determined that the site-specific project will not affect occupation of the nest within the 800 meter buffer. A lesser distance can be authorized if it is determined by the authorized officer that the species of concern would not be affected. An exception may be granted for operations conducted on existing roads that have a high volume of traffic.

Modification: A portion or portions of the leased lands can be opened to activity if circumstances change and the nest is not occupied, or the activity can be modified in a way that will be less disruptive to the species. This stipulation can be expanded to cover additional portions of the lease if additional nests are found.

Category 3 - No Surface Occupancy

Resource Valued Being Protected - Critical Habitat of Malheur Wirelettuce

Malheur wirelettuce is a plant species listed as an endangered species. Critical Habitat for this species has been officially established. The Critical Habitat of threatened or endangered species is necessary for the continued existence of the species.

Need for Protection

Any surface disturbance within the Critical Habitat of a threatened or endangered species can be considered to jeopardize its continued existence either through direct loss of individuals of the species or through reduction in the total available habitat.

Stipulation

No surface occupancy.

Waivers, Exceptions or Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation can be waived when the species is recovered or when the species is officially recognized as extinct or when the habitat in question is no longer considered critical for the survival of the species.

There will be no exceptions or modifications to this stipulation.

Conditions Under Which Stipulation Could Be Waived

When the species is recovered, extinct or when the habitat in question is no longer considered critical for survival of the species.

Resource Value Being Protected - ACECs including RNAs and ONA

ACEC designations highlight areas where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural and scenic values, fish or wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes.

Need For Protection

ACECs are by definition vulnerable to adverse change and are generally irreplaceable. The siting of exploration and/or development facilities would adversely affect the resources to such an extent that the basis for the ACEC designation would no longer be valid.

Stipulation

No surface occupancy.

Waivers, Exceptions or Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation can be waived if the ACEC designation is removed from these lands.

There will be no exceptions or modifications to this stipulation for all ACECs, including RNA/ACECs and ONA/ACECs, with the exception of Kiger Mustang ACEC. The following modifications may be applied to the Kiger Mustang ACEC.

Modification: A modification to this stipulation may be granted if it is determined by the authorized officer that the proposed surface disturbing activities would not degrade the habitat or otherwise be detrimental to the values for which the Kiger Mustang ACEC has been established. A modification of this stipulation to seasonal restrictions on activities may also be granted.

Resource Value Being Protected - Riparian, Aquatic and Wetland Habitat

Need for Protection

Riparian, aquatic and wetland habitats in the Three Rivers Planning Area are fairly uniform and are characterized by small, shallow streams with narrow riparian zones. Flow patterns are typically low throughout much of the year with sharp increases during snowmelt and storm events. They provide a critical source of habitat diversity in terms of vegetation composition and structure for native flora and fauna. There are generally distinct wetland zones surrounded by a more uniform sagebrush, grassland or juniper community. In general, they are much more productive than surrounding vegetation types in terms of both plant and animal biomass and species diversity. They are also severely limited, comprising less than 1 percent of the total land area. These areas provide food, cover and reduced water temperatures necessary for fisheries.

Current water quality and associated fisheries could be endangered if oil and gas activities are permitted within the direct influence zone of a water body. Water quality in the Planning Area is highly susceptible to sediment impact. The normal low flows for much of the year allow sediments to rapidly settle out, smothering gravels used for spawning, food production and refuge during winter months. Actions during preliminary investigations and exploratory drilling (such as road and trail construction, clearing sites for seismic or stratigraphic testing and wildcat drilling) causes surface disturbance and could result in siltation. Removal of vegetation near streams would reduce the amount of this valuable zone of plant diversity, as well as increase water temperature and cause streambanks to degrade, increasing siltation. The stream and associated riparian vegetation could be degraded during exploratory drilling operations if saline water or caustic drilling fluids are released within these areas. Surface disturbances associated with oil and gas development would cause impacts similar to those described for preliminary investigation except on a larger scale.

Stipulation

No surface occupancy within live water or stream courses which contain live water during runoff periods and contribution would cause water quality standards to be exceeded in the receiving water or on slopes greater than 30 percent within 600 feet of such water courses.

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

Where technical consideration would prevent any deterioration of water quality, stipulation could be waived, excepted or modified by the authorized officer.

Table 2.24. Narrative Description of Stipulations for Fluid Energy Minerals (continued)

Resource Value Being Protected - Special Status Plant Species or Their Habitat

These plant species are either officially listed as threatened or endangered; proposed for listing; candidates for Federal listing; State listed; or designated as sensitive by the BLM State Director.

Need For Protection

The known sites where these plants grow are relatively restricted and surface disturbance could result in jeopardy to a particular population or to the species. It is Bureau policy to ensure that special status species are not jeopardized by any BLM-authorized activities.

Stipulation

No surface occupancy. (Note: Due to lack of complete inventory, this stipulation will be applied on a case-by-case basis after field inventory of the lease lands.)

Waivers, Exceptions or Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if it is determined by the authorized officer that impacts can be adequately mitigated by avoidance, through standard stipulations (relocation of activities up to 200 yards).

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted if it is determined by the authorized officer that the adverse impacts will not jeopardize the existence of a species. An exception may be granted if the operator submits a plan which avoids or adequately mitigates impacts.

Modification: A modification to this stipulation may be granted if it is determined by the authorized officer that a particular plant species is more abundant than previously recorded or if a plant species becomes delisted and is no longer recognized to have special status. This stipulation can be expanded to cover additional portions of the lease if a particular plant species is found to be less abundant than previously recorded or if a plant species previously not listed becomes listed or otherwise recognized to have special status.

Resource Value Being Protected - Developed Recreation Site

These lands are needed for public recreation purposes where intensive use requires the development and maintenance of campgrounds and other related facilities.

Need for Protection

On-site exploration or operation would interfere with the intended recreation purposes and existing capital investments occurring on these lands.

Stipulation

No surface occupancy.

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if recreation facilities are dismantled and the area dropped from intensive recreation management.

Exception and Modification: None.

Category 4- No Leasing

Resource Value Being Protected - Devine Canyon and USDA-FS Road 41 Scenic Areas

These are areas with high scenic values along heavily traveled routes.

Need For Protection

Oil exploration or development would detract from the scenic values. An oil or geothermal well would be incompatible with the scenic values of the site.

Stipulation

No surface occupancy.

Table 2.24. Narrative Description of Stipulations for Fluid Energy Minerals (continued)

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation may not be waived.

Exception: This stipulation may be excepted where the authorized officer determines lease operations could be conducted or mitigated to conform with VRM Class II standards.

Modification: None.

Resource Value Being Protected - WSAs/Proposed WSRs

Need For Protection

To protect the wilderness values of the WSAs until a decision is made on whether or not to designate the areas as wilderness. Federal policy prohibits the issuance of new oil and gas leases within the WSAs. Wild and scenic river values are to be protected pending inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System.

Stipulation

No leasing.

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if an area is released from further wilderness or WSR study and is not designated as wilderness or included in the WSR system.

Exception and Modification: None.

Resource Value Being Protected - Malheur National Wildlife Refuge

Need for Protection

Oil exploration or development would interfere with activities of the wildlife refuge. Federal policy also prohibits the issuance of fluid energy leases within the refuge.

Stipulation

No leasing.

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

None.

Table 2.25. Mineral Materials Sites

ID #	Name	Material	Primary Use/ Permit Type	Development Plan	Acres	Location
1	Drewsey	Sand and Gravel	FUP[1]/Community	Yes	40	T. 20 S., R. 35 E., sec. 26, NW1/4SW1/4.
2	Muller	Stone	Community	No	60	T. 20 S., R. 35 E., sec. 3, lot 3, N1/2SE1/4NW1/4.
3	Drewsey Grange	Sand and Gravel	FUP/Community	Yes	80	T. 20 S., R. 33 1/2 E.,sec. 12, E1/2NE1/4, T. 20 S., R. 34 E., sec. 6, Lots 6, 7.
4	Kimball Flat	Sand and Gravel	Community	Yes	60	T. 20 S., R. 35 E., sec. 7, E1/2SE1/4; sec. 8, W1/2SW1/4.
5	Otis Creek	Sand and Gravel	Community	No	40	T. 20 S., R. 36 E. sec. 7, NE1/4NE1/4.
6	Pine Creek	Rock	Community	No	60	T. 22 S., R. 35 E., sec. 7, S1/2NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4NW1/4
				and		NE1/4SE1/4NW1/4.
7	Laton Point	Rock	FUP/Community	Yes	400	T. 23 S., R. 33 E., sec. 2, E1/2SW1/4, W1/2SW1/4SE1/4SE1/4 and SW1/4NW1/4SE1/4.
8	Refuge Road	Cinders	FUP/Community	Yes	80	T. 26 S., R. 31 E., sec. 31,;SE1/4SE1/4.
9	Barton Lake	Cinders	FUP/Community	Yes	80	T. 29 S., R. 33 E., sec. 19, E1/2SE1/4.
10	Saddle Butte		FUP/Community	Yes	40	T. 28 S., R. 31 E., sec. 7, Lots 2, 3, SE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4 and SW1/4NE1/4.
11	Voltage	Gravel	FUP/Community	Yes	20	T. 27 S., R. 32 E., sec. 6, W1/2SE1/4NE1/4.
12	Standcliff Creek	Stone	Community	No	40	T. 28 S., R. 34 E., sec. 12, SE1/4SW1/4.
13	Anderson Valley	Cinders	FUP/Community	Yes	40	T. 28 S., R. 35 E., sec. 5, SW1/4NW1/4.
14	Double O	Stone	Community	No	30	T. 26 S., R. 29 E., sec. 8, S1/2SE1/4SE1/4SW1/4 and SW1/4SW1/4SE1/4. sec. 17, NE1/4NE1/4NW1/4, E1/2NW1/4NE1/4NW1/4 and W1/2NW1/4NW1/4NE1/4.
15	5-Mile Dam	Sand and Gravel	FUP/Community	Yes	40	T. 22 S., R. 30 E., sec. 23, Lot 8 and E1/2NE1/4NW1/4.

Table 2.25. Mineral Materials Sites (continued)

ID #	Name	Material	Primary Use/ Permit Type	Development Plan	Acres	Location
16	Juniper Ridge		FUP/Community	Yes	40	T. 23 S., R. 25 E., sec. 36, NE1/4SE1/4.
17	Radar Hill	Pumice	Community	Yes	40	T. 23 S., R. 30 E., sec. 28, S1/2NE1/4NW1/4 and N1/2SE1/4NW1/4.
18	Chickahominy	Riprap	FUP	No	10	T. 23 S., R. 26 E., sec. 28, SW1/4NW1/4 and SW1/4; sec. 29, SE1/4NE1/4 and SE1/4.
19	Fort Curry	Sand and Gravel	FUP	Yes	40	T. 22 S., R. 26 E., sec. 5, NE1/4NE1/4NW1/4.
20	Sagehen	Sand and Gravel	Community	No	20	T. 24 S., R. 29 E., sec. 6, Lot 2(S1/2) and SW1/4NE1/4.
21	Virginia Valley	Cinders	Community	No	20	T. 27 S., R. 35 E., sec. 18, Lot 3.
22	Whiting	Rock	Commercial/SRHA[2]	Yes	40	T. 22 S., R. 31., sec. 29, SE1/4SE1/4.
23	Choate	Cinders/ Sand and Gravel	Commercial/SRHA	Yes	160	T. 23 S., R. 30 E., sec. 22, SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4 and NE1/4SE1/4.
24	Emigrant Butte	Cinders	FUP	Yes	40	T. 21 S., R. 27 E., sec. 15, NE1/4NE1/4.

[1]Free Use Permit
[2]Stock Raising Homestead Act

Table 2.26. Summary of Acreage Closed to the Operation of the Mining Laws

	Discretionary[1] Closures (Classifications)	Nondiscretionary Closures (Withdrawals)	Total
Closed, nonmetalliferous (acres)		3,720.63	3,720.63
Closed, only obsidian and chalcedony (acres)	916.20		916.20
Closed, except for mineral leasing (acres)	298.69	41,528.29	41,826.98
Closed, all (acres)		3,188.41	3,188.41
Totals	**1,214.89**	**48,437.33**	**49,652.22**

[1]See Glossary for definition of discretionary and nondiscretionary.

Lands and Realty

Objective and Rationale

LR 1: Consolidate public landholdings and acquire lands with high public resource values to ensure effective administration and improve resource management. Retain in public ownership landholdings with high public resource values.

Rationale: Section 102 of FLPMA makes it the policy of the United States that the public lands be retained in Federal ownership. Consolidated land patterns would provide for better land management and administration for both public and private landowners. Retention and acquisition of lands, in public ownership containing significant resource values, would provide for long-term protection and management of those values. Disposal of isolated, unmanageable tracts would provide more efficient use of lands better suited in private ownership and concentrate management efforts in significant blocks of public land.

Allocation/Management Action

LR 1.1: Maintain and increase public landholdings in Zone 1, as identified on Map LR-1 by retaining public lands and acquiring non-Federal lands with high public resource values. Public lands in Zone 2 may be disposed of only by sale under the Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act or by exchange for non-Federal lands in Zones 1 or 2. Public lands in Zone 1 may be exchanged only for non-Federal lands meeting one of the following criteria:

1. The non-Federal lands must be within or immediately adjacent to an ACEC, SRMA, WSA, designated wilderness, or proposed or designated WSR; or

2. The non-Federal lands must contain a critical access need as identified in an approved BLM land use plan, riparian or wetland values, habitat for listed Threatened and Endangered (T&E) species or significant cultural or historical resources.

The primary mode of acquisition will be through exchanges. Purchases and donations may be utilized to acquire lands if exchange is not feasible. All fee acquisitions will be with willing landowners.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 1.2, F 1.7, SSS 2.7, R 1.1, R 1.2, LR 1.3, LR 1.4, LR 4.2, BD 1.4.

Constrained By: F 1.1, F 1.2, F 1.7, GM 1.4, V 1.1, SSS 2.2, SSS 3.1, CR 2.1, CR 2.2, LR 5.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

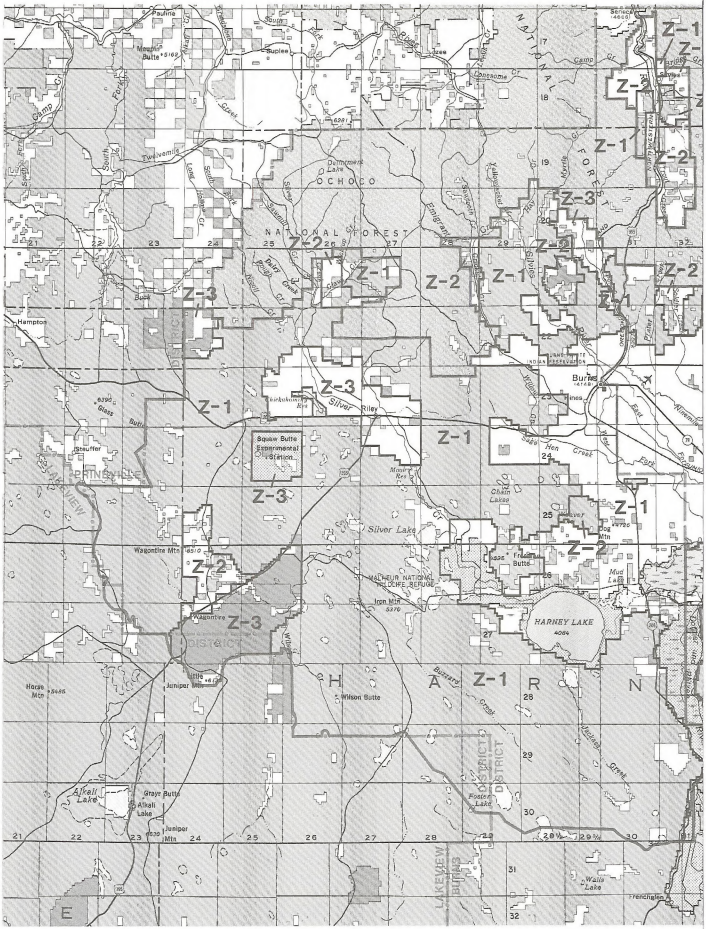
Procedures to Implement:

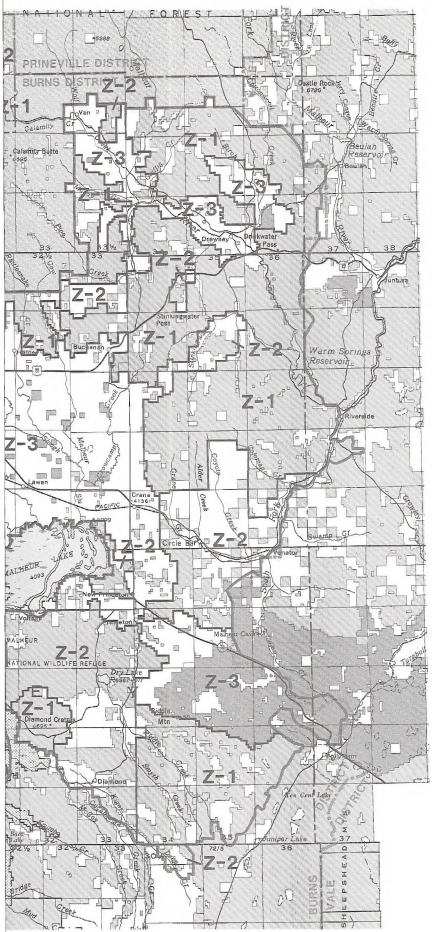
1. Specific processing requirements for exchanges, purchases, and donations and R&PP sales are contained in BLM Manuals 2100, 2200, 2740 and other prevailing guidance. Also see Table 2.27. Briefly, these requirements include:

- Cooperatively develop, review and negotiate land tenure proposals with affected landowners or proponents.
- Review proposals for conformance with the Three Rivers PRMP/FEIS and other planning documents.
- Secure funding for processing proposals through the BLM's budget process.
- Conduct necessary resource clearances including cultural, botanical, mineral reports and timber cruises.
- Prepare NEPA documentation, appraisal and title reports to determine if the proposal is in the public interest.
- Issue a Notice of Realty Action to segregate public lands and solicit public review.
- Finalize land tenure actions by completing title clearance actions and issuing patents and deeds.

Monitoring Needs:

- Progress on land tenure adjustment actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking processes. Periodic reports will be developed identifying acres transferred within the various land tenure zones.


Z-1
Z-2
Z-3
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Paulina
Mesquite Butte
Suplee
Jaw
Lonesome
Dalmatown Lake
Twelvemile
Hampton
Burns
Silver Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Glass Butte
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Wagontire Mts
Wagontire
DISTRICT
Silver Lake
Chain Lakes
Frenchglen Butte
Mud Lake
HARNEY LAKE
Iron Mtn
Juniper Mts
Horse Mtn
Wilson Butte
H A R N
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Juniper Mts
Foster Lake
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
DISTRICT
DISTRICT


NATIONAL FOREST
PRINEVILLE DISTRICT
BURNS DISTRICT
Z-1
Z-2
Z-3
Calamity
Van
Calamity Butte
Castle Rocks 6790
Malheur
Silvies
Silvies River
Beaulah Reservoir
Beaulah
Drewsey
Drewsey Pass
Z-2
Z-3
Z-1
Bunkers
Buchanan
Buchanan Pass
Warm Springs Reservoir
Riverside
Lawen
Crane
Crane Creek
Malheur
Circle Bar
Z-2
Z-3
Z-1
Malheur Lake
Malheur Canal
Dry Lake
Diamond Craters
Diamond
Mann Mtn
Mann Creek
Mann Creek Res.
Z-1
Z-2
Z-3
Juniper Lake
Burns
Hines
Hines Creek
Silvies
Silvies River
Wild
Wild Horse
Mud
Mud Creek
Mine
Mine Creek
Bridge
Bridge Creek
Cow
Cow Creek
Ditch
Ditch Creek
Cottonwood
Cottonwood Creek
Dry
Dry Creek
Rock
Rock Creek
Pine
Pine Creek
Willow
Willow Creek
Cedar
Cedar Creek
Juniper
Juniper Creek
Sage
Sage Creek
Horse
Horse Creek
Mule
Mule Creek
Deer
Deer Creek
Fox
Fox Creek
Coyote
Coyote Creek
Antelope
Antelope Creek
Rabbit
Rabbit Creek
Owl
Owl Creek
Hawk
Hawk Creek
Eagle
Eagle Creek
Swamp
Swamp Creek
Meadow
Meadow Creek
Grass
Grass Creek
Sheep
Sheep Creek
Goose
Goose Creek
Duck
Duck Creek
Crane
Crane Creek
Lake
Lake Creek
Pond
Pond Creek
Spring
Spring Creek
Stream
Stream Creek
River
River Creek
Valley
Valley Creek
Hill
Hill Creek
Mountain
Mountain Creek
Canyon
Canyon Creek
Gulch
Gulch Creek
Basin
Basin Creek
Flat
Flat Creek
Ridge
Ridge Creek
Peak
Peak Creek
Butte
Butte Creek
Bluff
Bluff Creek
Cliff
Cliff Creek
Rock
Rock Creek
Stone
Stone Creek
Sand
Sand Creek
Gravel
Gravel Creek
Clay
Clay Creek
Mud
Mud Creek
Dust
Dust Creek
Smoke
Smoke Creek
Fire
Fire Creek
Ash
Ash Creek
Coal
Coal Creek
Iron
Iron Creek
Gold
Gold Creek
Silver
Silver Creek
Copper
Copper Creek
Lead
Lead Creek
Zinc
Zinc Creek
Tin
Tin Creek
Nickel
Nickel Creek
Cobalt
Cobalt Creek
Platinum
Platinum Creek
Palladium
Palladium Creek
Rhodium
Rhodium Creek
Ruthenium
Ruthenium Creek
Osmium
Osmium Creek
Iridium
Iridium Creek
Rhenium
Rhenium Creek
Tungsten
Tungsten Creek
Molybdenum
Molybdenum Creek
Niobium
Niobium Creek
Tantalum
Tantalum Creek
Hafnium
Hafnium Creek
Zirconium
Zirconium Creek
Yttrium
Yttrium Creek
Scandium
Scandium Creek
Lanthanum
Lanthanum Creek
Cerium
Cerium Creek
Praseodymium
Praseodymium Creek
Neodymium
Neodymium Creek
Promethium
Promethium Creek
Samarium
Samarium Creek
Europium
Europium Creek
Gadolinium
Gadolinium Creek
Terbium
Terbium Creek
Dysprosium
Dysprosium Creek
Holmium
Holmium Creek
Erbium
Erbium Creek
Thulium
Thulium Creek
Ytterbium
Ytterbium Creek
Lutetium
Lutetium Creek
Hafnium
Hafnium Creek
Tantalum
Tantalum Creek
Tungsten
Tungsten Creek
Rhenium
Rhenium Creek
Osmium
Osmium Creek
Iridium
Iridium Creek
Platinum
Platinum Creek
Gold
Gold Creek
Mercury
Mercury Creek
Thallium
Thallium Creek
Lead
Lead Creek
Bismuth
Bismuth Creek
Polonium
Polonium Creek
Astatine
Astatine Creek
Radon
Radon Creek
Francium
Francium Creek
Radium
Radium Creek
Actinium
Actinium Creek
Thorium
Thorium Creek
Protactinium
Protactinium Creek
Uranium
Uranium Creek
Neptunium
Neptunium Creek
Plutonium
Plutonium Creek
Americium
Americium Creek
Curium
Curium Creek
Berkelium
Berkelium Creek
Californium
Californium Creek
Einsteinium
Einsteinium Creek
Fermium
Fermium Creek
Mendelevium
Mendelevium Creek
Nobelium
Nobelium Creek
Lawrencium
Lawrencium Creek
Rutherfordium
Rutherfordium Creek
Dubnium
Dubnium Creek
Seaborgium
Seaborgium Creek
Bohrium
Bohrium Creek
Hassium
Hassium Creek
Meitnerium
Meitnerium Creek
Darmstadtium
Darmstadtium Creek
Roentgenium
Roentgenium Creek
Copernicium
Copernicium Creek
Nihonium
Nihonium Creek
Flerovium
Flerovium Creek
Moscovium
Moscovium Creek
Livermorium
Livermorium Creek
Tennessine
Tennessine Creek
Oganesson
Oganesson Creek
Z-1
Z-2
Z-3
Land Tenure Zone
0
10 MILES
N
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA
MAP LR-1
LAND TENURE ZONES

Prineville F.A.
Riley F.A.
BURNS
Lakeview Dist.
Vale Dist.
OREGON

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
LR 1.2: Make available for exchange, FLPMA sale, or R&PP sale, lands in Zone 3, as shown on Lands Map LR-1, or as described in Table 2.28. Sale will be utilized to achieve disposal objectives on a timely basis where disposal by exchange is infeasible or would cause unacceptable delay. Approximately 36,703 acres have been identified through this land use plan as potentially suitable for sale. Decision Class: 3 Supported By: LR 3.2. Constrained By: V 1.1, SSS 3.1, LR 4.2, LR 5.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.4, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Specific requirements for processing sales are contained in BLM Manuals 2710, 2711, 2740 and Handbook 2711-1 and other pertinent guidance. Briefly these requirements include: - Identify and prioritize tracts where an immediate need for disposal exists. In the case of an R&PP sale, review proposals to determine if they qualify for an R&PP Act conveyance. - Secure funding for processing sales through the BLM's budget process. - Conduct necessary resource clearance work including cultural, botanical and mineral reports. - Prepare NEPA documentation for the proposed sale. - Issue a Notice of Realty Action and offer tracts. - Accept offer and issue patent or deed. **Monitoring Needs:** - Progress on land tenure adjustment actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking processes. - Periodic reports will be developed identifying acres transferred within the various land tenure zones.
LR 1.3: Place high emphasis on improving public landholdings and blocking patterns in Silvies Valley through land tenure adjustment actions. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: V 1.3, SSS 2.7, WL 5.3, WL 6.5, LR 1.1, LR 4.2, BD 1.4. Constrained By: V 1.1, SSS 3.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.4, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Specific processing requirements for exchanges, purchases and donations are contained in BLM Manuals 2100, 2200 and other prevailing guidance. Briefly, these requirements include: - Cooperatively develop, review and negotiate land tenure proposals with affected landowners. - Review proposals for conformance with the Three Rivers PRMP/FEIS and other planning documents. - Secure funding for processing proposals through the BLM's budget process. - Conduct necessary resource clearances including cultural, botanical, mineral reports and timber cruises. - Prepare NEPA documentation, appraisal and title reports to determine if the proposal is in the public interest. - Issue a Notice of Realty Action to segregate public lands and solicit public review. - Finalize land tenure actions by completing title clearance actions and issuing patents and deeds. **Monitoring Needs:** - Progress on land tenure adjustment actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking processes. - Periodic reports will be developed identifying acres transferred within the various land tenure zones.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
LR 1.4: Sell, exchange, or otherwise convey to Harney County, or other qualified entity, three solid waste disposal sites involving 120 acres, currently under R&PP lease to Harney County. Terminate R&PP classifications on these lands if exchange or conveyance other than R&PP appears feasible. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: R 1.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.2, LR 5.2, HM 1-1, HM 1.2.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Specific processing requirements for exchanges, purchases and donations are contained in BLM Manuals 2100, 2200 and other prevailing guidance. Briefly, these requirements include: - Cooperatively develop, review and negotiate land tenure proposals with affected landowners. - Review proposals for conformance with the Three Rivers PRMP/FEIS and other planning documents. - Secure funding for processing proposals through the BLM's budget process. - Conduct necessary resource clearances including cultural, botanical, mineral reports and timber cruises. - Prepare NEPA documentation, appraisal and title reports to determine if the proposal is in the public interest. - Issue a Notice of Realty Action to segregate public lands and solicit public review. - Finalize land tenure actions by completing title clearance actions and issuing patents and deeds. 2. Specific requirements for processing land sales are contained in BLM Manuals 2710, 2711, and Handbook 2711-1 and other pertinent guidance. Briefly these requirements include: - Identify and prioritize tracts where an immediate need for disposal exists. - Secure funding for processing sales through the BLM's budget process. - Conduct necessary resource clearance work including cultural, botanical and mineral reports. - Prepare NEPA documentation for the proposed sale. - Issue a Notice of Realty Action and offer tracts. - Accept offer and issue patent or deed. **Monitoring Needs:** - Progress on land tenure adjustment actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking processes. - Periodic reports will be developed identifying acres transferred within the various land tenure zones.
LR 1.5: Newly acquired lands will be managed for the highest potential purpose for which they were acquired. Acquired lands with unique or fragile resources will be managed to protect those resources on an interim basis until the next plan amendment or revision is completed. Lands acquired without special values or management goals will be managed in the same manner as comparable or adjacent public lands. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WL 5.3, WL 6.5, WL 7.22, WL 7.24, WL 7.26, R 1.1, R 2.13, R 2.15.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Interim management actions, specific to each parcel being acquired, will be identified in the NEPA documentation prepared for each land tenure action. **Monitoring Needs:** - Newly acquired lands will be incorporated into existing resource monitoring procedures ongoing on adjacent or comparable lands.

Objective and Rationale

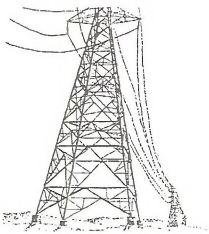
LR 2: Meet public needs for use authorizations such as rights-of-way, leases and permits.

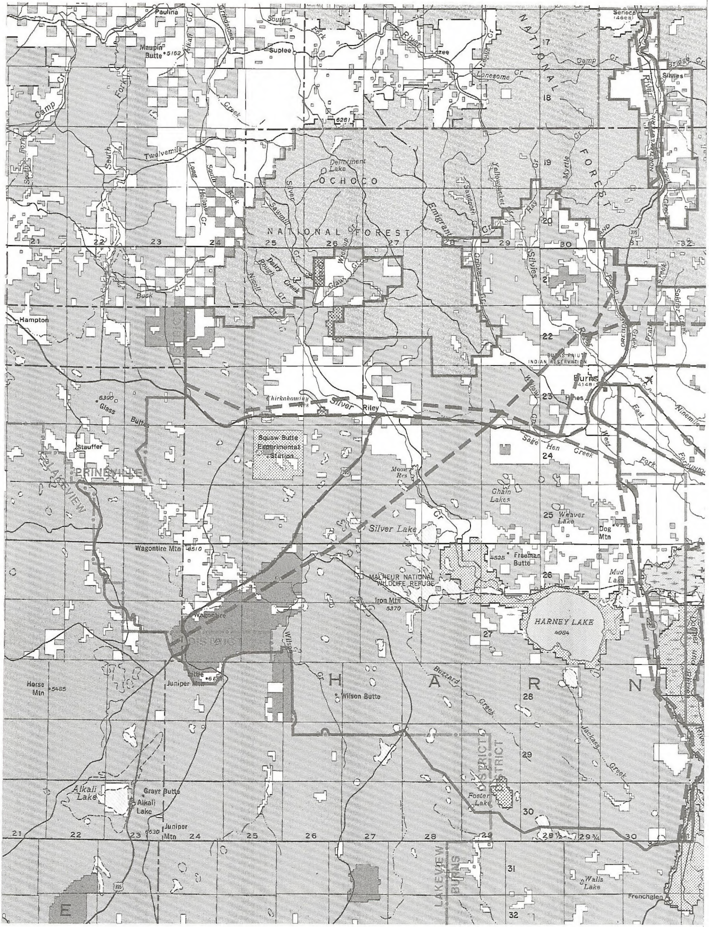
Rationale: Rights-of-way and other land uses are recognized as major use of public lands and authorized by Section 302 and 501 of FLPMA.

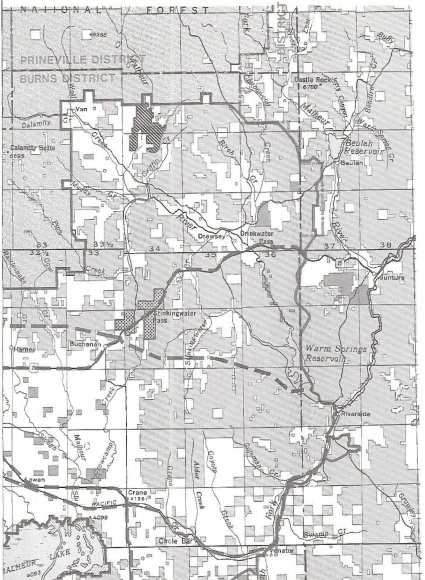
Section 503 of FLPMA provides for the designation of right-of-way corridors and encourages utilization of rights-of-way in-common to minimize environmental impacts and the proliferation of separate rights-of-way. Bureau policy, as described in BLM Manual 2801.13B1, is to encourage prospective applicants to locate their proposals within corridors. Designation of avoidance areas would provide early notice to potential applicants when they are planning right-of-way or other land use projects. Only facilities and uses would be permitted in avoidance areas which are consistent with the special designation associated with that area. Designation of exclusion zones will provide protection of lands and resources, which have values which are not compatible with rights-of-way or other land uses.

The United States potential liability, under various hazardous materials statutes, would be limited if disposal of wastes, both hazardous and nonhazardous, are prohibited on public lands. Existing disposal sites operated by the county are adequate for most rural residents and businesses. Private lands are generally available for private waste disposal. If a bonafide public need for a new waste disposal site arises, land could be provided for that use by sale or exchange.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
LR 2.1: Designate 185 miles of public land as right-of-way corridors as shown on Map LR-2. These corridors include all trans-district electrical transmission lines, identified by the Western Regional Corridor study, all Federal and State highways, and all railroads. Nominal corridor width is 1,000 feet on each side of the center line of the existing facilities, except where the alignment forms, or is within the boundary of a special management area, where the width will be 2,000 feet on the side opposite that boundary. Decision Class: 1	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Corridor designation will occur upon approval of the RMP. **Monitoring Needs:** - Application of this decision will be monitored as large scale right-of-way proposals are evaluated though the NEPA process.
LR 2.2: Encourage all applicants for electrical transmission lines greater than 69 kV, all mainline fiber optic facilities, and all pipelines greater than 10 inches in diameter to locate their facilities within designated corridors (Map LR-2). Decision Class: 3 Supported By: LR 2.1. Constrained By: V 1.1, SSS 3.1, WL 7.2, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Early contact and coordination will be made with proponents of projects which appear to meet the criteria for corridor placement. 2. Use of corridors will be considered as alternatives in the NEPA analysis prepared for a project meeting criteria for corridor placement. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitoring is provided for in the normal BLM accomplishment reporting process.
LR 2.3: All special management areas, totaling 95,530 acres, are designated right-of-way and realty land use authorization avoidance areas as shown on Map LR-2. Decision Class: 1 and 3 Supported By: R 1.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Designation of avoidance areas will occur upon approval of the PRMP/FEIS. Upon receipt of a land use proposal within a special management area: - Encourage proponent to consider alternative routes and locations. - Analyze the project through the NEPA process. - If no alternatives exist, require stringent mitigation to protect the special management area and its required purpose. **Monitoring Needs:** - Application of this decision will be monitored as individual proposals are evaluated through the NEPA process.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
LR 2.4: Two WSAs totaling 17,885 acres, as shown on Map LR-2, are designated right-of-way and land use authorization exclusion zones, except for those rights-of-way and land use authorizations needed to provide reasonable access to and use of non-Federal WSA inholdings, consistent with BLM's IMP. Decision Class: 1 and 3	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Designation of exclusion areas occurs upon approval of the RMP. 2. All realty land use proposals will be reviewed for conformity with the plan. 3. Reject all nonconforming proposals.
LR 2.5: The following activities would not be authorized on public lands: a. New public waste disposal sites. b. New or existing private waste disposal sites. c. Storage or disposal of hazardous material. Decision Class: 3 Supported By: HM 1.1, HM 1.2.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Review all land use proposals to determine if they involve one or more of the prohibited activities. 2. Reject all such proposals based on nonconformance with the Three Rivers RMP. **Monitoring Needs:** - Application of this decision will be monitored as individual proposals are received and reviewed.
LR 2.6: Applications for rights-of-way, permits, leases, and other realty actions will be processed in a timely manner, on a case-by-case basis, utilizing the NEPA process. Decision Class: 3 Supported By: R 2.2. Constrained By: AQ 1.3, WQ 1.2, WQ 1.3, WQ 1.9, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, SM 2.2, F 1.3, F 1.4, F 1.5, V 1.1, SSS 2.2, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, WL 1.5, WL 6.4, WL 6.6, WL 7.1, WL 7.2, WL 7.7, WL 7.20, AH 1.6, AH 2.1, R 1.2, R 2.1, VRM 1.1, VRM 1.2, VRM 1.3, CR 2.4, BD 1.1, BD 1.5. 	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. BLM Manuals 2801, 2920, 2740, 2912 and their associated handbooks, provide specific guidance for processing realty land use authorizations and rights-of-way. Briefly, processing involves: - Enter into pre-application consultation with proponents. - Receive application and processing fees. - Conduct NEPA review of the proposal. - Issue authorizing document with conditions derived from the mitigation identified in the NEPA review. - Monitor construction and long-term operation of the project. **Monitoring Needs:** - Individual projects will be monitored to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the authorizing document. - Monitoring of this decision will occur through the normal BLM accomplishment tracking processes.


Paulina
Maupin Butte 5162
Suplee
Izee
Seneca 4665
Silvies
Lonesome Cr
Camp Cr
NATIONAL FOREST
Twelvemile
Delintment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Emigrant
Hampton
Burns
Hines
BURNS PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Glass Butte
Stauffer
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Sage Hen Creek
Moon Res
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn 6510
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn 5370
Wagontire
HARNEY LAKE 4084
DISTRICT
Horse Mtn 5485
Little Juniper Mtn
Wilson Butte
H
A
R
N
Buzzard Creek
Jackass Creek
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Alkali Lake
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
DISTRICT
DISTRICT
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
E



Right-of-Way Exclusion Zones

Right-of-Way Avoidance Zones

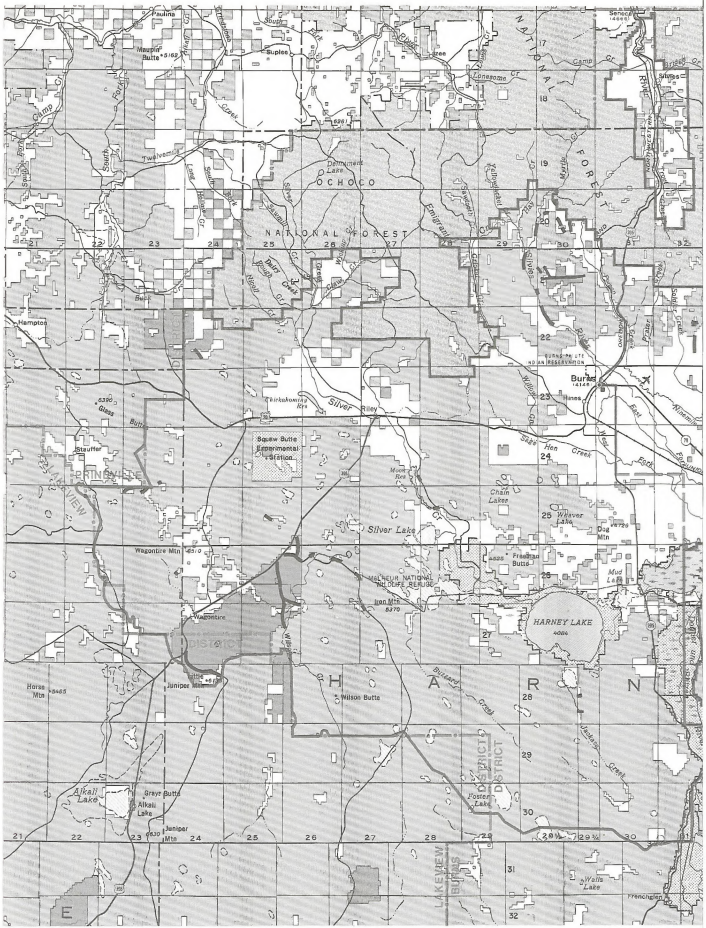
Right-of-Way Corridors

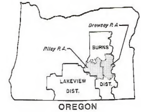
10 0 10 MILES

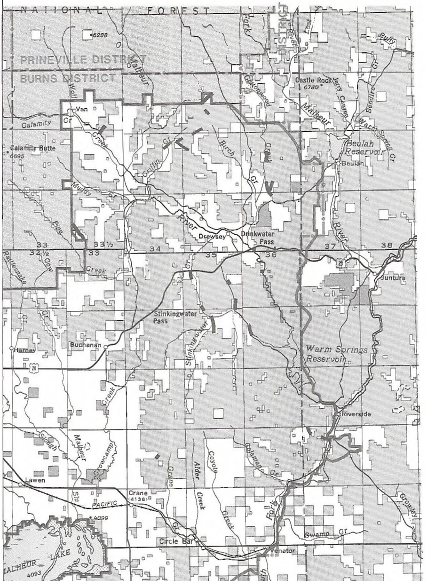
N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP LR-2
RIGHT-OF-WAY CORRIDORS, EXCLUSION AND AVOIDANCE AREAS


Paulina
Maggie Butte
Suplee
Izee
Lonesome
Camp
Twelvemile
Delmiment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Emigrant
Hampton
Burns
Silver
Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Glass Butte
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Chain Lake
Weaver Lake
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Wagontire
DISTRICT
HARNEY LAKE
Horse Mtn
Juniper Mtn
Wilson Butte
H A R N
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
E





Critical Access Needs

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP LR-3
CRITICAL
ACCESS NEEDS

Objective and Rationale

LR 3: Eliminate unauthorized use of public lands.

Rationale: Trespass activities result in financial loss to the United States and damage to the public land and its resources. Section 102(a)(9) of FLPMA makes it the policy of the U.S. to collect fair market value for use of the public lands. Unless authorized, no compensation is received. Further, Section 303(g) of the act states that "use, occupancy or development of the public lands is contrary to any regulation of the Secretary...is unlawful and prohibited."

Allocation/Management Action

LR 3.1: Detect, confirm and abate, either by authorization or termination, all unauthorized use on public land. Effect reclamation of lands damaged by unauthorized uses.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: CR 1.2, LR 2.6, LR 3.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. See BLM Manual 9232, Handbook H-9232-1, and other applicable guidance dealing with realty-related trespass. Resolution of trespass by authorization will be accomplished utilizing the various authorities and their guidance available to the BLM. See BLM Manuals and Handbooks in the 2200, 2300, 2700 and 2900 series and other pertinent guidance.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitoring will include regular surveillance of lands and resources where a high probability of unauthorized use exists, as well as follow-up on information concerning possible trespass provided by the public and staff.
- Normal BLM accomplishment process will be utilized to track implementation of this decision.

LR 3.2: Agricultural or occupancy trespass will be terminated, or may be authorized by long-term lease, sale or exchange, where the exchange, sale or lease would serve to meet other important public objectives, in addition to resolving the trespass. Short-term permits may be utilized to authorize occupancy or agricultural trespass until a lease, sale or exchange can be affected.

Decision Class: 3

Supported By: LR 1.1, LR 1.2, LR 2.5, LR 2.6, LR 3.1.

Constrained By: SM 1.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. See BLM Manual 9232, Handbook H-9232-1, and other applicable guidance dealing with realty-related trespass.
2. Resolution of trespass by authorization will be accomplished utilizing the various authorities and their guidance available to the Bureau.
3. See BLM Manuals and Handbooks in the 2200, 2300, 2700 and 2900 series and other pertinent guidance.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitoring will include regular surveillance of lands and resources where a high probability of unauthorized use exists, as well as follow-up on information concerning possible trespass provided by the public and staff.
- Normal BLM accomplishment processes will be utilized to track implementation of this decision.

Objective and Rationale

LR 4: Acquire and maintain legal public and administrative access to public land consistent with other resource values.

Rationale: Due to the generally fragmented nature of public lands in some parts of the RA, several critical access points, crossing private lands, lack legal access. Legal access is needed in these areas to ensure continued effective administration and public use of these lands. This need becomes more acute as public use of these lands increases, and as landowners become more aware of the value of public and private land for recreation and other purposes. Land tenure adjustment actions (exchanges or fee purchases) can be a valuable tool for access acquisitions. However, without careful review, lands actions, particularly exchanges, can result in lost access. Other tools can also be utilized, such as constructing new roads around lands where access is restricted and the cost of acquisition would exceed the cost of construction or where such acquisition is not feasible.

LR 4.1: Acquire legal or administrative access where public demand or an administrative need exists (see Map LR-3). Emphasis will be placed on providing access to areas containing high public resource values.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: R 2.15, LR 1.1.

Constrained By: BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. BLM manuals 2100, 2100-1, H2101-1 and other pertinent guidance provide specific direction for access acquisition. Briefly, this guidance includes:

- Review access acquisition needs to determine specific priorities.
- Determine feasibility and options for each access need.
- Determine the potential for landowner interest and potential.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
	- Negotiate and process easements or fee acquisitions with landowners in accordance with the authority applicable to the specific acquisition. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitoring progress can be accomplished utilizing established AWP reporting procedures.
LR 4.2: Ensure that public access is maintained or improved through all land tenure adjustment transactions. Decision Class: 3 Supported By: LR 1.1, LR 4.1. Constrained By: SSS 3.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Review all disposal actions to determine if any important access to adjacent public lands is being lost. 2. Reserve public access in patents and deeds where an important access loss is identified. 3. Review all land tenure proposals to determine if important access, particularly those identified on Map LR-3, could be acquired. This could be accomplished by including the parcel that contains the access in the fee acquisition, or adding an easement to the proposal as consideration. **Monitoring Needs:** - In addition to monitoring progress through normal BLM tracking processes, access needs will be reviewed on a regular and periodic basis.
LR 4.3: Where easement acquisition is not feasible, but significant access needs have been identified (see Map LR-3), construct new roads around private lands. Decision Class: 2 Constrained By: WQ 1.9, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, SM 2.2, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, WL 6.6, WL 7.1, WL 7.20, AH 1.6, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Determine if the acquisition is not feasible or desirable through the NEPA process and CCC with other landowners. 2. Secure funding for road construction through BLM budget process. 3. Provide for survey and design, if necessary. 4. Construct road. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Objective and Rationale

LR 5: Utilize withdrawal actions with the least restrictive measures necessary to accomplish the required purpose.

Rationale: Section 204 of FLPMA gives the Secretary the authority to make, modify, extend or revoke withdrawals and mandates review of withdrawals.

Interior Departmental Policy (DM 603) further requires that:

1. All withdrawals shall be kept to a minimum, consistent with the demonstrated needs of the agency requesting the withdrawals.
2. Lands shall be available for other public uses to the fullest extent possible, consistent with the purposes of the withdrawal.
3. A current and continuing review of existing withdrawals shall be instituted.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
LR 5.1: Recommend that 2,715 acres identified in Table 2.9 (Lands Recommended for Withdrawal) be withdrawn from the public land laws including location and entry under the mining laws. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: R 1.1, EM 3.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. An agency requesting a withdrawal contacts BLM and enters into pre-application consultation and negotiation. 2. Application for a withdrawal is filed by requesting agency. 3. For BLM protective withdrawals, the Secretary of Interior is petitioned to accept the application prior to its submission. 4. A Federal Register Notice is published which segregates the land for 2 years. 5. NEPA analysis, and other required reports are prepared and submitted to the BLM State Office (SO). 6. SO forwards its findings and recommendations to the Director of BLM and to requesting agency. 7. Director reviews this information and forwards to the Secretary of Interior. 8. Secretary approves and publishes a Public Land Order which withdraws the lands. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.
LR 5.2: Recommend withdrawal review and classification continuations, modifications, revocations and terminations as displayed in Table 2.29. In addition, review all withdrawals with expiration dates and recommend extension or termination as appropriate. Decision Class: 2	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Holding agency submits rejustification report. 2. Notice of proposed withdrawal continuation or extension is published in the Federal Register. 3. BLM prepares field reports and reviews withdrawal. 4. Findings and recommendations of BLM are coordinated with holding agency. 5. If holding agency concurs with findings and recommendations, the Secretary approves and publishes a Public Land Order which continues, modifies or revokes the withdrawal. Classifications are terminated by decision of the authorized officer, BLM. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.
LR 5.3: Consider other agency requests for withdrawal relinquishments and modifications on a case-by-case basis. Decision Class: 3 Supported By: R 2.2.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. BLM prepares field reports and reviews withdrawal. 2. Findings and recommendations of BLM are coordinated with holding agency. 3. If holding agency concurs with findings and recommendations, the Secretary approves and publishes a Public Land Order which continues, modifies or revokes the withdrawal. Classifications are terminated by decision of the authorized officer, BLM. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
LR 5.4: Develop a MOU to clarify resource management responsibilities for Federal lands around Warm Springs Reservoir. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: R 2.2.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Contact BOR to determine interest and scope of MOU. 2. Negotiate agreement. 3. Enter into agreement, approved by BLM State Director and Reclamation Regional Director. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.
LR 5.5: Develop MOUs with USFWS and consider withdrawals and restorations to clarify management responsibilities for selected parcels along the boundary of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: R 1.1, LR 5.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Contact USFWS to determine interest and scope of MOU. 2. Negotiate agreement. 3. Enter into agreement, approved by BLM State Director and Reclamation Regional Director. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Table 2.27. Land Tenure Adjustment Criteria and Legal Requirements

The three zones shown on the Land Tenure Zone Map LR-1 categorize the public lands for potential land tenure adjustments (e.g., land exchanges or land sales), consistent with existing regulations and BLM policy. Section 102(a)(1) of the FLPMA provides that "the public lands be retained in Federal ownership, unless as a result of the land use planning procedure provided for in this Act, it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest."

Land Tenure Zone Map LR-1 depict three land tenure zones. Management guidelines specific to each zone are as follows:

- Zone 1 lands have been identified for retention in public ownership. They are also areas where emphasis will be placed on acquisition of lands containing high public resource values through exchange, purchase or donation. Zone 1 lands contain significant visual, wildlife, watershed, vegetative, cultural and other public resource values and are generally well blocked.

- Zone 2 lands have generally fragmented landownership patterns or are suspected of having relatively lower resource values than found in Zone 1. These lands will not be sold except under the R&PP Act. Zone 2 lands may be exchanged for higher resource value lands in Zone 1 or 2. These lands can be used as trading stock for more diverse, higher resource value lands.

- Zone 3 lands, as shown on Map LR-1 and described in Table 2.28, have been reviewed and based upon available information, all of these parcels have been determined to be difficult or uneconomical areas to manage. They contain lands with generally low or unknown resource values. These lands are potentially suitable for sale or exchange if significant recreation, wildlife, watershed, special status species or cultural values are not identified.

FLPMA and other Federal laws, Executive Orders and policies suggest criteria for use in categorizing public land for retention or disposal, and for identifying acquisition priorities. This list is not considered all inclusive, but represents the major factors to be evaluated. They include:

-wild horse HMAs
-threatened or endangered or sensitive plant and animals species habitat;
-areas containing scientific value, e.g., RNAs;
-riparian areas; wetlands; designated floodplains;
-fish habitat;
-nesting/breeding habitat for game animals;
-key big game seasonal habitat;
-developed recreation sites and recreation access;
-VRM
-energy and mineral potential
-significant cultural resources and sites eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places;
-wilderness and areas being studied for wilderness;
-accessibility of the land for public uses;

Table 2.27. Land Tenure Adjustment Criteria and Legal Requirements (continued)

-amount of public investments in facilities or improvements and the potential for recovering those investments;
-difficulty or cost of administration (manageability);
-suitability of the land for management by another Federal agency;
-significance of the decision in stabilizing business, social and economic conditions, and/or lifestyles;
-whether private sites exist for the proposed use;
-encumbrances, including but not limited to withdrawals, or existing leases or permits;
-consistency with cooperative agreements and plans or policies of other agencies; and
-suitability (need for change in landownership or use) for purposes including but not limited to community expansion or economic development, such as industrial, residential or agricultural (other than grazing development);
-existing landownership patterns.

The criteria identified above will be among those considered in land reports and environmental analyses prepared for specific land tenure adjustment proposals following plan implementation. Minor adjustments involving sales or exchanges or both may be permitted based on site-specific application of this adjustment criteria. Transfer to other public agencies will be considered where improved management efficiency would result.

FLPMA provides that a tract of public land may be disposed of by exchange provided that the public interest will be well served by making that exchange.

In considering public interests, exchanges generally must:

-facilitate access to public land and resource, or
-maintain or enhance important public values and uses, or
-maintain or enhance local social and economic conditions
-facilitate implementation of other aspects of the Three Rivers RMP.

Public lands or tracts to be sold must meet at least one of the following disposal criteria stated in the FLPMA:

-"such tract because of its location or other characteristics is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another Federal department or agency; or
-such tract was acquired for a specific purpose and the tract is no longer required for that or any other Federal purpose; or
-disposal of such tract will serve important public objectives, including but not limited to, expansion of communities and economic development, which cannot be achieved prudently or feasibly on land other than public land and which outweigh other public objectives and values, including, but not limited to, recreation and scenic values, which would be served by maintaining such tract in Federal ownership."

Generally, exchanges are the preferred method of disposal but sales will be utilized when:

-it is required by national policy; or
-it is required to achieve disposal objectives on a timely basis, and where disposal through exchange would cause unacceptable delays; or
-disposal through exchange is not feasible.

The preferred method of selling public land will be by competitive bidding at public auction to qualifying purchasers. However, modified competitive bidding procedures may be used when there is not legal public access to a tract, when necessary to avoid jeopardizing an existing use on adjacent land, or to avoid dislocation of existing public land users.

Public land may be sold by direct sale at fair market value when:

-such land is needed by State or local governments; or
-direct sale is needed to protect equities arising from authorized use; or
-direct sale is needed to protect equities resulting from inadvertent, unauthorized use that was caused by surveying errors or title defects; or
-there is only one adjacent landowner and no public access.

Site-specific environmental analysis and documentation (including categorical exclusion where appropriate) will be accomplished for each proposed Lands Program action. Interdisciplinary impact and analysis will be tiered within the framework of this and other applicable environmental documents.

General priorities exist for implementing land disposal actions. These actions include, in priority order, the following:

1. BLM and other Federal Jurisdictional Transfers
2. Transfers to State and Local Agencies
3. State Exchanges
4. Private Exchanges
5. Sales
6. Indian Allotments
7. Desert land Entries

Table 2.28. Lands Potentially Suitable for Disposal

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Acres	FLPMA Disposal Criteria
18S	331/2E	22	SWSW	40	203(a)(1)
		32	S1/2SW, SWSE	120	203(a)(1)
		33	S1/2NW	80	203(a)(1)
19S	331/2E	14	SESW	40	203(a)(1)
		26	NWNW	40	203(a)(1)
19S	34E	17	E1/2NW	40	203(a)(1)
		20	SE1/4	160	203(a)(1)
		21	S1/2SW	80	203(a)(1)
		28	NESE,S1/2SE	120	203(a)(1)
		29	NENW,S1/2N1/2,NESW, N1/2SE,SESE	360	203(a)(1)
		31	NESE	40	203(a)(1)
		32	S1/2NE,S1/2	400	203(a)(1)
		33	SWNW,W1/2SW,E1/2SE	120	203(a)(1)
19S	35E	13	SE1/4	160	203(a)(1)
		14	S1/2N1/2,S1/2	480	203(a)(1)
		15	S1/2N1/2,S1/2	480	203(a)(1)
		16	NENE	40	203(a)(1)
		23	E1/2E1/2	160	203(a)(1)
		24	N1/2NE	80	203(a)(1)
		26	NE1/4	160	203(a)(1)
19S	36E	20	N1/2S1/2,SWSW,SESE	240	203(a)(1)
		28	NWNW	40	203(a)(1)
		34	E1/2SW1/4	80	203(a)(1)
20S	30E	20	NESW,N1/2SE,SESE	160	203(a)(1)
		22	NESE	40	203(a)(1)
		23	SENE	40	203(a)(1)
		27	S1/2NW,N1/2SW,SE1/4	320	203(a)(1)
		28	W1/2SW,S1/2NESW,SESW, E1/2SE,S1/2NWSE,SWSE	280	203(a)(1)
		34	W1/2E1/2	160	203(a)(1)
20S	331/2E	1	S1/2SW,SWSE	120	203(a)(1)
		2	N1/2SW,NWSE,SESE	160	203(a)(1)
		10	SESE	40	203(a)(1)
		13	S1/2N1/2	160	203(a)(1)
20S	34E	3	Lots 2, 3, 4, SENW,SWSW	201.65	203(a)(1)
		4	Lots 3, 4, SESW,NESE,S1/2SE	241.56	203(a)(1)
		5	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, SWSW	203.2	203(a)(1)
		13	NESENE	10	203(a)(1)
		18	SENW	40	203(a)(1)
		31	Lot 4, E1/2NE	159.8	203(a)(1)
20S	35E	1	S1/2S1/2	160	203(a)(1)
		4	Lot 4, S1/2SW	118.9	203(a)(1)
		7	E1/2SE	80	203(a)(1)
		8	W1/2NE,E1/2NW,NESW, W1/2SW	280	203(a)(1)
		9	N1/2NW,SENW,NESW, S1/2SW	240	203(a)(1)
		17	NESE	40	203(a)(1)
		25	S1/2SW	80	203(a)(1)
		28	E1/2SW	80	203(a)(1)
		35	SW	160	203(a)(1)
20S	36E	6	Lots I-6, S1/2NE, SENW,NESW,N1/2SE	480.49	203(a)(1)
		7	SESW	40	203(a)(3)
		17	W1/2SW	80	203(a)(1)
		19	Lots 1, 2, NWNE,NE, NW	160.51	203(a)(1)
21S	30E	1	Lots 5-9	118.93	203(a)(1)
		2	Lots 5, 6	48.67	203(a)(1)
		3	Lot 9	25.86	203(a)(1)
		10	Lots I, 2	78.01	203(a)(1)
		11	Lots 1, 3, 4, 9	152.93	203(a)(1)
		14	NWNE	80	203(a)(1)

Table 2.28. Lands Potentially Suitable for Disposal (continued)

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Acres	FLPMA Disposal Criteria
21S	31E	5	Lots 5-10	180.88	203(a)(1)
		6	Lot 8	37.05	203(a)(1)
		7	NENE	40.0	203(a)(1)
		8	Lots 3-5	109.69	203(a)(1)
		17	SWSW	40	203(a)(1)
		18	Lot 4	31.79	203(a)(1)
		19	Lots I, 2	63.68	203(a)(1)
		20	SENW,NESW	80	203(a)(1)
		29	Lot 2	40.59	203(a)(1)
		30	Lots 19, 20	70.8	203(a)(1)
		31	Lots 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20	286.18	203(a)(1)
		32	SWSW	40.0	203(a)(1)
21S	34E	4	Lot 3, E1/2SW	108.89	203(a)(1)
		6	Lot 6	64.9	203(a)(1)
		7	Lot 4, SESW	80.23	203(a)(1)
		8	SESW, S1/2SE	120	203(a)(1)
		9	NESW	40	203(a)(1)
21S	35E	18	Lot 1	34.44	203(a)(1)
22S	29E	28	W1/2SW	80	203(a)(1)
		34	S1/2SW	80	203(a)(1)
22S	31E	5	Lot 4	40.63	203(a)(1)
		15	SESW,E1/2SE	120	203(a)(1)
		22	NE,E1/2NW	240	203(a)(1)
22S	32E	1	Lots 3, 4, S1/2NW	158.68	203(a)(1)
		11	E1/2SE	80	203(a)(1)
		12	N1/2NE,SWNW,NWSW	160	203(a)(1)
		14	SWSW	40	203(a)(1)
22S	321/2E	7	Lots 2-4, SWNE,W1/2SE	202.68	203(a)(1)
		18	Lot 7	44.2	203(a)(1)
		27	NESE,S1/2SE	120	203(a)(1)
		32	N1/2NE,W1/2SE	160	203(a)(1)
22S	33E	22	NWNW,SWSW	80	203(a)(1)
		24	SESE	40	203(a)(1)
		26	E1/2NW,SW	240	203(a)(1)
		28	E1/2	320	203(a)(1)
23S	25E	4	SESW	40	203(a)(1)
		9	S1/2	320	203(a)(1)
		10	SW	160	203(a)(1)
		28	W1/2SE	80	203(a)(1)
		33	NWNE	40	203(a)(1)
23S	27E	18	NENW	40	203(a)(1)
		32	S1/2N1/2,S1/2	480	203(a)(1)
23S	34E	8	SE	160	203(a)(1)
		16	N1/2NE,SWNE,SENW NESW,NWSE	240	203(a)(1)
		32	E1/2SW	80	203(a)(1)
24S	27E	6	Lots 1-5, 8-10, SWNE,S1/2NW,SE	536.62	203(a)(1)
24S	29E	2	SWSW	40	203(a)(1)
24S	30E	28	All	640	203(a)(1)
24S	33E	30	Lots I, 2, E1/2NW,NE	317	203(a)(1)
		33	NE	160	203(a)(1)
		34	N1/2NW,SWNW,NWSW	160	203(a)(1)
24S	34E	20	SWNE,N1/2NW,W1/2SE	200	203(a)(1)
25S	29E	34	NWSW	40	203(a)(1)
25S	30E	28	SENW,NESW	80	203(a)(1)
		29	SWSW	40	203(a)(1)
		30	SESE	40	203(a)(1)
		31	E1/2E1/2	160	203(a)(1)
		32	NWNW,S1/2NW,N1/2SW NWNE	240	203(a)(1)
		33	NENE	40	203(a)(1)
		1	Lots 1 and 2	79.79	203(a)(1)

Table 2.28. Lands Potentially Suitable for Disposal (continued)

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Acres	FLPMA Disposal Criteria
25S	31E	7	Lots 3,4, SESW,NWSE	151	203(a)(1)
		8	SWSW	40	203(a)(1)
		17	SWNE,N1/2NW,SENW,SESE	200	203(a)(1)
		18	Lot 1, N1/2NE,NENW	155.52	203(a)(1)
		19	N1/2SE	80	203(a)(1)
		20	SWNE,SENW,W1/2SE	160	203(a)(1)
25S	32E	29	NE	160	203(a)(1)
		32	NE	160	203(a)(1)
		33	NWSW	40	203(a)(1)
25S	321/2E	13	W1/2NE	80	203(a)(1)
		24	Lots 2, 3, NWNE	91.02	203(a)(1)
25S	33E	3	NWSW	40	203(a)(1)
		4	Lot 7	41.67	203(a)(1)
		9	E1/2NE	80	203(a)(1)
		17	SW	160	203(a)(1)
25S	34E	4	SESW	40	203(a)(1)
		18	E1/2E1/2	160	203(a)(1)
		20	SW	160	203(a)(1)
		28	NENE,SWNW,W1/2SW	160	203(a)(1)
		30	NE,NENW,N1/2SE,SESE	320	203(a)(1)
26S	24E	34	NWNE	40	203(a)(1)
26S	29E	1	Lots 1, 2, SWNE,SENW	159.36	203(a)(1)
		2	SESE	40	203(a)(1)
		24	NENE,S1/2NE,SE	280	203(a)(1)
		25	N1/2, N1/2S1/2	480	203(a)(1)
26S	30E	4	SWSW	40	203(a)(1)
	North of Harney Lake	5	NWNW,SENW,E1/2SW, SWSW,W1/2SE	280	203(a)(1)
		6	Lots 1-4, N1/2NE,SWNE E1/2W1/2	448.48	203(a)(1)
		7	Lots 1, 2, E1/2NW, S1/2SE	239.6	203(a)(1)
		8	W1/2E1/2,W1/2	480	203(a)(1)
		9	NENW	40	203(a)(1)
		10	SWNE,S1/2NW,NWSW	160	203(a)(1)
		12	SWSW	40	203(a)(1)
		13	W1/2NW,S1/2	400	203(a)(1)
		14	N1/2NW,S1/2N1/2,S1/2	560	203(a)(1)
		15	S1/2SE	80	203(a)(1)
		19	E1/2	320	203(a)(1)
		20	All	640	203(a)(1)
		21	SE	160	203(a)(1)
		22	NWNE,SENE,SWNW,SW, N1/2SE,SWSE	400	203(a)(1)
		23	E1/2,E1/2W1/2	480	203(a)(1)
		24	W1/2NE,W1/2,N1/2SE	480	203(a)(1)
		27	N1/2NW	80	203(a)(1)
		28	N1/2N1/2	160	203(a)(1)
		30	Lots 1, 2, E1/2NW	161.2	203(a)(1)
26S	30E	25	SESW,NESW,S1/2SE	160	203(a)(1)
	South of Harney Lake	35	E1/2SE	80	203(a)(1)
26S	31E	1	NE	160	203(a)(1)
	North of Malheur Lake	5	N1/2, SW	480	203(a)(1)
		6	Lot 4, SESW,S1/2SE	159.65	203(a)(1)
		7	E1/2,E1/2NW	400	203(a)(1)
		8	N1/2SE	80	203(a)(1)
		9	NW	160	203(a)(1)
		15	W1/2	320	203(a)(1)
		22	NW	160	203(a)(1)
26S	31E	30	Lots 3, 6	75.4	203(a)(1)
	South of Malheur Lake	32	SWSW	40	203(a)(1),(3)
		32	S1/2SE	80	203(a)(1)
26S	32E	6	Lot 3, N1/2SE	120.62	203(a)(1)
	North of Malheur Lake				

Table 2.28. Lands Potentially Suitable for Disposal (continued)

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Acres	FLPMA Disposal Criteria
26S	32E	13	Lot 12	11.5	203(a)(1)
	South of Malhaur Lake	23	S1/2SW	80	203(a)(1)
		24	SESW	40	203(a)(1)
		25	E1/2NE,W1/2NW,SESW,NESE, S1/2SE	320	203(a)(1)
		26	NW,SE	320	203(a)(1)
		35	N1/2,SE	480	203(a)(1)
26S	33E	3	Lot 1	36.96	203(a)(1)
		17	Lots 2, 5	40	203(a)(1)
		18	Lot 1, SWSE	77	203(a)(1)
		19	N1/2NE	80	203(a)(1)
		27	SE1/4	160	203(a)(1)
		30	Lots 1-4, SWNE,SENW, E1/2SW,SWSE	343.16	203(a)(1)
		31	W1/2E1/2	160	203(a)(1)
26S	34E	4	SWSW	40	203(a)(1)
		5	SESE	40	203(a)(1)
		7	Lots 3, 4, S1/2NE, SENW,E1/2SW,SWSE	295.65	203(a)(1)
		8	NENW	40	203(a)(1)
		10	NESE	40	203(a)(1)
		15	W1/2	320	203(a)(1)
		17	SWNW,W1/2SW,N1/2SE,SESE	240	203(a)(1)
		18	Lot 4, S1/2NE,SESW, N1/2SE	229.49	203(a)(1)
		20	S1/2NE,SENW,NESE	160	203(a)(1)
		21	NENE,W1/2NE,NW,N1/2SW	360	203(a)(1)
		22	SWNE,NENW	80	203(a)(1)
		27	NENE, N1/2SW	120	203(a)(1)
26S	34E	28	NENE,NESE	80	203(a)(1)
		29	NENE,SWNE	80	203(a)(1)
27S	24E	35	SENE	40	203(a)(1)
27S	29E	15	SWSE	40	203(a)(1)
27S	30E	2	Lot 1	39.76	203(a)(1)
27S	31E	5	S1/2SW,SWSE	120	203(a)(1)
		6	E1/2SW,SW	240	203(a)(1)
		8	N1/2,SW,N1/2SE	560	203(a)(1)
27S	33E	1	SWNW,W1/2SW	240	203(a)(1)
		2	S1/2NE,SE	240	203(a)(1)
27S	34E	6	Lots 3-5, SENW	105.56	203(a)(1)
		7	SESE	40	203(a)(1)
		8	S1/2SW	80	203(a)(1)
		9	SWNE,SWSW,W1/2SE,SESE	200	203(a)(1)
		17	N1/2NW,SENW,E1/2SE, W1/2SE, SESE	320	203(a)(1)
		18	NENE	40	203(a)(1)
		20	N1/2NE	80	203(a)(1)
		21	N1/2NW,SENW,NESE	160	203(a)(1)
		23	S1/2SW	80	203(a)(1)
		26	N1/2NW	80	203(a)(1)
27S	35E	7	Lots 3, 4, NESW	100.5	203(a)(1)
		17	N1/2NE	80	203(a)(1)
		18	Lots 1, 2, 3,	91.83	203(a)(1)
		20	SENE	40	203(a)(1)
		21	SENE,NESE	80	203(a)(1)
		22	E1/2	320	203(a)(1)
		23	SWNW,W1/2SW,SESW	160	203(a)(1)
		26	NW	160	203(a)(1)
		27	N1/2NE	80	203(a)(1)
		30	SESW,SWSE	80	203(a)(1)
28S	24E	1	E1/2SE	80	203(a)(1)
		9	SWSW	40	203(a)(1)
		12	N1/2NE,SWNE,SENW, N1/2SW,SWSW	280	203(a)(1)
28S	36E	15	N1/2NE,NESE	120	203(a)(1)
29S	32E	15	SWNE	40	203(a)(3)

The lands described above aggregate 36,703.79 acres, all in Harney County, Oregon, Willamette Meridian.

Table 2.29. Withdrawal, Classification and Withdrawal Review Actions

Lands Recommended for Withdrawal

Location	Acres	Legal Description	Authority	Segregative Affect	Surface Management Agency
Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC	400[1]	T. 28 S., R. 31 E., sec. 36, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4 T. 28 S., R. 32 E., sec. 16, W1/2	Sec. 204, FLPMA	General Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	BLM
Squaw Butte [2] Experiment Station	640	T. 24 S., R. 25 E., sec. 16	Sec. 204, FLPMA	General Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	Agricultural Research Service USDA
Chickahominy Recreation Area	400	T. 23 S., R. 26 E., sec. 28, SW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, sec. 29 SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4	Sec. 204, FLPMA	General Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	BLM
Middle Fork Malheur - Bluebucket Creek Wild River	1,275	T. 18 S., R. 34 E., sec. 21, 28, 33	Sec. 204, FLPMA	General Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	BLM

Withdrawal Review Actions

Withdrawal	Legal Description	Authority	Segregative Affect	Surface Management Agency	Preliminary [3] Review Recommendation
Power Site [4] Reserve No. 344	T. 30 S., R. 33 E., sec. 25, 26	Executive Order	Public Land Laws including mining but not minerals leasing	BLM	Terminate 20 acres
Reservoir Site[4] Reserve No. 2 (Warm Springs Reservoir and other lands)	T. 21 - 23 S., R. 36, 37 E.,	Executive Order 3/31/1911	Public Land Laws including non-metaliferous mining but not mineral leasing	BLM	Terminate 7,031 acres
In Aid of Legislation Malheur Natl. Wildlife Refuge	T. 26 S., R. 32 E., sec. 21	Executive Order 5891 7/16/1932	Public Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	USFWS	Modify 12.8 acres
Burns-Izee Road Ochoco Natl. Forest	T. 23 S., R. 30 E., sec. 20, 21, 28	Public Land Order 4858 7/2/1970	General Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	USFS	Terminate 48.8 acres

Table 2.29 Withdrawal, Classification, and Withdrawal Review Actions (continued)

Number	Legal Description	Acres	Classifications Purpose	Authority	Management Agency	Surface Segregative Effect	Preliminary [3] Review Recommendation
OR-12	T. 23, 24 S., R. 23 E.	916.2	Multiple Use Classification	Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964	BLM	Location for obsidian and chalcedony	Continue
OR-4189	T. 24 S., R. 37 E sec. 31	39.52	Multiple Use Classification Act of 1964	Classification and Multiple Use	BLM	General Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	Terminate
OR-17348	T. 20 S., R. 36 E., sec. 7 T. 29 S., R. 32 E., sec. 15	80	R&PP Classification Lease for Solid Waste Disposal Sites	R&PP Act of 1926	BLM	General Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	Terminate if exchange or sale appears feasible
OR-19314	T. 26 S., R. 3l E., sec. 32	40	R&PP Classification Lease for Solid Waste Disposal Site	R&PP Act of 1926	BLM	General Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	Terminate if exchange or sale appears feasible
OR-42073	T. 24, 25 S., R. 31 E.	139.17	R&PP Classification Lease for RV Park	R&PP Act of 1926	BLM	General Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	Terminate if lease expires without development of RV Park

[1]An additional 600 acres could be withdrawn if this acreage is acquired prior to implementation of this decision.

[2]This acreage is currently owned by the State of Oregon, but could be acquired by the United States through an exchange which is being negotiated.

[3]Withdrawal and classification review recommendations shown are very preliminary, based on information available at this time. Final recommendations will be made during the withdrawal and classification review process which will consider more detailed information.

[4]Recommendations on these withdrawals will be made by Waterpower Specialist in the Oregon/Washington State Office, BLM, with review and concurrence by the District Office.

Hazardous Materials

Objective and Rationale

HM 1: Eliminate the introduction of hazardous materials on public lands and remove any discovered hazardous waste.

Rationale: The Clean Water Act of 1977 provided the EPA with standards for handling and deposition of contaminated material. Jurisdiction at the State level has been relegated to the DEQ. DEQ has established requirements for handling and treatment of waste materials on all lands within the State of Oregon through the Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340, Divisions 100-110.

The BLM complies with these Federal and State guidelines and coordinates extensively with DEQ personnel on all matters dealing with hazardous materials.

Allocation/Management Action

HM 1.1: Inspect landfills and enforce compliance with terms and conditions of Bureau authorizations.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: LR 1.4, LR 2.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Coordination with permitted entity.
2. Regular inspection and monitoring.

Monitoring Needs:

- Inspect landfills on a regular, periodic basis.

HM 1.2: Ensure the cleanup of discovered hazardous materials sites.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: SM 2.2, LR 1.4, LR 2.5, LR 3.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Coordination with affected interests; Federal, State and local agencies; and BLM State and Washington Office program leads.

Monitoring Needs:

- Follow-up monitoring to be developed on a case-by-case basis.

Biological Diversity

Objective and Rationale

BD 1: Maintain viable populations of native plants and animals well distributed throughout their geographic range.

Allocation/Management Action

BD 1.1: Evaluate and mitigate significant anticipated adverse impacts to the vegetation diversity of the RA of BLM-authorized land tenure adjustments, surface disturbing or vegetation conversion activities prior to their occurrence.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: AQ 1.1, AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3, WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, WQ 1.9, WQ 1.10, WQ 1.11, SM 1.1, F 1.4, GM 1.1, V 1.1, V 1.2, V 1.3, V 1.6, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, SSS 3.3, WL 1.1, WL 1.3, WL 1.4, WL 2.2, WL 5.1, WL 5.2, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 6.6, WL 7.4, WL 7.5, WL 7.7, WL 7.8, WL 7.9, WL 7.10, WL 7.11, WL 7.15, WL 7.16, WL 7.17, WL, 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.27, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.10, AH 1.11, R 1.1, CR 2.1, CR 2.2, LR 1.1, LR 2.3, LR 2.5, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Conduct records examination and/or site examination for special status species.
2. Analyze the impacts to vegetation diversity on the species and ecosystem level of the RA in all NEPA documents.
3. Design and apply measures to mitigate significant adverse impacts to vegetation diversity.
4. Restrict prescribed fire treatment within 1 mile of perennial water, to less than 20 percent of land area in that particular subbasin in any one year.
5. Maintain 30 to 60-acre units of big game cover so that 40 percent of the forest treatment area remains in suitable big game thermal and hiding cover (no less than 15 percent of which shall be thermal cover) as defined in "Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests."
6. Consider the high public value of vegetation diversity in land exchanges, purchases or disposals in which public ownership of vegetation communities contributing to such diversity could be affected.

Monitoring Needs:

- Periodic and systematic updates of the existing vegetation inventory of the RA including distributions, extent and ecological status.

BD 1.2: Adjust overall grazing management practices within the RA so that no more than 10 percent of the native vegetation condition determined by ESI is in early seral status and so that at least 40 percent is in late seral or PNC by 2009.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, WHB 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL 1.2, WL 1.3, WL 2.1, WL 2.2, WL 4.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 7.5, WL 7.14, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.27, WL 7.28, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.5, R 2.12, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Complete ESI inventory of RA by 1994 to provide baseline information on the plant communities and ecological status of the RA.
2. Develop and implement ecological status objectives for all allotments in RA within 2 years of ESI completion.
3. Develop and implement ecological status objectives for all wild horse HMAPs within 2 years of ESI completion.
4. Implement and maintain databases for integration of ESI data with other resource data within the RA.

Monitoring Needs:

- AMP monitoring: actual use/utilization/trend/cover.
- HMAP monitoring: utilization.
- Reinventory of ESI within 20 years.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
BD 1.3: Adjust overall grazing management practices as necessary to protect special status species and to maintain or enhance their habitat. (See Table 2.12 for current list of actions and allotments which they may affect.) Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, WQ 1.6, WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, WQ 1.12, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.2, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, WHB 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, V 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 2.6, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, SSS 3.3, SSS 3.4, WL 5.1, WL 5.2, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 6.5, WL 6.7, WL 7.5, WL 7.7, WL 7.15, WL 7.16, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.24, WL 7.27, WL 7.28, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.4, AH 1.5, AH 1.9, R 2.12, ACEC 1.3, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5, BD 3.3. Constrained By: WL 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement** 1. Consultation with permittees and other affected interests. 2. Adjust special status species management actions to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species. 3. Adjust AMPs, HMPs and other activity plans as needed. 4. Incorporate special status species management objectives into allotment monitoring and evaluation processes as appropriate. 5. Develop NEPA documentation and AWP funding where project developments (fences) are required. 6. Establish monitoring as appropriate. **Monitoring Needs:** - As identified in AMPs, HMPs or other activity plans.
BD 1.4: Acquire lands necessary to protect special status species and their habitat. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: SSS 1.1, SSS 2.7, WL 5.3, WL 6.5, R 2.13, LR 1.1, LR 1.3, LR 1.5, BD 1.4, BD 2.1.	**Procedure to Implement:** 1. Inventory to identify if lands are needed. 2. Pursue acquisition through exchange or purchase. 3. Adjust activities to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.
BD 1.5: Protect special status species and their habitat from BLM-authorized surface-disturbing activities and land tenure adjustments. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.1, WQ 1.2, WQ 1.3, WQ 1.4, WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, WQ 1.9, WQ 1.11, SM 1.1, F 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, SSS 3.3, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 5.2, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 6.4, WL 6.6, WL 7.5, WL 7.7, WL 7.8, WL 7.10, WL 7.16, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.20, WL 7.22, WL 7.24, WL 7.25, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Conduct a records examination and a site examination for special status species prior to BLM-authorized actions occurring. 2. Conduct site examinations during appropriate season. 3. Examine impacts and develop mitigation measures through NEPA process. 4. Apply necessary mitigation measures. 5. Consult with USFWS on "may affect" situations. 6. Enhance habitat for special status species where opportunities arise. 7. Establish and apply lease stipulations prior to issuance of oil and gas or geothermal leases. 8. Apply contract stipulations to allow work to be stopped if special status species are discovered to be present in or adjacent to a project area. 9. Adjust clearance and mitigation activities to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species. **Monitoring Needs:** - NEPA document compliance.

Objective and Rationale

BD 2: Maintain natural genetic variability within and among populations of native species.

Allocation/Management Action

BD 2.1: Evaluate the Burns District Bald Eagle Communal Winter Roost HMP on a yearly basis and implement any newly developed management actions in applicable timeframes set forth in the HMP.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5105, 5536, 7009, 7010.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: F 1.6, SSS 1.1, SSS 3.1, SSS 4.1, SSS 4.2, WL 7.1, WL 7.3, FM 1.1, LR 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 2.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Current management actions in the existing HMP have been implemented, but new management actions identified through coordination and consultation with ODFW, USFWS - Bald Eagle Recovery Team and USDA-FS will be implemented in applicable timeframes set forth in the HMP.
2. Update HMP if needed.

Monitoring Needs:

- Conduct coordinated bald eagle winter roost counts on an annual basis.

BD 2.2: Implement any actions in the Peregrine Falcon Recovery Plan for which BLM is responsible in the RA, to provide for the recovery of the peregrine falcon.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: F 1.6, GM 1.4, SSS 1.2, SSS 3.1, SSS 4.1, SSS 4.2, WL 7.1, WL 7.3, WL 7.4, WL 7.28, R 2.1, LR 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 2.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Specific actions, when identified, will be funded through the AWP process.
2. NEPA documentation will be written on a case-by-case basis.
3. CCC with USFWS.

Monitoring Needs:

- Needs will be identified when specific actions are developed.

BD 2.3: Implement the BLM responsible management actions listed in the *Stephanomeria malheurensis*, Malheur wirelettuce, Draft Recovery Plan until the final recovery plan is approved. Upon approval of the final recovery plan, implement all appropriate actions from it. Actions in the draft recovery plan include but are not limited to the following:

- Maintain and enhance existing habitat.
- Conduct systematic searches for new populations and habitat.
- Secure new colonies.
- Determine population trends.
- Establish additional plantings/populations.
- Develop a management program to protect newly established populations of plants.
- Enforce laws and regulations that protect Malheur wirelettuce.
- Maintain viable off-site seed bank.

Geographic Reference: 7001, 7058.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, SSS 1.3, SSS 3.1, SSS 4.2, WL 7.28, R 2.1, ACEC 1.1, LR 1.1, LR 2.3, BD 1.5, BD 2.3, BD 3.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Write an HMP or other appropriate activity plan incorporating the recovery plan.
2. Continue ongoing studies under existing BLM/USFWS Conservation Agreement until this plan is terminated.
3. Develop and implement studies and actions identified in recovery plan or other activity plan.
4. Implement management recommendations from studies which will lead to recovery of species.
5. CCC with USFWS.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in Recovery Plan and BLM/USFWS Conservation Agreement, HMP or other activity plans.

Allocation/Management Action

BD 2.4: Designate 64,639 acres of the Kiger and Riddle Mountain HMAs as an ACEC for the Kiger mustang.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: WHB 1.1, WHB 2.2, WHB 2.3, WHB 3.1, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.7, EM 1.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, LR 4.1, LR 4.2, BD 2.4, BD 3.7.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop specific objectives for the management of these areas.
2. Prepare a specific management plan for this ACEC.
3. Update affected HMAPs/AMPs to reflect any special management considerations.

Monitoring Needs:

- Assess objectives through the accepted allotment evaluation process.

Objective and Rationale

BD 3: Maintain representative examples of the full spectrum of ecosystem's biological communities, habitats and their ecological processes. Provide for the increase of the scientific understanding of biological diversity and conservation.

Allocation/Management Action

BD 3.1: Retain designation and approved management of the: South Narrows ACEC, 160 acres, for Critical Habitat of officially listed endangered species (see Map ACEC-2); Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC, 16,656 acres, for unique geologic features (see Map ACEC-3); and Silver Creek RNA/ACEC, 640 acres (see Map ACEC-4), for one ONHP aquatic natural area cell. (See Appendix 15 for detailed ACEC descriptions. See Appendix 16 for allowable uses/use constraints.)

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, WHB 1.2, V 1.4, SSS 1.3, WL 7.22, WL 7.28, R 1.1, R 2.1, R 2.11, R 2.16, ACEC 1.1, VRM 1.2, EM 1.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 2.3, BD 3.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Revise existing ACEC plans as necessary.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in the existing plans.

BD 3.2: Designate an additional 400 acres as part of the Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC (see Map ACEC-3).

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, WHB 1.2, WL 7.22, WL 7.23, WL 7.28, R 1.1, R 2.1, R 2.11, R 2.16, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.2, VRM 1.2, EM 1.1, EM 1.4, LR 1.1, LR 2.3, LR 5.1, BD 3.1, BD 3.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Revise Diamond Craters Management Plan to reflect closure to grazing except for limited 1 day trailing permits.
2. Make other revisions if necessary.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in the Diamond Craters Management Plan.
- Compliance monitoring of livestock trailing permits.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
BD 3.3: Designate an additional 1,280 acres as part of the Silver Creek RNA/ACEC (see Map ACEC-4) for two ONHP natural area cells, following the acquisition of a 640-acre private inholding (see Appendix 15, Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Addition). Geographic Reference: 7010. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: GM 1.4, V 1.4, WL 7.22, WL 7.24, WL 7.28, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.3, VRM 1.2, EM 1.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 3.1, BD 3.3. Constrained By: WL 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Acquire 640 acres private inholding through land exchange. 2. Revise/update existing RNA/ACEC management plan within 2 years of establishment to reflect constraints in Appendix 16. 3. Prepare NEPA documentation and construct fence addition within 2 years of establishment. 4. Implement procedures to remove RNA acreage from grazing allotment base and update AMP to reflect this change. **Monitoring Needs:** - As defined in management plan. - Fence maintenance inspection prior to livestock turnout.
BD 3.4: Designate 2,690 acres as Foster Flat RNA/ACEC (see Map ACEC-5) for one ONHP natural area cell (see Appendix 15, Foster Flat RNA/ACEC). Geographic Reference: 7002. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: GM 1.4, V 1.4, WL 7.25, WL 7.28, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.4, VRM 1.2, EM 1.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 2.3, BD 3.4. Constrained By: WL 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Prepare RNA/ACEC management plan to reflect constraints in Appendix 16, and to address specific management actions which are required within 2 years of approval of RMP. 2. Prepare NEPA documentation and fence RNA within 2 years of approval of RMP. 3. Develop and implement District program for regular inspection and maintenance of fences which are the District's responsibility to maintain. 4. Coordinate with affected permittees. 5. Implement procedures to remove RNA acreage from allotment base and update AMP to reflect this change. **Monitoring Needs:** - Fence maintenance inspection on a quarterly basis, except during grazing season, May through August, when it will be done monthly. - Establish baseline monitoring, including periodic on-the-ground assessments, general photo plots, and a species list within 3 years of approval of RMP.
BD 3.5: Designate 2,084 acres as Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC (see Map ACEC-4), for five ONHP natural area cells (See Appendix 15, Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC). Geographic Reference: 7011. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: F 1.7, V 1.4, V 1.5, WL 7.21, WL 7.26, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.5, VRM 1.2, EM 1.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 3.5, BD 3.8.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Prepare RNA/ACEC management plan to reflect constraints in Appendix 16, and to address specific management actions which are required within 3 years of approval of RMP. 2. Coordinate with USDA-FS in plan preparation and monitoring establishment. 3. Coordinate with affected permittees. 4. Incorporate management actions and constraints from Table 2.10 for ponderosa pine old growth areas into the RNA/ACEC plan. **Monitoring Needs:** - Establish baseline monitoring within 3 years of approval of RMP to involve periodic systematic on-the-ground assessments.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
BD 3.6: Designate 6,500 acres as the Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC (see Map ACEC-7) for preservation of Native American root-gathering (see Appendix 15, Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC). Geographic Reference: Allotments Nos. 5503, 5529, 5531, 5533. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.6, VRM 1.2, CR 2.1, EM 1.1, EM 2.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 3.6.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Coordinate with livestock operators and tribal leaders. 2. Prepare ACEC management plan to reflect constraints in Appendix 16, and to address specific management actions which are required within 3 years of approval of RMP. 3. Develop MOU with tribal groups. 4. Develop monitoring to ensure appropriate harvest levels are maintained. **Monitoring Needs:** - As defined in the management plan.
BD 3.7: Designate the Kiger and Riddle HMAs of 64,639 acres as the Kiger Mustang ACEC (see Map ACEC-6) for unique characteristics of wild horses (see Appendix 15, Kiger Mustang ACEC). Decision Class: 1 Supported By: WHB 1.1, WHB 2.2, WHB 2.3, WHB 3.1, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.7, EM 1.1, EM 1.4, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, LR 4.1, LR 4.2, BD 2.4, BD 3.7.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Write a plan incorporating management objectives and use constraints for the Kiger ACEC within 3 years of approval of PRMP/FEIS (see Appendix 16). 2. Update AMPs as necessary to incorporate ACEC objectives. 3. Coordinate with affected permittees and other affected interests. **Monitoring Needs:** - Periodic on-the-ground assessments of utilization and wild horse movements will be conducted.
BD 3.8: Manage a total of 786 acres in four major areas as described in Table 2.9 and shown on Maps F-3 through F-6 for maintenance, enhancement and promotion of ponderosa pine old growth. (Note: This acreage includes 482 acres from the commercial forestland base, 304 acres are for the establishment of administrative boundaries.) Geographic Reference: 5503, 5511, 7010, 7030, 7051. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: F 1.2, V 1.4, V 1.5, WL 7.21, WL 7.26, FM 2.1, R 2.1, R 2.12, R 2.16, ACEC 1.5, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 3.5, BD 3.8. Constrained By: AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Develop stand management guides which address the following: a. Management actions to maintain existing old growth characteristics (see note below) of the stand. b. Management actions to promote continued succession toward old growth conditions (see note below) of the stand. c. Fuels treatment. d. Insect infestation. e. Management/use restrictions (see Table 2.10). Note: Examples of such management actions include: stand manipulation for tree age, tree size and species composition; maintenance of desired snag density; maintenance of canopy closure and appropriate canopy layers; maintenance of down woody materials; maintenance of the native shrub/herb component; and creation or maintenance of gaps/openings and the overall stand configuration. 2. Coordinate and integrate these guides with overlapping designations. **Monitoring Needs:** - As defined in stand management guides or overlapping designations's activity plan.

Appendices

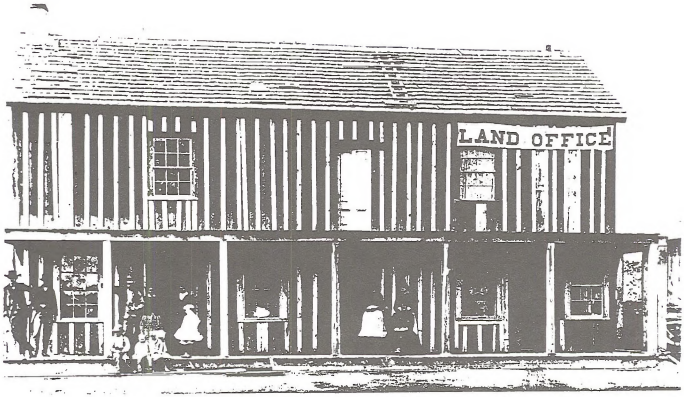


Table of Contents

Page

Appendices

1 General Best Forest Management Practices ..... Appendices 3
2 Summary of Recommended Practices for Stream Protection ..... Appendices 7
3 Stream Segments Proposed for Livestock Removal ..... Appendices 11
4 Riparian Area Grazing Systems and Inventory ..... Appendices 13
5 Stream Segments Proposed for Immediate Grazing System Implementation ..... Appendices 15
6 Stream Segments Proposed for Case-by-Case Grazing System Implementation ..... Appendices 17
7 Stream Segments Which Lack Sufficient Data for Grazing System Implementation ..... Appendices 19
8 Actions Proposed in Three Rivers Portion of the Burns District Wetlands HMP ..... Appendices 21
9 Allotment Management Summaries ..... Appendices 23
10 Allotment Categories ..... Appendices 171
11 Rangeland Monitoring and Evaluation ..... Appendices 177
12 Standard Procedures and Design Elements for Range Improvements ..... Appendices 179
13 Range Improvement Costs ..... Appendices 181
14 Potential Range Improvements by Allotment ..... Appendices 183
15 Description of ACECs ..... Appendices 187
16 Management/Use Constraints in ACECs ..... Appendices 195
17 Off-Road Vehicle Designations - Federal Register Notice ..... Appendices 197
18 Calculation of Three Rivers Average Annual Recreation Growth ..... Appendices 199
19 Projected Recreation Visits To BLM-Administered Lands in the Three Rivers Resource Area for the years 2000 and 2010 ..... Appendices 201
20 Gold Development Scenario ..... Appendices 203
21 Glossary of Terms and Acronyms ..... Appendices 205

Appendices 2

Appendix 1. General Best Forest Management Practices

The following Best Forest Management Practices (BFMP) are taken from the Oregon Statewide Planning Manuals, the Oregon Forest Practice Rules (Oregon Department of Forestry, 1980) and Guidelines for Stream Protection (Oregon State Game Commission). Generally, BFMP applications were selected to avoid rather than mitigate impacts. In addition, all road standards and designs will correspond to BLM Manual 9113.

Road System

Logging road locations, particularly on sensitive areas, should be evaluated by a forester, soil scientist, wildlife biologist, and other specialists as needed. The location should be fitted to the topography to minimize cut-and-fill situations. In areas of important big game habitat, consultation with the wildlife biologist will be necessary to reduce impacts on wildlife, particularly in areas such as ridgelines, saddles and upper drainage heads. Where alternative locations are not possible, incorporate mitigating measures into road development plans. Avoid stream crossings, if possible. If not possible, minimize approach cuts and fills and channel disturbance and maintain stream bank vegetation.

Where possible, locate roads on benches and ridges to minimize erosion; except under special circumstances such as occurrence of rock bluffs, keep roads out of stream courses. Roads should be high enough to prevent silting to the stream.

Do not locate stream crossings strictly on a grade basis. Choose a stable site and adjust grade to it, when possible.

Keep stream disturbance to an absolute minimum.

If necessary, include short road segments with steeper grades, consistent with traffic needs and safety, to avoid problem areas or to take advantage of terrain features.

For timber harvest spur roads, take advantage of natural landing areas (flatter, better drained, open areas) to reduce soil disturbance associated with log landings and temporary work roads.

Vary road grades, where possible, to reduce concentrated flow in road drainage ditches and to reduce erosion on road surfaces.

Design drainage ditches, water bars, drain dips, culvert placement, etc., in a manner that will disperse runoff and minimize cut-and-fill erosion.

Install culverts or drain dips frequently enough to avoid accumulations of water that will cause erosion or road ditches and the area below the culvert and drain dip outlets.

In bridge location, plan to avoid relocation of the stream channel. Where the stream must be changed, use riprap, vegetative cover, or other means to reduce soil movement into stream.

Seed (revegetate) cuts and fills the first fall season following disturbance.

Deposit excess material in stable locations well above the high-water level and never into the stream channel. Do not allow any material, including sidecast soil, stumps, logs or other material to be deposited into a stream.

Hold wet-weather road building to a minimum, particularly on poorly drained, erodible soils which may drain mud directly to streams.

Build fills in lifts to ensure optimum compaction and minimize slumpage. Avoid the inclusion of slash, logs and other organic debris in fills.

On primary roads wherever serious erosion is likely, large cut-and-fill slopes should be stabilized with plant cover as soon as possible. Local experience will indicate the best practices and species to use.

Generally, berms should be removed or at least broken frequently to allow lateral drainage to nonerodible areas. Berms are desirable on large erodible fills to prevent drainage from the road crown down the center of the fill section.

Plan ditch gradients steep enough (generally greater than 2 percent) to prevent sediment deposition.

When installing culverts and drain dips, avoid changes in channel orientation and place these structures to conform to the natural channel gradient. Design culverts for maximum stream flow (e.g., 25-year discharge).

Skew culvert approximately 30 degrees toward the inflow to provide better inlet efficiency.

Provide rock or other basins at the outlet of culverts and rock the drain dips if economically feasible.

In building bridge footings and abutments, limit machine work as much as possible to avoid disturbing the stream. This initial work often greatly increases turbidity and sediment movement. The toes of fills on larger creek crossings should be protected above the high-water line to prevent soil movement.

Unless no other source is available, gravel should not be taken from streambeds except from dry gravel bars. Washing of gravel into streams will normally cause sedimentation and should be avoided.

In some areas, alternating inslope and outslope sections can be built into the road, especially if road grades are rolled to dispose of road surface flow.

Obtain all necessary permits for stream crossings before beginning activities.

Maintain all roads immediately after logging and the primary roads whenever necessary by cleaning ditch lines, blading debris from empty landings, trimming damaged culvert ends and cleaning out culvert openings.

Grade the primary road surfaces as often as necessary to retain the original surface drainage (either insloped or outsloped). Take care to avoid casting graded material over the fill slope. Monitor surface drainage during wet periods and close the road if necessary to avoid undue damage.

Haul all excess material removed by maintenance operations to safe disposal areas. Apply stabilization measures on disposal sites if necessary to assure that erosion and sedimentation do not occur.

Vary the steepness of slopes on cut-and-fill slopes commensurate with the strength of the soil and bedrock material as established by an engineering geologist or other specialist in soil mechanics.

Control roadside brush only to the extent required for good road maintenance and safety.

Soil Protection and Water Quality

Time logging activities to the season in which soil damage can be kept to acceptable limits.

Design and locate skid trail and skidding operations to avoid across ridge and across drainage operation, and minimize soil compaction.

Install water bars on skid trails when logging is finished (forester and/or soil scientist will provide assistance as requested or needed).

Avoid trapping and turning small streams out of their natural beds into tractor trails and landings.

Generally, confine tractor skidding operations to slopes of less than 35 percent. Leave appropriate snags and/or large dead trees for wildlife, as per current BLM Snag Management Policy Guidelines and Agriculture Handbook No. 553 (USDA, 1979).

If debris should enter any stream, such debris shall be removed concurrently with the yarding operation and before removal of equipment from the project site. Removal of debris shall be accomplished in such a manner that natural streambed conditions and stream bank vegetation are not disturbed.

Provide variable width no-cut/no-skid buffers for all perennial streams, springs and seeps as well as for nonperennial streams, springs and seeps which significantly impact water quality in perennial waters.

Avoid falling and yarding operations into or across any stream. Use yarding methods that minimize soil disturbance in the watershed as much as practicable.

Maintain native vegetation on primary disturbed areas (temporary roads, skid trails, landings, etc.) by seeding with diverse native grass varieties.

Silvicultural

Reforest all cutover lands (either natural regeneration or artificial regeneration) with a commercial species to minimum stocking levels (100-150 trees/acre within 5-15 years). The differences in stocking level numbers are related to the differences in site class. For more, refer to the BLM TPCC Manual 5250.

Slash disposal will be done in a manner conducive to revegetation and advantageous to wildlife. Slash will be burned when necessary and such burning will be in conformance with State air pollution regulations.

Logging units will be laid out in a manner that would reduce the risk of windthrow. The selection of trees in shelterwoods will be made in a manner that would improve the genetic composition of the reforested stand. Disturbed areas will be artificially reforested when natural forest regeneration cannot be reasonably expected in 5-15 years.

Yarding practices to be employed during the planning period consist of tractor systems, ground and partial suspension cable systems and full suspension systems which include cable and aerial. Each system impacts ground vegetation to different degrees relative to the soil disturbance resulting from the harvest system used. For example, the tractor system would cause the greatest impact to existing vegetation and an aerial full suspension system would cause the least disturbance.

Appendix 2. Summary of Recommended Practices for Stream Protection

Guidelines for protection of fish habitat and water quality in logging operations have been developed as a result of the Alsea watershed research program and related studies. They include the following:

1. Extremely small headwater streams can be important spawning and rearing areas for salmon and trout and need protection. Even streambeds that are dry in the summer can be valuable spawning tributaries at other times of the year. Also, logging activities in headwaters can affect downstream areas.

2. A formal procedure for reviewing timber harvest operations, in the planning stages as well as during logging, entered into by participating private, State and Federal groups should be an integral part of any logging program.

3. Stream clearance requirements, and their enforcement, are essential.

   (a) Every effort should be made to prevent logging debris from falling into stream channels. If any debris does get into a channel, the fishery biologist or hydrologist should determine which debris will be removed to maintain adequate dissolved oxygen levels in surface water and keep migration routes open.

   (b) The method of stream clearance and timing of the operation are also important. Heavy equipment should not normally be used in a stream, and the channel should not be altered. Consultation with the local State fishery biologist can aid in determining what material should be removed from a stream, and the best time for removal.

4. Streamside vegetation should be protected and remain standing in all logging operations where fish, wildlife and water quality considerations are involved or can be affected in downstream areas.

   (a) Streamside vegetation provides shade to the stream and minimizes water temperature increases.

   (b) Commercial conifers do not necessarily have to be left. Shrubs and other less valuable species can, in many cases, provide adequate shade if the conifers can be removed without destroying such vegetation or damaging streambanks. In some areas, commercial timber may have to remain to protect other watershed values or await the technological development of other removal methods.

   (c) Areas of vegetation left along a stream do not have to be a certain width. Often a relatively narrow vegetative unit will provide the necessary fish habitat protection unless other factors such as wildlife habitat enhancement and scenic corridors are involved.

   (d) Protecting streamside vegetation serves many purposes. Maintaining a vegetation unit requires care in falling and yarding timber away from the stream, and will reduce stream clearance needs and dissolved oxygen problems in surface and subgravel waters.

5. Avoid falling trees into or across streams.

6. Logs should not be yarded through streams.

   (a) Yarding logs through streams deposits organic and inorganic debris and sediment in the channel, breaks down streambanks and streamside vegetation, and contributes to dissolved oxygen and sediment changes in surface and subgravel environments.

   (b) Use yarding methods that minimize soil disturbance in the watershed.

   (c) Landings should not be located in the stream channel.

   (d) Logs should be yarded uphill and away from the stream.

Appendix 2. Summary of Recommended Practices for Stream Protection (continued)

The Society of American Foresters[1] Columbia River Section, Water Management Committee[2] has developed a list of recommended logging practices for watershed protection in western Oregon. The recommendations reflect concern for the impact of roads on stream sediment levels and emphasize proper road location, construction and maintenance. Although available in the Journal of Forestry for more than 10 years, many logging operations have not incorporated the practices into their programs. Therefore, in an attempt to get wider distribution of the Water Management Committee's suggested practices, most of its recommendations follow verbatim.

Road Location and Design

1. Where possible, locate roads on benches and ridges to minimize erosion; except under special circumstances such as occurrence of rock bluffs, keep roads out of stream courses. Roads should be high enough to prevent silting to the stream.

2. Keep road gradients low except where short, steep sections are needed to take advantage of favorable topography and to avoid excessive cut and fill. Minimize the effect of higher gradients by reducing the distance between culverts to prevent the accumulation of water in the ditches.

3. Roads leaving landings should have short lengths of slightly adverse grade if possible. They should not have steep pitches of favorable grade which might drain off mud from the landings into streams.

4. Allow flexibility in road design so that in construction a minimum of soil is moved. Adjust the radius of curves in critical areas to achieve this objective.

5. Take advantage of well-drained soils and horizontal rock formations for greater stability, and avoid areas where seeps, clay beds, concave slopes, alluvial fans and steep dipping rock layers indicate the possibility of slides.

6. Consider the proper angle of repose for cuts and fills in designing roads on varying types of soils and rock materials. Consistent with these demands, make road cuts reasonably steep in order to minimize surface exposed to erosion.

7. In bridge location plan to avoid relocation of the stream channel. Where the stream must be changed[3], use riprap, vegetative cover or other means to reduce soil movement into stream.

8. Install culverts at crossings of all drainage ways except small streams[4] and seeps which can be safely diverted to ditches. Use culverts with sufficient capacity to carry the largest flow expected.

9. Route the road drainage (whether from culverts, cross drainage or ditches) onto the forest floor, preferably on benches so that sediment can settle out before drainage water reaches stream channels.

10. Take drainage water out of ditches at intervals short enough to prevent ditch erosion. Detour it from above unstable areas to avoid saturation, slumping and erosion.

Road Construction

1. Plan the pioneering stage of road construction to avoid soil erosion and slumpage. As an example, cull log crossings[5] can be provided where culverts will be placed on the completed road. Avoid pioneering too far ahead of final construction.

2. Uncompleted road grades, which may be subject to considerable washing before final grading, should be outsloped or cross-drained.

3. Hold wet-weather road building to a minimum, particularly on poorly drained, erodible soils which may drain mud directly to streams.

4. Build fills in lifts to ensure optimum compaction and minimize slumpage. Avoid the inclusion of slash, logs and other organic debris in fills.

5. Excess fill material should not be dumped within the high-water zone of streams where floods can pick it up or where it will flow immediately into the stream; end-haul such material.

6. Where slide areas can be predicted from past experience, their effects should be minimized by such measures as flatter backslopes and deeper ditches. On slopes gentle enough to hold the fill, avoid disturbance of underground water courses by building on the fill and providing adequate subdrainage.

7. On primary roads with steep slopes and full benching, consider the use of cribbing to avoid severe disturbance to unstable slopes.

8. On primary roads wherever serious erosion is likely, large cut-and-fill slopes should be stabilized with plant cover as soon as possible. Local experience will indicate the best practices and species to use.

9. Avoid channel changes or disturbance of stream channels. Where necessary, complete the channel change and riprap the sides before turning water into the new channel.

10. In building bridge footings and abutments, limit machine work as much as possible to avoid disturbing the stream. This initial work often greatly increases turbidity and sediment movement. The toes of fills on larger creek crossings should be protected above the high-water line to prevent soil movement.

11. Unless no other source is available, gravel should not be taken from streambeds except from dry gravel bars[6]. Washing of gravel into streams will normally cause sedimentation and should be avoided.

12. Culverts should be properly installed in the stream channel allowing for suitable bed, adequate size, frequency and grade[7]. Inlets and outlets should be protected. Aprons should be installed where needed.

13. Where necessary, protect the upper ends of culverts to prevent fill erosion into them. On erodible soil materials, extend culverts beyond the fills or install permanent aprons below them to disperse flows and prevent gullying.

14. Ditches should be of adequate depth and side slope to carry all water and to prevent sloughage.

Road Maintenance

1. Keep roads well crowned ahead of wet weather so they will drain properly and not become waterways.

2. During current operations, roads should be graded and ditched to avoid interruption to drainage from road centers to the ditches.

3. After the first rain in the fall, check roads to reduce drainage problems.

4. During periods of heavy rainfall, examine road surfaces to assure that drainage from wheel ruts is properly diverted to drainage ditches. During such periods it may be worthwhile to provide personnel to patrol the roads and to do hand drainage work.

5. Provide frequent cross-drains on all temporary roads in the fall to prevent erosion of road and fill.

6. Generally, berms should be removed or at least broken frequently to allow lateral drainage to nonerodible areas. Berms are desirable on large erodible fills to prevent drainage from the road crown down the center of the fill section.

Appendix 2. Summary of Recommended Practices for Stream Protection (continued)

7. In using graders to clean out drainage ditches, avoid undercutting the side slopes.

8. Culvert inlets should be inspected and cleaned prior to the rainy season and periodically during that season. For at least 50 feetabove culverts the stream channels should be cleared of wood materials that might clog the culverts. The outflow should be kept clear also.

9. Install trash racks well above inlets to culverts where experience shows the necessity. Keep the racks cleaned out.

---

[1]Written permission to reprint this material has been granted by the editorial staff of the Journal of Forestry.

[2]A complete copy of the article and qualifying statements by the Committee is available in the Journal of Forestry, Vol. 57, No. 6, June 1959. Portions of the article not included in this pamphlet relate to introductory statements, logging operations and post-operational cleanup and maintenance. The Committee is currently revising and updating its recommendations, which will reflect increased concern about the effects of logging on fish habitat and water quality.

[3]Timing of bridge construction and culvert installation is important. During the summer, streamflows are low and impacts on fishery resources can be minimal and localized. At that time migration of juveniles to the ocean and adults returning to spawn would thus not be disrupted. (Author's footnote.)

[4]Until recently the importance of small streams was not fully documented. Culverts should be installed on all small streams supporting anadromous fish. (Author's footnote.)

[5]Cull log crossings placed in a stream in the spring can eliminate the downstream migration of fingerlings to the ocean. (Author's footnote.)

[6]A permit is now required to remove more than 50 yards of gravel from the bed or bank of any water in Oregon (O.R.S. 541.605 to 541.660). Permits are issued under the authority of the Director of the Division of State Lands and coordinated with a number of other State agencies. (Author's footnote.)

[7]Culvert gradient curves and stream velocity requirements for salmon and trout are available from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. (Author's footnote.)

Appendix 3. Stream Segments Proposed for Livestock Removal[1]

Stream Name	Allot	Miles	Acres	Cond.	Trend	Allot. No.	Special Status Species
Claw Creek	Claw Creek	2.30	12.0	Poor	Static	7010	RB/MS[2]
Skull Creek	Skull Creek	3.50	23.5	Poor	Static	7030	RB
Buzzard Creek	W.Warm Springs	1.50	14.0	Poor	Static	7002	—
Alder Creek	Alder Creek	4.80	15.0	Poor	Static	5536	RB
Bluebucket Cr.	Moffet Table	1.05	3.0	Poor	Static	5511	RB
Coleman Creek	Alder Creek	4.35	24.0	Poor	Static	5536	RB
Stinkingwater Creek	Dawson Butte	0.50	3.0	Poor	Static	5524	RB
	Stinkingwater Mountain	1.25	5.0	Poor	Static	5531	RB
		0.50	3.0	Poor	Static	5532	RB
Smyth Creek	Smyth Creek	2.30	10.0	Poor	Static	5307	RB/MS
Warm Sprgs Cr.	Mountain	3.00	12.0	Poor	Downward	5532	RB
	Texaco Basin	1.00	4.0	Poor	Static	5566	RB

[1]This table pertains to Management Actions WL 6.1, SSS 2.1 (Table 2.12), WQ 1.4 and AH 1.2.
[2]RB indicates Redband Trout, MS incidates Malheur Mottled Sculpin.

Appendix 4. Riparian Areas Grazing Systems and Inventory

Several riparian pastures within the planning area have exhibited "speedy" riparian recovery with a short duration (less than 30 days) early (prior to June 1) grazing system (see glossary for definition of "speedy" riparian recovery). However, in some instances, an early turn out riparian pasture or pastures within an allotment is not practical or may be cost prohibitive.

An effort has been made throughout the planning process to develop cost-effective (based on past funding and future projects) strategies to meet the overall Bureau objective of 75 percent of all riparian areas in good or better condition by 1997 (Fish and Wildlife 2000, A Plan for the Future, 1987). With these constraints in mind, a 10 percent utilization level for woody riparian vegetation and a 50 percent utilization level of herbaceous riparian vegetation were established. These levels were intended for riparian areas which could not fit into an early grazing system and would be independent of one another (i.e., if either was reached, the livestock would be removed from the pasture).

The 30 percent herbaceous upland vegetation utilization was arrived at from current utilization levels on upland vegetation within some of the existing riparian pastures. It was felt that 30 percent utilization on upland herbaceous vegetation was the most that would be reached before one of the other utilization levels are reached in the riparian pasture. However, some improved riparian conditions have been achieved with greater than 30 percent upland herbaceous vegetation utilization; therefore, the upland utilization levels for any particular pasture will be consistent with upland utilization levels prescribed for the particular allotment.

Inventory

During the summers of 1979 and 1981, riparian inventories were conducted on streamside riparian habitat in the Riley and Drewsey Planning Units, respectively. Two hundred pace toe- point transects were run on sites representative of stream segments. Segments were determined based on changes of overstory and understory dominant plants and, where possible, a change in potential. Data collected included: vegetative species composition, shrub and tree canopy height and percent cover, slope, wildlife species present, stream gradient, dominant and codominant overstory and understory species, and canopy distribution and potential. These data were used as they relate to potential to determine condition. This was not done on a straight percentage of potential basis because the different components of riparian habitat have different degrees of importance for particular wildlife species. An example of this is the the South Fork of the Malheur River. The herbaceous riparian vegetation is in good condition but tree and shrub components are virtually absent. This streamside riparian was rated as fair overall.

Permanent photo trend points were established at each of these segments. These photos have been retaken periodically. The photos along stream sections where management has changed to favor riparian have been taken more frequently than the photos at points where conditions are not expected to change. The photos from these points are used to show visible change over time. Trend has been established by this change over time.

Streams that currently have no condition or trend listed have no data and will be inventoried as funding becomes available. If these areas do not meet the BLM definition of riparian they will be dropped from consideration.

Appendix 5. Stream Segments Proposed for Immediate Grazing System Implementation*

Stream Name	Allot	Miles	Acres	Cond.	Trend	Allot. No.	Special Status Species
Devine Creek	Unallotted	3.00	12.0	Good	Static	—	RB/MS
Silvies River	Silvies River	1.50	17.4	Fair	Static	7033	RB
	Silvies Meadow	0.50	4.0	Fair	Static	7035	RB
	Silvies Canyon	2.25	26.2	Fair	Static	7053	RB
Landing Creek	East Silvies	0.75	10.0	Fair	Down	7041	RB
	Landing Creek	3.00	24.0	Fair	Down	7040	RB
Hay Creek	Hay Creek	2.00	35.0	Fair	Up	7031	RB
Silver Creek	Packsaddle	1.10	7.0	Good	Static	7012	RB/MS
	Claw Creek	0.45	32.0	Poor	Upward	7010	RB/MS
		2.00	15.2	Good	Static	7010	RB/MS
	Dry Lake	1.50	17.5	Good	Down	7009	RB/MS
	Upper Valley	1.10	7.0	Good	Static	7011	RB/MS
Wickiup Creek	Packsaddle	1.25	18.0	Good	Upward	7012	RB/MS
Mineral Canyon	Packsaddle	0.60	1.0	Poor	Upward	7012	RB/MS
Dairy Creek	Claw Creek	1.20	8.2	Fair	Down	7010	RB/MS
Sawmill Creek	Upper Valley	0.75	3.0	Good	Static	7011	RB/MS
Rough Creek	Claw Creek	0.25	2.0	Good	Static	7010	RB/MS
		0.75	15.0	Poor	Upward	7010	RB/MS
Nicoll Creek	Dry Lake	0.75	3.0	Good	Static	7009	RB/MS
Emigrant Creek	Emigrant Creek	0.50	3.0	Good	Static	7027	RB
Varien Creek	Varien Canyon	0.40	1.0	Good	Static	7048	—
Buzzard Creek	W.Warm Springs	0.50	5.0	Poor	Upward	7002	—
Bluebucket Cr.	Moffet Table	1.85	4.0	Fair	Static	5511	RB
Coleman Creek	Alder Creek	1.35	4.0	Fair	Static	5536	RB
Cottonwood Cr.	Cottonwood Creek	0.50	2.0	Fair	Upward	5522	RB
		1.35	6.0	Fair	Static	5522	RB
M.F. Malheur River	Moffet Table	2.30	8.0	Fair	Downward	5511	RB
	River	0.80	5.0	Fair	Upward	5530	RB
Paul Creek	Riddle Mountain	0.60	4.0	Fair	Upward	5310	RB/MS
Deep Creek	Deep Creek	1.30	6.0	Good	Static	5330	RB/MS
S.Fk.Malheur River	Venator	1.25	6.0	Fair	Static	5205	RB
	Stockade	1.35	4.0	Fair	Static	5206	RB

*This appendix pertains to Management Actions WL 6.2, SS 2.1 (Table 2.12), WQ 1.5 and AH 1.3.

[1] RB indicates Redband Trout, MS - Malheur Mottled Sculpin

Appendix 5. Stream Segments Proposed for Immediate Grazing System Implementation* (cont.)

Stream Name	Allot	Miles	Acres	Cond.	Trend	Allot. No.	Special Status Species
Rattlesnake Cr.	Camp Harney	2.70	16.0	Good	Upward	5105	RB
Stinkingwater Creek	Dawson Butte	0.75	5.0	Fair	Upward	5524	RB[1]
	Mountain	1.00	5.0	Fair	Downward	5532	RB
		0.60	4.0	Good	Static	5532	RB
Smyth Creek	Smyth Creek	0.40	2.0	Good	Static	5307	RB/MS
		1.50	5.0	Fair	Downward	5307	RB/MS
Riddle Creek	Happy Valley	2.00	8.0	Fair	Static	5309	RB/MS
	Riddle Mountain	1.20	5.0	Fair	Downward	5310	RB/MS
	Riddle Coyote	3.30	12.0	Fair	Downward	5329	RB/MS
	Hamilton Ind.	2.50	10.0	Fair	Downward	5327	RB/MS
Warm Sprgs Cr.	Buck Mountain	3.00	12.0	Poor	?	5537	RB
Coffeepot Creek	Camp Harney	0.75	3.0	Fair	Static	5105	RB/MS
Coyote Creek	Riddle Mountain	2.00	6.0	Fair	Improving	5310	RB/MS
	Riddle Coyote	2.20	7.0	Fair	Static	5329	RB/MS
Little Pine Cr.	Pine Creek	2.00	8.0	Fair	Improving	5503	—

*This appendix pertains to Management Actions WL 6.2, SS 2.1 (Table 2.12), WQ 1.5 and AH 1.3.

[1] RB indicates Redband Trout, MS - Malheur Mottled Sculpin

Appendix 6. Stream Segments Proposed for Case-by-Case Grazing System Implementation*

Stream Name	Allot	Miles	Acres	Cond.	Trend	Allot. No.	Special Status Species
Poison Creek	Lone Pine	0.25	1.0	Poor	Static	7043	RB/MS[1]
Landing Creek	Silvies Meadow	0.25	5.0	Poor	Static	7035	RB
Claw Creek	Upper Valley	0.25	4.0	Poor	Down	7011	RB/MS
Beaver Cam Cr.	Sawtooth (MNF)	0.30	1.0	Fair	Static	7051	RB
Coleman Creek	Coleman Creek	0.25	1.0	Poor	Static	5201	RB
Lee Creek	Moffet Table	0.30	1.0	Poor	Static	5511	RB
Paul Creek	Riddle Mountain	0.30	2.0	Poor	Static	5310	RB/MS
Silvies River	Silvies	0.20	1.0	Fair	?	4143	RB
Flat Creek	Silvies	0.40	2.0	Fair	?	4143	RB
Mountain Creek	Silvies	0.50	5.0	Fair	Static	4143	RB
Poison Creek	Silvies	0.25	2.0	Fair	Static	4143	—
	Poison Creek	0.25	3.0	Fair	Static	4040	—

*This table pertains to Management Actions WL 6.3, SS 2.1 (Table 2.12).

[1] RB indicates Redband Trout, MS - Malheur Mottled Sculpin

Appendix 7. Stream Segments Which Lack Sufficient Data for Grazing System Implementation

Stream Name	Allot	Miles	Acres	Cond.*	Trend	Allot No.
Skull Creek	Hotchkiss	0.5	2.0	?	?	7032
Emigrant Creek	Hay Creek	1.00	4.0	?	?	7031
	Sawtooth (MNF)	0.20	1.0	?	?	7051
Yellowjacket Creek	Hay Creek	0.40	0.5	?	?	7031
Spring Creek	Spring Creek	0.50	3.0	?	?	7029
Ltl Muddy Cr.	Little Muddy Cr.	1.50	6.0	?	?	5505
Mahon Creek	Mahon Creek	1.50	6.0	?	?	5534
Warm Sprgs.Cr.	Mill Gulch	1.25	5.0	?	?	5525
Mule Creek	Mule Creek	1.25	8.0	?	?	5515
Riddle Creek	Unallotted	0.50	2.0	?	?	
	Dry Lake	0.75	2.0	?	?	5303
Newell Creek	Lamb Ranch FFR	1.25	6.0	?	?	5571
Cow Creek	Cow Creek	0.50	2.0	?	?	5106
Mill Creek	Camp Harney	2.50	10.0	?	?	5105
Crane Creek	Alder Creek	5.00	20.0	?	?	5536
Dog Creek	Silvies	0.75	3.0	?	?	4143
East Creek	East Creek-Pine Hill	0.75	3.0	?	?	4098
Prather Creek	Prather Creek	1.50	5.0	?	?	5102
	Devine Ridge	2.25	7.0	?	?	5101
Swamp Creek	Kiger	0.5	2.0	?	?	5308
	Smyth Creek	1.5	5.0	?	?	5307

* Riparian condition and trend are unknown for these segments.

Appendix 8. Actions Proposed in the Three Rivers Portion of the Burns District Wetlands HMP

- Construct four islands in Dry Lake to improve nesting and loafing areas for waterfowl.
- Build a dam at Ryegrass Spring to create a brood pond.
- Construct five water spreading ditches at Ryegrass Spring to create meadow habitat for nesting and feeding wetland species.
- Construct one-half mile of dikes with water control structures at Lake-on-the Trail to provide brood water throughout the summer.
- Construct eight islands on Lake-on-the-Trail to provide increased opportunities for Canada goose nesting.
- Transplant a large variety of emergents around the lakeshore at Lake-on-the-Trail to provide good quality nesting habitat for ducks.
- Construct a dike at West Chain Lake to provide year long water and 30 acres of nesting cover for wetland species. Fence this area.
- Build a fence around unnamed Silver Lake Pond in T. 25 S., R. 28 E., Sec. 29 to provide good quality nesting cover.
- Inventory Nordell, Sheep, Dry and Weaver Lakes to determine feasibility of improvements to provide year long water and nesting cover.
- Implement actions to improve Silvies Valley wetlands for waterfowl as opportunities arise.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries

The following collection of summaries provides multiple-use information for each allotment in the Resource Area. Pertinent information is organized in four general sections 1) Allotment Identification, 2) Grazing Administration, 3) Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns and Management Objectives, and 4) Constraints.

Allotment Identification - This section identifies each allotment by name and allotment number. The Selective Management Category (M, I, C) is identified and acreage within the allotment is provided.

Grazing Administration Information - This section provides basic information on the grazing license and other forage demands within the allotment including active preference, suspended nonuse, total preference, exchange of use and average actual use (see Glossary). The reader will also note that Carrying Capacity has been determined on 18 allotments through the monitoring and an allotment evaluation process and uses a minimum of 3 years of monitoring data. Presentation of the evaluation results on these 18 allotments was distributed to the public in June of 1989 in the Riley Rangeland Program Summary Update. Note: Blanks under acres or AUM's indicate the value of 0.

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns and Management Objectives - This section presents the major resource conflicts or concerns that have been identified in each allotment through public input and interdisciplinary team interactions. For each conflict/concern identified, management objective for its resolution has been developed. This section forms the basis for establishing or revising Allotment Management Plans during the implementation of the RMP. This section also forms the basis for the direct integration of other resource values into the allotment monitoring and evaluation process.

Constraints - This section presents multiple-use constraints that may affect the nature and degree of change that can be imposed on the allotment through rangeland improvements and other potential surface-disturbing actions.

Allotment Name: Poison Creek **Allot. No.: 4040** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 1,237 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	248	Deer:	4
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	16
Total Preference:	248	Antelope:	1
Average Actual Use:	248	Horses:	0
		Total:	21

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
Wetlands habitat in less than satisfactory condition.	Improve wetlands habitat condition to satisfactory or better.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Hi Desert		Allot. No.: 4096	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	400	Other Acres:	

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	80	Deer:	3
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	4
Total Preference:	80	Antelope:	1
Average Actual Use:	80	Horses:	0
		Total:	8

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Trout Creek		Allot. No.: 4097	Mgmt. Category: I
Public Acres:	2,839	Other Acres:	2,468

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	568	Deer:	19
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	64
Total Preference:	568	Antelope:	3
Average Actual Use:	309	Horses:	0
		Total:	86

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: East Cr.-Pine Hill **Allot. No.: 4098** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 1,840 **Other Acres:** 3,015

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	374	Deer:	6
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	24
Total Preference:	374	Antelope:	1
Average Actual Use:	349	Horses:	0
		Total:	31

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Abraham's Draw **Allot. No.: 4126** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 40 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	8	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	8	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	8	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: White **Allot. No.: 4138** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 80 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	10	Deer:	1
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk	4
Total Preference:	10	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	10	Horses:	0
		Total:	6

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Silvies		**Allot. No.: 4143**	**Mgmt. Category: M**
Public Acres:	11,035	**Other Acres:**	13,174

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	2,500
Suspended Nonuse:	0
Total Preference:	2,500
Average Actual Use:	1,642

Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Deer:	38
Elk:	40
Antelope:	2
Horses:	0
Total:	80

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
Wetlands habitat in less than satisfactory condition.	Improve wetlands habitat condition to satisfactory or better.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: redband trout, Allium campanulatum	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: King Mountain **Allot. No.: 4180** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres:	160	**Other Acres:**	320
Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	16	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Unallotted grazing area.

Management Objectives

Issue temporary nonrenewable license.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Harney-Crane **Allot. No.: 5001** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres:	480	**Other Acres:**	
Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	34	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	34	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	34	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: *Rorippa columbiae*, long-billed curlew.

Management Objectives

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Catterson Sec. 13		Allot. No.: 5002	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	160	Other Acres:	

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	9	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	9	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	9	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Malheur Slough		Allot. No.: 5003	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	799	Other Acres:	

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	66	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	66	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	66	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Withers' FFR		Allot. No.: 5005	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	190	Other Acres:	

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	22	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	22	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	22	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Devine Ridge		Allot. No.: 5101	Mgmt. Category: M
Public Acres:	8,642	Other Acres:	1,914

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	1,307	Deer:	43
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	16
Total Preference:	1,307	Antelope:	1
Exchange of Use:	44	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	993	Total:	60

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status Conditon objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Prather Creek **Allot. No.: 5102** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 1,025 **Other Acres:** 783

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	41	Deer:	8
Suspended Nonuse:	13	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	54	Antelope:	1
Average Actual Use:	76	Horses:	0
		Total:	9

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.

Management Objectives

Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.

Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Lime Kiln/Sec. 30 **Allot. No.: 5103** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 3,314 **Other Acres:** 141

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	224
Suspended Nonuse:	161
Total Preference:	385
Average Actual Use:	193

Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Deer:	4
Elk:	0
Antelope:	1
Horses:	0
Total:	5

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Soldier Creek		Allot. No.: 5104	Mgmt. Category: M
Public Acres:	2,673	Other Acres:	2,290

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	98	Deer:	15
Suspended Nonuse:	102	Elk:	8
Total Preference:	200	Antelope:	1
Exchange of Use:	163	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	275	Total:	24

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Camp Harney		Allot. No.: 5105	Mgmt. Category: M
Public Acres:	13,423	Other Acres:	3,342

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	953	Deer:	71
Suspended Nonuse:	639	Elk:	52
Total Preference:	1,592	Antelope:	2
Average Actual Use:	973	Horses:	0
		Total:	125

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Active erosion occurs in the allotment.	Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, bald eagle, redband trout, Malheur mottled sculpin	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Species officially listed as Threatened or Endangered under the Endangered Species Act and/or their critical habitat occur within the allotment. Consult with USFWS on all actions which may affect the species and mitigate all management practices to avoid adversely affecting the species.

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Cow Creek **Allot. No.: 5106** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 2,024 **Other Acres:** 2,009

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	230	Deer:	8
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	12
Total Preference:	230	Antelope:	1
Exchange of Use:	240	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	359	Total:	21

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Manning Field		Allot. No.: 5107	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	120	Other Acres:	970

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	10	Deer:	2
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	10	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	10	Horses:	0
		Total:	2

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Purdy FFR		Allot. No.: 5109	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	104	Other Acres:	

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	15	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	15	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	15	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Reed FFR **Allot. No.: 5110** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 255 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	18	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	18	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	18	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Temple FFR **Allot. No.: 5111** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 360 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)'		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	28	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	28	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	28	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Smith FFR		Allot. No.: 5112	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	120	Other Acres:	940

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	15	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	15	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	15	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Rattlesnake FFR		Allot. No.: 5113	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	60	Other Acres:	240

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	6	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Unallotted grazing area.

Management Objectives

Issue temporary nonrenewable license unless allotted.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Coleman Creek		Allot. No.: 5201	Mgmt. Category: M
Public Acres:	2,766	Other Acres:	3,133

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	424
Suspended Nonuse:	101
Total Preference:	525
Average Actual Use:	248

Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Deer:	9
Elk:	12
Antelope:	1
Horses:	0
Total:	22

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Hunter		Allot. No.: 5202	Mgmt. Category: M
Public Acres:	2,778	Other Acres:	3,377

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	453	Deer:	10
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	12
Total Preference:	453	Antelope:	1
Exchange of Use:	56	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	405	Total:	23

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.

Management Objectives

Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Catterson		Allot. No.: 5203	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	640	Other Acres:	640

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	125	Deer:	3
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	12
Total Preference:	125	Antelope:	1
Average Actual Use:	125	Horses:	0
		Total:	16

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.

Management Objectives

Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Slocum **Allot. No.: 5204** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 1,912 **Other Acres:** 3,593

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	300	Deer:	3
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	12
Total Preference:	300	Antelope:	1
Exchange of Use:	560	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	487	Total:	16

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.

Management Objectives

Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Venator **Allot. No.: 5205** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 2,589 **Other Acres:** 4,942

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)	O	Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	320	Deer:	3
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	320	Antelope:	1
Exchange of Use:	480	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	655	Total:	4

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: redband trout	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Stockade FFR **Allot. No.: 5206** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 1,041 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	162	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	162	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	162	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: redband trout	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Allotment Name: Coyote Creek | **Allot. No.: 5207** | **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 1,077 | **Other Acres:** 100

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	110	Deer:	5
Suspended Nonuse:	14	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	124	Antelope:	1
Average Actual Use:	144	Horses:	0
		Total:	6

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Emmerson		Allot. No.: 5208	Mgmt. Category: M
Public Acres:	1,850	Other Acres:	1,667

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	258	Deer:	17
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
otal Preference:	258	Antelope:	0
Exchange of Use:	147	Horses	0
Average Actual Use:	346	Total:	17

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Crane		Allot. No.: 5209	Mgmt. Category: M
Public Acres:	1,935	Other Acres:	2,786

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	236	Deer:	5
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	236	Antelope:	3
Exchange of Use:	113	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	376	Total:	8

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Beckley Home		Allot. No.: 5211	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	1,814	Other Acres:	1,811

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	113	Deer:	3
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	113	Antelope:	2
Average Actual Use:	113	Horses:	0
		Total:	5

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Mahon Ranch		Allot. No.: 5212	Mgmt. Category: M
Public Acres:	4,577	Other Acres:	5,244

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	329	Deer:	3
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	329	Antelope:	3
Average Actual Use:	313	Horses:	0
		Total:	6

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Beaver Creek		Allot. No.: 5213	Mgmt. Category: M
Public Acres:	8,812	Other Acres:	6,789

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	1,018	Deer:	9
Suspended Nonuse:	206	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	1,224	Antelope:	3
Exchange of Use:	970	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	1,474	Total:	12

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse

Management Objectives

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Hamilton		Allot. No.: 5214	Mgmt. Category: I
Public Acres:	2,437	Other Acres:	1,320

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	245	Deer:	2
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	245	Antelope:	3
Exchange of Use:	245	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	461	Total:	5

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Davies **Allot. No.: 5215** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 3,442 **Other Acres:** 3,500

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	253	Deer:	2
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	253	Antelope:	3
Exchange of Use:	234	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	451	Total:	5

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Quier FFR **Allot. No.: 5216** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 150 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	5	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Unallotted grazing area.

Management Objectives

Issue temporary nonrenewable license unless allotted.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Thompson FFR **Allot. No.: 5217** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 471 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	77	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	77	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	54	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Bennett FFR **Allot. No.: 5218** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 320 **Other Acres:** 253

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	18	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	18	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	18	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Hamilton FFR **Allot. No.: 5219** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 120 **Other Acres:** 180

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	19	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	19	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	19	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Princeton		Allot. No.: 5301	Mgmt. Category: M
Public Acres:	17,528	Other Acres:	4,280

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	2,532	Deer:	6
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	2,532	Antelope:	5
Exchange of Use:	124	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	5,515	Total:	11

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: long-billed curlew, *Roripa columbiae*

Management Objectives

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Big Bird		Allot. No.: 5302	Mgmt. Category: M
Public Acres:	2,567	Other Acres:	418

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	418	Deer:	3
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	418	Antelope:	4
Average Actual Use:	947	Horses:	0
		Total:	7

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: long-billed curlew	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Dry Lake **Allot. No.: 5303** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 37,949 **Other Acres:** 5,848

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	5,228	Deer:	37
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	5,228	Antelope:	5
Average Actual Use:	11,421	Horses:	0
		Total:	42

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Wetlands habitat in less than satisfactory condition.	Improve wetlands habitat condition to satisfactory or better.
Playa habitat occurs in the allotment.	Incorporate playa management objectives into allotment management as such objectives are developed.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: long-billed curlew, Ferruginous hawk, redband trout	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Crow's Nest **Allot. No.: 5305** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 2,921 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer:	2
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	4
Average Actual Use:	1,307	Horses:	0
		Total:	6

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: long-billed curlew

Management Objectives

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Rocky Ford **Allot. No.: 5306** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 4,457 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	900	Deer:	1
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	900	Antelope:	4
Average Actual Use:	1,607	Horses:	0
		Total:	5

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: long-billed curlew, Ferruginous hawk

Management Objectives

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Smyth Creek **Allot. No.: 5307** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 20,417 **Other Acres:** 3,622

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	1,919
Suspended Nonuse:	0
Total Preference:	1,919
Average Actual Use:	1,988

Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Deer:	61
Elk:	104
Antelope:	5
Horses:	492
Total:	662

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
Playa habitat occurs in the allotment.	Incorporate playa management objectives into allotment management as such objectives are developed.
The Kiger Mustang Area of Critical Environmental concern occurs within allotment.	Adjust allotment management including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use and grazing system as required by ACEC Management Plan.
The allotment contains all or a portion of the Kiger Wild Horse Herd Management Area.	Maintain healthy populations of wild horses and burros at appropriate management levels which will achieve a thriving natural ecological balance.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout, Malheur mottled sculpin	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter ra nge currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Kiger		**Allot. No.: 5308**	**Mgmt. Category: I**
Public Acres:	8,720	**Other Acres:**	2,289

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	856	Deer:	26
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	36
Total Preference:	856	Antelope:	2
Exchange of Use:	215	Horses:	360
Average Actual Use:	1,100	Total:	424

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
The allotment contains all or a portion of the Kiger Wild Horse Herd Management Area.	Maintain healthy populations of wild horses and burros at appropriate management levels which will achieve a thriving natural ecological balance.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
The Kiger Mustang Area of Critical Environmental Concern occurs within allotment.	Adjust allotment management including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use and grazing system as required by ACEC Management Plan.

Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Happy Valley **Allot. No.: 5309** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres:	17,356	**Other Acres:**	560

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	2,107	Deer:	25
Suspended Nonuse:	291	Elk:	88
Total Preference:	2,398	Antelope:	4
Exchange of Use:	52	Horses:	132
Average Actual Use:	2,146	Total:	249

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: long-billed curlew, Ferruginous hawk, redband trout, Malheur mottled sculpin	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.

The Kiger Mustang Area of Critical Environmental Concern occurs within allotment.	Adjust allotment management including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use and grazing system as required by ACEC Management Plan.
The allotment contains all or a portion of the Kiger Wild Horse Herd Management Area.	Maintain healthy populations of wild horses and burros at appropriate management levels which will achieve a thriving natural ecological balance.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Riddle Mountain **Allot. No.: 5310** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres:	20,228	**Other Acres:**	4,053
Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	3,095	Deer:	177
Suspended Nonuse:	291	Elk:	188
Total Preference:	3,386	Antelope:	6
Exchange of Use:	248	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	3,026	Total:	371

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Playa habitat occurs in the allotment.	Incorporate playa management objectives into allotment management as such objectives are developed.

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout, Malheur mottled sculpin	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Virginia Valley FFR **Allot. No.: 5311** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 160 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	1
Average Actual Use:	0	Horses:	0
		Total:	1

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
Unallotted grazing area.	Issue temporary nonrenewable license.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Burnt Flat		Allot. No.: 5313	Mgmt. Category: I
Public Acres:	30,388	Other Acres:	4,590

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	3,863	Deer:	83
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	64
Total Preference:	3,863	Antelope:	15
Exchange of Use:	571	Horses:	672
Average Actual Use:	3,676	Total:	834

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
The allotment contains all or a portion of the Riddle Mountain Wild Horse Herd Management Area.	Maintain healthy populations of wild horses and burros at appropriate management levels which will achieve a thriving natural ecological balance.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Playa habitat occurs in the allotment.	Incorporate playa management objectives into allotment management as such objectives are developed.
The Kiger Mustang Area of Critical Environmental Concern occurs within allotment.	Adjust allotment management including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use and grazing system as required by ACEC Management Plan.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, Ferruginous hawk	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Wilderness Study Area occurs within allotment. All management activities must conform to Interim Management Protection policy and be mitigated, as needed, to ensure nonimpairment of wilderness values.

Allotment Name: Baker FFR **Allot. No.: 5314** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 360 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	24	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Unallotted grazing area.

Management Objectives

Issue temporary nonrenewable license.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Virginia Valley **Allot. No.: 5316** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 16,270 **Other Acres:** 1,993

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	3,640	Deer:	20
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk	:0
Total Preference:	3,640	Antelope:	8
Exchange of Use:	155	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	4,747	Total:	28

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Hatt Butte | **Allot. No.: 5317** | **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 1,560 | **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	103	Deer:	8
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	103	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	103	Horses:	0
		Total:	8

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, Ferruginous hawk

Management Objectives

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Black Butte | **Allot. No.: 5318** | **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 760 | **Other Acres:** 120

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	0
Exchange of Use:	0	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	85	Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Driveway **Allot. No.: 5319** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 1,680 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	0	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

Trailing use only.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Kegler FFR **Allot. No.: 5320** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 160 **Other Acres:** 600

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	16	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	16	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	16	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Hamilton Ind	.	**Allot. No.: 5321**	**Mgmt. Category: I**
Public Acres:	1,122	**Other Acres:**	

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	150	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	150	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	150	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout, Malheur mottled sculpin	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Allotment Name: Briggs FFR		Allot. No.: 5322	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	1,030	Other Acres:	

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	230	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	230	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	230	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Clemens' FFR		Allot. No.: 5323	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	730	Other Acres:	

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	78	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	78	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	78	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Riddle FFR **Allot. No.: 5324** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 160 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	5	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	5	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	5	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Marshall Diamond FFR **Allot. No.: 5325** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 320 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	40	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	40	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	40	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Jenkins N.Lake FFR **Allot. No.: 5326** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 80 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	30	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	30	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	30	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Jenkins B.Flat FFR **Allot. No.: 5327** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 1,480 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	283	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	283	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	283	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse

Management Objectives

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Wilderness Study Area occurs within allotment. All management activities must conform to Interim Management Protection policy and be mitigated, as needed, to ensure nonimpairment of wilderness values.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Fisher FFR | **Allot. No.: 5328** | **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 320 | **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	46	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	46	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	46	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Riddle-Coyote | **Allot. No.: 5329** | **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 2,444 | **Other Acres:** 0

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)[1]		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	430	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

[1]Newly acquired allotment. Insufficient data to determine forage availability.

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout, Malheur mottled sculpin	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Deep Creek **Allot. No.: 5330** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 640 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	128	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	128	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	128	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM-authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout, Malheur mottled sculpin	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: East Cow Creek **Allot. No.: 5501** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres:	**5,641**	**Other Acres:**	**2,603**
Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		**Other Forage Demands (AUMs)**	
Active Preference:	809	Deer:	10
Suspended Nonuse:	32	Elk:	12
Total Preference:	841	Antelope:	2
Exchange of Use:	294	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	856	Total:	24

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
Active erosion occurs in the allotment.	Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Rock Creek **Allot. No.: 5502** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 4,849 **Other Acres:** 2,322

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	568	Deer:	8
Suspended Nonuse:	134	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	702	Antelope:	1
Average Actual Use:	501	Horses:	0
		Total:	9

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Active erosion occurs in the allotment.	Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Pine Creek		**Allot. No.: 5503**	**Mgmt. Category: I**
Public Acres:	21,930	**Other Acres:**	13,406

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	2,410
Suspended Nonuse:	971
Total Preference:	3,381
Average Actual Use:	1,421

Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Deer:	84
Elk:	68
Antelope:	7
Horses:	0
Total:	159

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Active erosion occurs in the allotment.	Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, *Lupinus cusickii*	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
The Biscuitroot Cultural Area of Critical Environmental Concern occurs within allotment.	Adjust allotment management including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use and grazing system as required by ACEC Management Plan.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: State Field		Allot. No.: 5504	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	568	Other Acres:	187

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	98	Deer:	1
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	98	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	98	Horses:	0
		Total:	1

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse

The Biscuitroot Cultural Area of Critical Environmental Concern occurs within allotment.

Management Objectives

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

Adjust allotment management including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use and grazing system as required by ACEC Management Plan.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Little Muddy Creek		Allot. No.: 5505	Mgmt. Category: M
Public Acres:	7,261	Other Acres:	4,492

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	962	Deer:	88
Suspended Nonuse:	262	Elk:	40
Total Preference:	1,224	Antelope:	0
Exchange of Use:	143	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	536	Total:	128

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Muddy Creek **Allot. No.: 5506** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 4,298 **Other Acres:** 1,121

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	504	Deer:	38
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	20
Total Preference:	504	Antelope:	0
Exchange of Use:	52	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	530	Total:	58

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse

Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Wolf Creek **Allot. No.: 5507** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres:	830	**Other Acres:**	600
Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	136	Deer:	20
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	12
Total Preference:	136	Antelope:	3
Average Actual Use:	293	Horses:	0
		Total:	35

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse

Management Objectives

Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Baker-Knowles **Allot. No.: 5508** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres:	845	**Other Acres:**	11

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	58	Deer:	7
Suspended Nonuse:	82	Elk:	8
Total Preference:	140	Antelope:	0
Exchange of Use:	3	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	53	Total:	15

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse

Management Objectives

Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Williams Dripp Spring **Allot. No.: 5509** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres:	1,345	**Other Acres:**	8

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	176	Deer:	7
Suspended Nonuse:	67	Elk:	8
Total Preference:	243	Antelope:	0
Exchange of Use:	64	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	272	Total:	15

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.

Management Objectives

Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Jones Dripp Spring **Allot. No.: 5510** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 757 **Other Acres:** 245

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	120	Deer:	7
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	8
Total Preference:	120	Antelope:	0
Exchange of Use:	33	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	121	Total:	15

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Moffet Table **Allot. No.: 5511** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres:	16,412	Other Acres:	2,817
Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	1,885	Deer:	202
Suspended Nonuse:	1,273	Elk:	172
Total Preference:	3,158	Antelope:	3
Exchange of Use:	23	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	1,238	Total:	377

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
River segment nominated for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River system.	Adjust livestock grazing management within river corridor to conform with study report and/or river management plan upon Congressional approval of river segment for inclusion in Wild and Scenic River system.
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Wilderness Study Area occurs within allotment. All management activities must conform to Interim Management Protection policy and be mitigated, as needed, to ensure nonimpairment of wilderness values.

Allotment Name: Clark's River		**Allot. No.: 5512**	**Mgmt. Category: C**
Public Acres:	318	**Other Acres:**	110

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	40	Deer:	18
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	40	Antelope:	1
Exchange of Use:	40	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	40	Total:	19

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existance and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Shelley		**Allot. No.: 5513**	**Mgmt. Category: M**
Public Acres:	5,199	**Other Acres:**	620

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	600	Deer:	15
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	4
Total Preference:	600	Antelope:	1
Average Actual Use:	555	Horses:	0
		Total:	20

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse

Management Objectives

Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Coal Mine Creek **Allot. No.: 5514** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 5,217 **Other Acres:** 54

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	452	Deer:	19
Suspended Nonuse:	54	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	506	Antelope:	1
Average Actual Use:	198	Horses:	0
		Total:	20

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Active erosion occurs in the allotment.

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse

Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.

Management Objectives

Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Mule Creek		**Allot. No.: 5515**	**Mgmt. Category: I**
Public Acres:	5,604	**Other Acres:**	1,591

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	411	Deer:	42
Suspended Nonuse:	527	Elk:	28
Total Preference:	938	Antelope:	2
Average Actual Use:	333	Horses:	0
		Total:	72

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Birch Creek		Allot. No.: 5516	Mgmt. Category: M
Public Acres:	1,340	Other Acres:	40

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	243	Deer:	31
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	20
Total Preference:	243	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	209	Horses:	0
		Total:	51

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Otis Mountain		Allot. No.: 5517	Mgmt. Category: I
Public Acres:	12,991	Other Acres:	1,166

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	1,738	Deer:	100
Suspended Nonuse:	776	Elk:	72
Total Preference:	2,514	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	899	Horses:	0
		Total:	172

Conflicts/Concerns	Objectives
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Newell Field **Allot. No.: 5518** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres:	990	**Other Acres:**	800
Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	155	Deer:	3
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	155	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	155	Horses:	0
		Total:	3

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Big Upson		Allot. No.: 5519	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	220	Other Acres:	1,280

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	42	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	42	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	42	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Little Upson		Allot. No.: 5520	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	100	Other Acres:	520

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	24	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	24	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	24	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Rocky Basin **Allot. No.: 5521** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 3,775 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	467	Deer:	8
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	12
Total Preference:	467	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	416	Horses:	0
		Total:	20

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse

Management Objectives

Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Cottonwood Creek **Allot. No.: 5522** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 8,397 **Other Acres:** 1,285

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	996	Deer:	42
Suspended Nonuse:	186	Elk:	36
Total Preference:	1,182	Antelope:	0
Exchange of Use:	143	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	227	Total:	78

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limittreatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Tub Spring/Hart **Allot. No.: 5523** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 5,478 **Other Acres:** 215

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	1,002	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	53	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	1,055	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	919	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Active erosion occurs in the allotment.	Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.
Substantial surface acreage within allotment affected by mineral development activities.	Adjust allotment capacities and management system, as needed, to address minerals development impacts.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Dawson Butte | **Allot. No.: 5524** | **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 3,837 | **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	614	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	614	Antelope:	6
Average Actual Use:	555	Horses:	0
		Total:	6

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Active erosion occurs in the allotment.	Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Mill Gulch **Allot. No.: 5525** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 2,281 **Other Acres:** 640

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	525	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	525	Antelope:	0
Exchange of Use:	67	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	563	Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Active erosion occurs in the allotment.	Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.
Substantial surface acreage within allotment affected by mineral development activities.	Adjust allotment capacities and management system, as needed, to address minerals development impacts.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Chalk Hills **Allot. No.: 5526** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 9,262 **Other Acres:** 1,130

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	936	Deer:	54
Suspended Nonuse:	762	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	1,698	Antelope:	0
Exchange of Use:	87	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	850	Total:	54

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Active erosion occurs in the allotment.	Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.
Substantial surface acreage within allotment affected by mineral development activities.	Adjust allotment capacities and management system, as needed, to address minerals development impacts.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Riverside FFR **Allot. No.: 5527** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 255 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	35	Deer:	6
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	35	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	35	Horses:	0
		Total:	6

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Cooler **Allot. No.: 5528** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres:	5,020	**Other Acres:**	250

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	530	Deer:	11
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	530	Antelope:	1
Average Actual Use:	531	Horses:	0
		Total:	12

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Active erosion occurs in the allotment.

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, *Trifolium leibergii*

Management Objectives

Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: House Butte **Allot. No.: 5529** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres:	22,857	**Other Acres:**	2,645

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	2,085	Deer:	107
Suspended Nonuse:	912	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	2,997	Antelope:	6
Exchange of Use:	93	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	2,219	Total:	113

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
The Biscuitroot Cultural Area of Critical Environmental Concern occurs within allotment.	Adjust allotment management including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use and grazing system as required by ACEC Management Plan.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: River **Allot. No.: 5530** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 24,422 **Other Acres:** 2,760

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	1,649	Deer:	33
Suspended Nonuse:	973	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	2,622	Antelope:	0
Exchange of Use:	180	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	839	Total:	33

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Active erosion occurs in the allotment.	Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, bighorn sheep, redband trout, *Trifolium leibergii, Lupinus biddlei*	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Stinkingwater		Allot. No.: 5531	Mgmt. Category: I
Public Acres:	23,461	Other Acres:	1,413

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	2,857	Deer:	23
Suspended Nonuse:	1,659	Elk:	28
Total Preference:	4,516	Antelope:	15
Exchange of Use:	37	Horses:	240
Average Actual Use:	3,137	Total:	306

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout, bighorn sheep	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
The Biscuitroot Cultural Area of Critical Environmental Concern occurs within allotment.	Adjust allotment management including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use and grazing system as

	required by ACEC Management Plan.
The allotment contains all or a portion of the Stinkingwater Wild Horse Herd Management Area.	Maintain healthy populations of wild horses and burros at appropriate management levels which will achieve a thriving natural ecological balance.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Mountain **Allot. No.: 5532** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 37,811 **Other Acres:** 5,585

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	3,374
Suspended Nonuse:	1,567
Total Preference:	4,941
Exchange of Use:	298
Average Actual Use:	3,059

Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Deer:	166
Elk:	352
Antelope:	10
Horses:	620
Total:	1,148

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
The Biscuitroot Cultural Area of Critical Environmental Concern occurs within allotment.	Adjust allotment management including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use and grazing system as required by ACEC Management Plan.
The allotment contains all or a portion of the Stinkingwater Wild Horse Herd Management Area.	Maintain healthy populations of wild horses and burros at appropriate management levels which will achieve a thriving natural ecological balance.

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 65 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Buchanan **Allot. No.: 5533** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres:	2,328	**Other Acres:**	2,698
Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	152	Deer:	2
Suspended Nonuse:	131	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	283	Antelope:	2
Exchange of Use:	160	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	368	Total:	4

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
The Biscuitroot Cultural Area of Critical Environmental Concern occurs within allotment.	Adjust allotment management including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use and grazing system as required by ACEC Management Plan.

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Mahon Creek **Allot. No.: 5534** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 2,625 **Other Acres:** 80

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	273	Deer:	22
Suspended Nonuse:	184	Elk:	12
Total Preference:	457	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	292	Horses:	0
		Total:	34

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Miller Canyon **Allot. No.: 5535** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres:	6,198	Other Acres:	850

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	450	Deer:	51
Suspended Nonuse:	153	Elk:	12
Total Preference:	603	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	330	Horses:	0
		Total:	63

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse

Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.

Management Objectives

Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Allotment contains all or a portion of a Wild Horse Herd Management Area. Management actions must be mitigated, as needed, to ensure free-roaming nature of the herd.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Alder Creek **Allot. No.: 5536** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres:	29,809	**Other Acres:**	2,201

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	2,584	Deer:	225
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	196
Total Preference:	2,584	Antelope:	13
Exchange of Use:	92	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	3,015	Total:	434

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout, bald eagle	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Species officially listed as Threatened or Endangered under the Endangered Species Act and/or their critical habitat occur within the allotment. Consult with USFWS on all actions which may affect the species and mitigate all management practices to avoid adversely affecting the species.

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Buck Mountain **Allot. No.: 5537** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres:	14,849	**Other Acres:**	1,992

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	1,515	Deer:	25
Suspended Nonuse:	421	Elk:	164
Total Preference:	1,936	Antelope:	20
Exchange of Use:	175	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	1,852	Total:	209

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, *Lupinus biddlei*	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Riverside **Allot. No.: 5538** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres:	15,588	**Other Acres:**	4,884

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	1,949	Deer:	27
Suspended Nonuse:	807	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	2,756	Antelope:	11
Exchange of Use:	728	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	2,514	Total:	38

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: *Lupinus biddlei*	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Intensive recreation use occurs within the allotment.	Incorporate recreation management objectives into overall allotment management system.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: W&C Blaylock FFR | **Allot. No.: 5539** | **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 410 | **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	30	Deer:	26
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	30	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	30	Horses:	0
		Total:	26

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 65 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Luce Field | **Allot. No.: 5540** | **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 225 | **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	13	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	13	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	13	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Home Ranch Exclosure		Allot. No.: 5541	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	1,153	Other Acres:	1,340

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	100	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	100	Antelope:	3
Average Actual Use:	100	Horses:	0
		Total:	3

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Marshall FFR		Allot. No.: 5542	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	302	Other Acres:	

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	13	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	13	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	13	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Devine Flat Field		Allot. No.: 5543	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	788	Other Acres:	1,995

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	118	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	118	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	118	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Brooks Field		Allot. No.: 5544	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	520	Other Acres:	650

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	50	Deer:	42
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	50	Antelope:	1
Average Actual Use:	50	Horses:	0
		Total:	43

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Sunshine Field **Allot. No.: 5545** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 463 **Other Acres:** 867

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	52	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	52	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	52	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Druitt Field and FFR **Allot. No.: 5546** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 746 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	30	Deer:	15
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	30	Antelope:	1
Average Actual Use:	30	Horses:	0
		Total:	16

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse

Management Objectives

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Lake Field		Allot. No.: 5547	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	30	Other Acres:	420

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	3	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	3	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	3	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Substantial surface acreage within allotment affected by mineral development activities.

Management Objectives

Adjust allotment capacities and management system, as needed, to address minerals development impacts.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Griffin FFR		Allot. No.: 5548	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	450	Other Acres:	

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	56	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	56	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	56	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Howards FFR **Allot. No.: 5549** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 392 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	30	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	30	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	30	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Jordan's FFR **Allot. No.: 5550** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 60 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	6	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	6	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	6	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Lillard's FFR		Allot. No.: 5551	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	40	Other Acres:	

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	7	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	7	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	17	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Miller FFR A		Allot. No.: 5552	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	320	Other Acres:	

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	20	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	20	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	20	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Miller FFR B **Allot. No.: 5553** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 40 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	5	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	5	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	5	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: J.Fran Miller FFR **Allot. No.: 5554** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 849 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	25	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	25	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	25	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Ott FFR **Allot. No.: 5555** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 64 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	5	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	5	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	5	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Pine Creek FFR **Allot. No.: 5556** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 1,298 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	180	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	180	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	180	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: J&G Kane FFR **Allot. No.: 5557** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 110 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	5	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	5	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	5	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: J&G FFR **Allot. No.: 5558** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 130 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	33	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	33	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	33	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Sword's FFR		Allot. No.: 5559	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	172	Other Acres:	320

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	32	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	32	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	32	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Vicker's FFR		Allot. No.: 5560	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	1,740	Other Acres:	1,040

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	191	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	191	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	191	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Wilber FFR **Allot. No.: 5561** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 1,335 **Other Acres:** 2,700

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	125	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	125	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	125	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Williams' FFR **Allot. No.: 5562** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 200 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	24	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	24	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	24	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Arnold's FFR		Allot. No.: 5563	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	230	Other Acres:	

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	23	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	23	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	23	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Wheeler Basin		Allot. No.: 5564	Mgmt. Category: M
Public Acres:	4,981	Other Acres:	230

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	618	Deer:	14
Suspended Nonuse:	342	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	960	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	737	Horses:	0
		Total:	14

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Upton Mountain		Allot. No.: 5565	Mgmt. Category: I
Public Acres:	13,761	Other Acres:	354

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	1,615	Deer:	6
Suspended Nonuse:	771	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	2,386	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	1,404	Horses:	0
		Total:	6

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Active erosion occurs in the allotment.	Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, bighorn sheep	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Texaco Basin		Allot. No.: 5566	Mgmt. Category: I
Public Acres:	10,714	Other Acres:	440

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	1,900	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	900	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	2,800	Antelope:	9
Exchange of Use:	22	Horses:	100
Average Actual Use:	2,525	Total:	109

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
Wetlands habitat in less than satisfactory condition.	Improve wetlands habitat condition to satisfactory or better.
Intensive recreation use occurs within the allotment.	Incorporate recreation management objectives into overall allotment management system.
The allotment contains all or a portion of the Stinkingwater Wild Horse Herd Management Area.	Maintain healthy populations of wild horses and burros at appropriate management levels which will achieve a thriving natural ecological balance.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout, *Lupinus biddei*, bighorn sheep	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Miller FFR		Allot. No.: 5567	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	160	Other Acres:	

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	16	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	16	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	16	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Bryon's FFR		Allot. No.: 5568	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	40	Other Acres:	

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	6	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	6	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	6	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs) Other Forage Demands (AUMs)

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Floyd's FFR		Allot. No.: 5569	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	40	Other Acres:	

Active Preference:	2	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	2	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	2	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: River FFR		Allot. No.: 5570	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	290	Other Acres:	

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	60	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	60	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	60	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Lamb Ranch **Allot. No.: 5571** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 2,240 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	246
Suspended Nonuse:	0
Total Preference:	246
Average Actual Use:	246

Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Deer:	0
Elk:	0
Antelope:	0
Horses:	0
Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Krueger FFR **Allot. No.: 5572** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 80 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	0
Exchange of Use:	0	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	12	Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Unallotted grazing area.

Management Objectives

Issue temporary nonrenewable license unless allotted.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: East Warm Springs **Allot. No.: 7001** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 181,390 **Other Acres:** 17,547

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	8,225	Deer:	80
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	8,225	Antelope:	99
Exchange of Use:	40	Horses:	1,200
*Carrying Capacity:	12,292	Total:	1,379
Average Actual Use:	12,989		

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.

Playa habitat occurs in the allotment.

Management Objectives

Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.

Incorporate playa management objectives into allotment management as such objectives are developed.

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: long-billed curlew, snowy plover, Malheur wirelettuce, sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
The South Narrows Area of Critical Environmental Concern occurs within allotment.	Adjust allotment management including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use and grazing system as required by activity plans associated with Stephanomeria malheurensis.
The allotment contains all or a portion of the Warm Springs Wild Horse Herd Management Area.	Maintain healthy populations of wild horses and burros at appropriate management levels which will achieve a thriving natural ecological balance.
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
The Foster Flat RNA/ACEC occurs within the allotment.	Adjust allotment management including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use and grazing system as required by ACEC Management Plan.
Active erosion occurs in the allotment.	Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Species officially listed as Threatened or Endangered under the Endangered Species Act and/or their critical habitat occur within the allotment. Consult with USFWS on all actions which may affect the species and mitigate all management practices to avoid adversely affecting the species.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

**Indicates an allotment where carrying capacity has been determined in a completed allotment evaluation.*

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: West Warm Springs		Allot. No.: 7002	Mgmt. Category: I
Public Acres:	295,549	Other Acres:	11,119

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	11,167	Deer:	116
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	11,167	Antelope:	38
Exchange of Use:	110	Horses:	1,224
Average Actual Use:	5,114	Total:	1,378

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
Playa habitat occurs in the allotment.	Incorporate playa management objectives into allotment management as such objectives are developed.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, snowy plover	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
The allotment contains all or a portion of the Warm Springs Wild Horse Herd Management Area.	Maintain healthy populations of wild horses and burros at appropriate management levels which will achieve a thriving natural ecological balance.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: East Wagontire		Allot. No.: 7003	Mgmt. Category: I
Public Acres:	118,232	Other Acres:	80,962

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	8,281	Deer:	86
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk	0
Total Preference:	8,281	Antelope:	7
Exchange of Use:	518	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	6,913	Total:	93

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
Playa habitat occurs in the allotment.	Incorporate playa management objectives into allotment management as such objectives are developed.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: West Wagontire		Allot. No.: 7004	Mgmt. Category: I
Public Acres:	66,718	Other Acres:	3,929

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	7,493	Deer:	73
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	7,493	Antelope:	9
*Carrying Capacity:	4,648	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	5,682	Total:	82

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
Playa habitat occurs in the allotment.	Incorporate playa management objectives into allotment management as such objectives are developed.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

** Indicates an allotment where carrying capacity has been determined in a completed allotment evaluation.*

Allotment Name: Glass Butte **Allot. No.: 7005** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 7,613 **Other Acres:** 953

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	1,058	Deer:	12
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	1,058	Antelope:	5
Exchange of Use:	84	Horses:	0
*Carrying Capacity:	518	Total:	17
Average Actual Use:	791		

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Substantial surface acreage within allotment affected by mineral development activities.	Adjust allotment capacities and management system, as needed, to address minerals development impacts.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

** Indicates an allotment where carrying capacity has been determined in a completed allotment evaluation.*

Allotment Name: Rimrock Lake **Allot. No.: 7006** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 21,815 **Other Acres:** 619

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	1,775	Deer:	25
Suspended Nonuse:	32	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	1,807	Antelope:	4
*Carrying Capacity:	1,308	Horss:	0
Average Actual Use:	1,345	Total:	29

Intified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
Playa habitat occurs in the allotment.	Incorporate playa management objectives into allotment management as such objectives are developed.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

**Indicates an allotment where carrying capacity has been determined in a completed allotment evaluation.*

Allotment Name: Hat Butte **Allot. No.: 7007** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres:	18,338	**Other Acres:**	681

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	2,209	Deer:	27
Suspended Nonuse:	101	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	2,310	Antelope:	5
Average Actual Use:	1,586	Horses:	0
		Total:	32

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.

Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.

Management Objectives

Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.

Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Sheep Lake-Shields **Allot. No.: 7008** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres:	13,202	**Other Acres:**	600

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	1,685	Deer:	46
Suspended Nonuse:	72	Elk:	21
Total Preference:	1,757	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	1,166	Horses:	0
		Total:	67

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Playa habitat occurs in the allotment.	Incorporate playa management objectives into allotment management as such objectives are developed.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Dry Lake **Allot. No.: 7009** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres:	20,249	**Other Acres:**	6,337
Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	3,099	Deer:	74
Suspended Nonuse:	102	Elk:	25
Total Preference:	3,201	Antelope:	8
Exchange of Use:	116	Horses:	0
*Carrying Capacity:	2,638	Total:	107
Average Actual Use:	2,158		

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
Wetlands habitat in less than satisfactory condition.	Improve wetlands habitat condition to satisfactory or better.
Playa habitat occurs in the allotment.	Incorporate playa management objectives into allotment management as such objectives are developed.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, bald eagle, redband trout, Malheur mottled sculpin	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Active erosion occurs in the allotment.	Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Species officially listed as Threatened or Endangered under the Endangered Species Act and/or their critical habitat occur within the allotment. Consult with USFWS on all actions which may affect the species and mitigate all management practices to avoid adversely affecting the species.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

**Indicates an allotment where carrying capacity has been determined in a completed allotment evaluation.*

Allotment Name: Claw Creek		**Allot. No.: 7010**	**Mgmt. Category: I**
Public Acres:	24,244	**Other Acres:**	9,313

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	2,962	Deer:	160
Suspended Nonuse:	141	Elk:	96
Total Preference:	3,103	Antelope:	0
Exchange of Use:	131	Horses:	0
*Carrying Capacity:	1,241	Total:	256
Average Actual Use:	1,175		

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout, Malheur mottled sculpin, bald eagle	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Dry Mountain RNA/Area of Critical Environmental Concern Extension occurs within allotment.	Adjust allotment management including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use and grazing system as required by ACEC Management Plan.
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Species officially listed as Threatened or Endangered under the Endangered Species Act and/or their critical habitat occur within the allotment. Consult with USFWS on all actions which may affect the species and mitigate all management practices to avoid adversely affecting the species.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

**Indicates an allotment where carrying capacity has been determined in a completed allotment evaluation.*

Allotment Name: Upper Valley **Allot. No.: 7011** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres:	1,745	**Other Acres:**	5,155

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	254	Deer:	3
Suspended Nonuse:	11	Elk:	3
Total Preference:	265	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	265	Horses:	0
		Total:	6

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout, Malheur mottled sculpin	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Packsaddle		**Allot. No.: 7012**	**Mgmt. Category: I**
Public Acres:	2,368	**Other Acres:**	647

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	316	Deer:	10
Suspended Nonuse:	16	Elk:	22
Total Preference:	332	Antelope:	8
Average Actual Use:	239	Horses:	0
		Total:	40

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
Active erosion occurs in the allotment.	Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout, Malheur mottled sculpin	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Zoglmann **Allot. No.: 7013** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 2,240 **Other Acres:** 1,600

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	160	Deer:	10
Suspended Nonuse:	1	Elk:	12
Total Preference:	161	Antelope:	0
Exchange of Use:	173	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	155	Total:	22

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.

Management Objectives

Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Badger Spring **Allot. No.: 7014** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 11,043 **Other Acres:** 920

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	1,048	Deer:	68
Suspended Nonuse:	55	Elk:	92
Total Preference:	1,103	Antelope:	0
Exchange of Use:	93	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	629	Total:	160

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Second Flat **Allot. No.: 7015** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 8,921 **Other Acres:** 1,281

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	622	Deer:	45
Suspended Nonuse:	32	Elk:	35
Total Preference:	725	Antelope:	11
Exchange of Use:	30	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	429	Total:	91

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Juniper Ridge **Allot. No.: 7016** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 26,784 **Other Acres:** 2,412

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	2,041
Suspended Nonuse:	0
Total Preference:	2,076
Exchange of Use:	30
*Carrying Capacity:	1,102
Average Actual Use:	1,073

Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Deer:	34
Elk:	0
Antelope:	4
Horses:	0
Total:	38

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
Playa habitat occurs in the allotment.	Incorporate playa management objectives into allotment management as such objectives are developed.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, Allium brandegei	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range *condition, level* or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

**Indicates an allotment where carrying capacity has been determined in a completed allotment evaluation.*

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Cluster		Allot. No.: 7017	Mgmt. Category: M
Public Acres:	7,843	Other Acres:	13,697

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	548	Deer:	5
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	548	Antelope:	1
*Carrying Capacity:	317	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	315	Total:	6

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse

Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.

Management Objectives

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

** Indicates an allotment where carrying capacity has been determined in a completed allotment evaluation.*

Allotment Name: Silver Lake		Allot. No.: 7018	Mgmt. Category: I
Public Acres:	16,933	Other Acres:	978

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	1,755	Deer:	5
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	1,755	Antelope:	2
Exchange of Use:	36	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	1,406	Total:	7

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Wetlands habitat in less than satisfactory condition.	Improve wetlands habitat condition to satisfactory or better.
Playa habitat occurs in the allotment.	Incorporate playa management objectives into allotment management as such objectives are developed.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, snowy plover	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Palomino Buttes **Allot. No.: 7019** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 48,266 **Other Acres:** 1,734

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	2,806	Deer:	264
Suspended Nonuse:	89	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	2,895	Antelope:	28
Exchange of Use:	24	Horses:	480
*Carrying Capacity:	3,041	Total:	772
Average Actual Use:	3,280		

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
The allotment contains all or a portion of the Palomino Buttes Wild Horse Herd Management Area.	Maintain healthy populations of wild horses and burros at appropriate management levels which will achieve a thriving natural ecological balance.

Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
Playa habitat occurs in the allotment.	Incorporate playa management objectives into allotment management as such objectives are developed.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, Ferruginous hawk, *Eriogonum cusickii*	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

**Indicates an allotment where carrying capacity has been determined in a completed allotment evaluation.*

Allotment Name: Sand Hollow		**Allot. No.: 7020**	**Mgmt. Category: M**
Public Acres:	10,240	**Other Acres:**	5,650
Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	532	Deer:	33
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	532	Antelope:	9
Average Actual Use:	512	Horses:	0
		Total:	42

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Weaver Lake **Allot. No.: 7021** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 23,323 **Other Acres:** 880

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	1,396
Suspended Nonuse:	73
Total Preference:	1,469
Average Actual Use:	1,595

Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Deer:	68
Elk:	0
Antelope:	17
Horses:	288
Total:	373

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Playa habitat occurs in the allotment.	Incorporate playa management objectives into allotment management as such objectives are developed.
The allotment contains all or a portion of the Palomino Buttes Wild Horse Herd Management Area.	Maintain healthy populations of wild horses and burros at appropriate management levels which will achieve a thriving natural ecological balance.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, Ferruginous hawk	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Dog Mountain		**Allot. No.: 7022**	**Mgmt. Category: I**
Public Acres:	**5,120**	**Other Acres:**	**735**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	176	Deer:	27
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	176	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	0	Horses:	0
		Total:	27

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.

Management Objectives

Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: West Sagehen		Allot. No.: 7023	Mgmt. Category: I
Public Acres:	13,461	Other Acres:	495

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	1,911	Deer:	64
Suspended Nonuse:	70	Elk:	32
Total Preference:	1,981	Antelope:	7
Exchange of Use:	77	Horses:	0
*Carrying Capacity:	1,010	Total:	103
Average Actual Use:	1,120		

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, *Eriogonum cusickii*	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

**Indicates an allotment where carrying capacity has been determined in a completed allotment evaluation.*

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: East Sagehen		Allot. No.: 7024	Mgmt. Category: I
Public Acres:	23,796	Other Acres:	5,033

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	2,510	Deer:	105
Suspended Nonuse:	108	Elk:	22
Total Preference:	2,618	Antelope:	4
Exchange of Use:	15	Horses:	0
*Carrying Capacity:	1,791	Total:	131
Average Actual Use:	1,596		

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Active erosion occurs in the allotment.	Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, *Eriogonum cusickii*	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

**Indicates an allotment where carrying capacity has been determined in a completed allotment evaluation.*

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Gouldin		**Allot. No.: 7025**	**Mgmt. Category: I**
Public Acres:	4,091	**Other Acres:**	2,350

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	567
Suspended Nonuse:	28
Total Preference:	595
Exchange of Use:	189
*Carrying Capacity:	501
Average Actual Use:	432

Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Deer:	43
Elk:	0
Antelope:	0
Horses:	0
Total:	43

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Active erosion occurs in the allotment.	Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.
Intensive recreation use occurs within the allotment.	Incorporate recreation management objectives into overall allotment management system.
Limiting big game habitat in unsatisfactory habitat condition.	Improve and maintain big game habitat in satisfactory habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

**Indicates an allotment where carrying capacity has been determined in a completed allotment evaluation.*

Allotment Name: Horton Mill **Allot. No.: 7026** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres:	3,520	**Other Acres:**	810

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	503	Deer:	15
Suspended Nonuse:	200	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	703	Antelope:	1
Exchange of Use:	17	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	305	Total:	16

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Active erosion occurs in the allotment.

Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.

Management Objectives

Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.

Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Emigrant Creek **Allot. No.: 7027** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres:	225	**Other Acres:**	1,360

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	112	Deer:	1
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	112	Antelope	0
Average Actual Use:	250	Horses:	0
		Total:	1

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: redband trout	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Stinger Creek **Allot. No.: 7028** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 50 **Other Acres:** 265

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	3	Deer:	1
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	3	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	3	Horses:	0
		Total:	1

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Spring Creek		Allot. No.: 7029	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	1,509	Other Acres:	990

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	51	Deer:	13
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	51	Antelope:	0
*Carrying Capacity:	100	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	32	Total:	13

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

**Indicates an allotment where carrying capacity has been determined in a completed allotment evaluation.*

Allotment Name: Skull Creek		Allot. No.: 7030	Mgmt. Category: I
Public Acres:	27,500	Other Acres:	10,414

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	2,458	Deer:	354
Suspended Nonuse:	1,130	Elk:	24
Total Preference:	3,588	Antelope:	8
*Carrying Capacity:	2,871	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	1,823	Total:	386

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Active erosion occurs in the allotment.	Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: redband trout, sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

**Indicates an allotment where carrying capacity has been determined in a completed allotment evaluation.*

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Hay Creek		**Allot. No.: 7031**	**Mgmt. Category: I**
Public Acres:	**5,754**	**Other Acres:**	**5,639**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	585
Suspended Nonuse:	0
Total Preference:	585
Average Actual Use:	540

Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Deer:	29
Elk:	20
Antelope:	0
Horses:	0
Total:	49

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: redband trout	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Hotchkiss		Allot. No.: 7032	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	415	Other Acres:	335

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	26
Suspended Nonuse:	0
Total Preference:	26
Average Actual Use:	22

Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Deer:	3
Elk:	0
Antelope:	0
Horses:	0
Total:	3

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: redband trout	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Silvies River		Allot. No.: 7033	Mgmt. Category: I
Public Acres:	1,044	Other Acres:	699

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	245	Deer:	4
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	24
Total Preference:	245	Antelope:	0
Exchange of Use:	309	Horses:	0
*Carrying Capacity:	301	Total:	28
Average Actual Use:	189		

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: redband trout	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

**Indicates an allotment where carrying capacity has been determined in a completed allotment evaluation.*

Allotment Name: Scat Field		Allot. No.: 7034	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	837	Other Acres:	1,826

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	96	Deer:	4
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	8
Total Preference:	96	Antelope:	5
Average Actual Use:	181	Horses:	0
		Total:	17

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.

Management Objectives

Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Silvies Meadows		Allot. No.: 7035	Mgmt. Category: M
Public Acres:	1,356	Other Acres:	3,150

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	158	Deer:	10
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	8
Total Preference:	158	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	411	Horses:	0
		Total:	18

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.

Management Objectives

Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.

Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: redband trout

Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Hayes **Allot. No.: 7036** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 5,400 **Other Acres:** 560

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	329
Suspended Nonuse:	761
Total Preference:	1,090
Exchange of Use:	77
Average Actual Use:	262

Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Deer:	68
Elk:	0
Antelope:	0
Horses:	0
Total:	68

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse

Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.

Management Objectives

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Coal Pit Springs | **Allot. No.: 7037** | **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 2,895 | **Other Acres:** 6,890

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	370	Deer:	29
Suspended Nonuse:	105	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	475	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	265	Horses:	0
		Total:	29

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Active erosion occurs in the allotment.

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse

Management Objectives

Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Curry Gordon		Allot. No.: 7038	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	729	Other Acres:	340

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	72	Deer:	10
Suspended Nonuse:	31	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	103	Antelope:	0
Exchange of Use:	18	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	69	Total:	10

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse

Management Objectives

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Cave Gulch		Allot. No.: 7039	Mgmt. Category: M
Public Acres:	2,004	Other Acres:	35

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	210	Deer:	30
Suspended Nonuse:	140	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	350	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	144	Horses:	0
		Total:	30

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Landing Creek		**Allot. No.: 7040**	**Mgmt. Category: I**
Public Acres:	3,614	**Other Acres:**	189

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	740	Deer:	43
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	32
Total Preference:	740	Antelope:	0
*Carrying Capacity:	310	Horses:	0
Average Actual Use:	172	Total:	75

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

**Indicates an allotment where carrying capacity has been determined in a completed allotment evaluation.*

Allotment Name: East Silvies **Allot. No.: 7041** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres:	4,294	**Other Acres:**	965
Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	594	Deer:	50
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	32
Total Preference:	594	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	712	Horses:	0
		Total:	82

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Active erosion occurs in the allotment.	Improve and maintain erosion condition in moderate or better erosion condition.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: redband trout	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Dole Smith **Allot. No.: 7042** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres:	445	**Other Acres:**	1,565
Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	25	Deer:	3
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	6
Total Preference:	25	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	53	Horses:	0
		Total:	9

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Lone Pine		Allot. No.: 7043	Mgmt. Category: I
Public Acres:	15,131	Other Acres:	370

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	2,137	Deer:	135
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	20
Total Preference:	2,137	Antelope:	8
Exchange of Use:	20	Horses:	0
*Carrying Capacity:	1,854	Total:	163
Average Actual Use:	1,585		

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse, redband trout, Malheur mottled sculpin	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.
Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

**Indicates an allotment where carrying capacity has been determined in a completed allotment evaluation.*

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Cowing		Allot. No.: 7044	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	260	Other Acres:	1,490

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	20	Deer:	1
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	4
Total Preference:	20	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	20	Horses:	0
		Total:	5

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.

Management Objectives

Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Whiting		Allot. No.: 7045	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	399	Other Acres:	3,403

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	48	Deer:	3
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	1
Total Preference:	48	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	48	Horses:	0
		Total:	4

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.

Management Objectives

Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Baker Hill Field **Allot. No.: 7046** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 188 **Other Acres:** 522

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	20
Suspended Nonuse:	0
Total Preference:	20
Average Actual Use:	10

Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Deer:	1
Elk:	1
Antelope:	0
Horses:	0
Total:	2

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.

Management Objectives

Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Peabody **Allot. No.: 7047** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 268 **Other Acres:** 1,514

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	60
Suspended Nonuse:	0
Total Preference:	60
Average Actual Use:	67

Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Deer:	1
Elk:	2
Antelope:	1
Horses:	0
Total:	4

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.

Management Objectives

Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Varien Canyon		**Allot. No.: 7048**	**Mgmt. Category: C**
Public Acres:	317	**Other Acres:**	2,696

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	14	Deer:	6
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	4
Total Preference:	14	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	14	Horses:	0
		Total:	10

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.	Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Forks of Poison Creek **Allot. No.: 7049** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 3,431 **Other Acres:** 178

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	648
Suspended Nonuse:	0
Total Preference:	648
Average Actual Use:	340

Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Deer:	31
Elk:	13
Antelope:	0
Horses:	0
Total:	44

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: sage grouse

Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.

Management Objectives

Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Clemens **Allot. No.: 7050** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 466 **Other Acres:** 429

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	57	Deer:	4
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	57	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	67	Horses:	0
		Total:	4

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Sawtooth MNF **Allot. No.: 7051** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 535 **Other Acres:** 5,170

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	32	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	32	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	25	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.

Management Objectives

Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.

Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: redband trout	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Lone Pine Field **Allot. No.: 7052** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 160 **Other Acres:** 320

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	6	Deer:	1
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	6	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	30	Horses:	0
		Total:	1

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	**Management Objectives**

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Silvies Canyon		Allot. No.: 7053	Mgmt. Category: M
Public Acres:	925	Other Acres:	15

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	100	Deer:	10
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	100	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	112	Horses:	0
		Total:	10

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
Riparian or aquatic habitat is in less than good habitat condition.	Improve and maintain riparian or aquatic habitat in good or better habitat condition.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: redband trout	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Cricket Creek		Allot. No.: 7054	Mgmt. Category: C
Public Acres:	970	Other Acres:	480

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	40	Deer:	6
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	40	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	156	Horses:	0
		Total:	6

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Double "O"		Allot. No.: 7056	Mgmt. Category: M
Public Acres:	4,317	Other Acres:	3,236

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	0
*Carrying Capacity:	1,320	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: long-billed curlew

Management Objectives

Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

**Indicates an allotment where carrying capacity has been determined in a completed allotment evaluation.*

Allotment Name: Wright's Point **Allot. No.: 7057** **Mgmt. Category: M**

Public Acres: 590 **Other Acres:** 80

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	40	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
No management system established in the allotment.	Establish management system.
Unallotted grazing area.	Issue temporary nonrenewable license.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Narrows **Allot. No.: 7058** **Mgmt. Category: I**

Public Acres: 1,876 **Other Acres:** 910

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	82	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	82	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	449	Horses:	0

Total: 0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Current range condition, level or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable, or carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.

Management Objectives

Maintain or improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices and/or reduction in active use. (Note: Upon completion of the Ecological Site Inventory on the Three Rivers RA, ecological status objectives will be developed.)

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Carp **Allot. No.: 7059** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 640 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	21	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Unallotted grazing area.

Management Objectives

Issue temporary nonrenewable license.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Castle **Allot. No.: 7060** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 751 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer:	5
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	7	Horses:	1
		Total:	6

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Unallotted grazing area.

Management Objectives

Issue temporary nonrenewable license.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Bulger **Allot. No.: 7061** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 320 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	0	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Devine Canyon **Allot. No.: 7080** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0
Total Preference:	0
Average Actual Use:	0

Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Deer:	5
Elk:	0
Antelope:	0
Horses:	0
Total:	5

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns	Management Objectives
Water quality does not currently meet DEQ water quality standards for beneficial uses.	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by the DEQ, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality.
At this time, the following special status species or its habitat is known to exist within the allotment: redband trout, Malheur mottled sculpin	Protect special status species or its habitat from impact by BLM-authorized actions.

No authorized grazing use.

CONSTRAINTS

Area influencing perennial water occurs within the allotment. Limit treatment of this area by mechanical or prescribed fire means to less than 20 percent of area in any one year.

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Harney Basin **Allot. No.: 7081** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 640 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer:	1
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	0	Horses:	0
		Total:	1

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Allotment Name: Hines Field **Allot. No.: 7082** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer:	3
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	7
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	0	Horses:	0
		Total:	10

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

No forage allocations for elk use in the allotment have been made.

No authorized livestock use.

Management Objectives

Allocate forage to meet elk forage demands.

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Rainbow Creek **Allot. No.: 7085** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 160 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer:	1
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	0	Horses:	0
		Total:	1

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Allotment Name: Silver Creek Valley **Allot. No.: 7087** **Mgmt. Category: C**

Public Acres: 40 **Other Acres:**

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	0	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Appendix 9. Allotment Management Summaries (continued)

Allotment Name: Sunset Valley		**Allot. No.: 7088**	**Mgmt. Category: C**
Public Acres:	5360	**Other Acres:**	

Grazing Administration Info. (AUMs)		Other Forage Demands (AUMs)	
Active Preference:	0	Deer:	0
Suspended Nonuse:	0	Elk:	0
Total Preference:	0	Antelope:	0
Average Actual Use:	0	Horses:	0
		Total:	0

Identified Resource Conflicts/Concerns

Management Objectives

CONSTRAINTS

Ensure that substantial vegetation conversions (burning, spraying, chaining, seeding, etc.) do not reduce the variety of plant species or communities in abundances necessary for their continued existence and normal functioning.

Deer winter range occurs in allotment. Vegetation conversions must be limited to less than 400 acres in size. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the winter range currently supporting browse.

Appendix 10. Allotment Categories

Allot. Number	Allotment Name	Range Condition			Allotment Potential			Present Productivity			Resource Conflicts			Controversy			Present Mgmt		Prudent Invester's Willingness To Invest			Crit. Allot. Char.	Selective Mgmt Category I, M, or C
		Sat	Unsat	Undef	Hi	Med	Low	Hi	Med	Low	Hi	Med	Low	Hi	Med	Low	Sat	Unsat	Yes	Maybe	No		
4097	Trout Creek		X			X			X			X			X			X	X				
5106	Cow Creek		X			X				X	X					X		X		X			
5214	Hamilton	X				X				X			X			X		X					
5215	Davies		X			X			X			X				X		X		X			
5307	Smyth Creek	X				X			X			X			X			X	X				
5308	Kiger	X			X				X			X			X		X			X			
5310	Riddle Mountain	X			X			X				X			X		X			X			
5313	Burnt Flat		X			X			X			X			X			X	X				
5321	Hamilton Ind.	X			X			Unknown				X				X		X		X			
5329	Riddle/Coyote		X			X		Unknown			X				X			X		X			
5330	Deep Creek	X			X			Unknown				X				X		X		X			
5503	Pine Creek	X				X				X		X			X		X			X			
5511	Moffet Table		X		X				X		X			X			X			X			
5514	Coal Mine Creek	X			X						X				X		X			X			
5515	Mule Creek	X			X				X		X				X		X			X			
5517	Otis Mountain	X			X				X		X				X		X		X				
5524	Dawson Butte		X			X			X		X				X			X					
5530	River	X			X				X		X			X			X			X			
5531	Stinkingwater	X			X				X		X			X			X			X			
5532	Mountain		X		X				X		X			X				X		X			
5535	Miller Canyon		X			X				X		X		X				X		X			
5536	Alder Creek		X			X				X	X			X				X		X			
5565	Upton Mountain		X			X				X	X			X				X	X				
5566	Texaco Basin	X			X			X			X						X		X				
5571	Lamb Ranch			X		X			X			X				X		X			X			
7001	East Warm Springs	X					X			X		X					X		X	X			
7002	West Warm Springs	X					X			X		X					X		X	X			
7003	East Wagontire		X			X				X		X					X		X		X		
7004	West Wagontire		X			X				X		X					X		X		X		
7005	Glass Butte	X				X			X			X					X		X		X		
7006	Rimrock Lake		X			X			X			X					X		X		X		
7007	Hat Butte		X			X				X	X			X				X			X		
7008	Sheep Lake Shields		X			X				X	X			X						X			
7009	Dry Lake		X			X			X			X							X		X		
7010	Claw Creek		X			X				X	X			X					X				
7012	Packsaddle	X				X				X		X					X				X		
7014	Badger Spring	X				X			X			X					X				X		
7015	Second Flat		X			X				X			X				X				X		
7016	Juniper Ridge	X				X			X				X				X				X		
7018	Silver Lake		X		X				X			X				X		X					
7019	Palomino Butte		X			X				X	X							X					

Appendix 10. Allotment Categories (continued)

Allot. Number	Allotment Name	Range Condition			Allotment Potential			Present Productivity			Resource Conflicts			Controversy			Present Mgmt		Prudent Investor's Willingness To Invest			Crit. Allot. Char.	Selective Mgmt Category I, M, or C
		Sat	Unsat	Undef	Hi	Med	Low	Hi	Med	Low	Hi	Med	Low	Hi	Med	Low	Sat	Unsat	Yes	Maybe	No		
7021	Weaver Lake	X				X			Unknown			X			X		X			X			I
7022	Dog Mountain	X					X		Unknown			X			X			X	X				I
7023	West Sagehen		X			X				X		X		X				X		X			I
7024	East Sagehen		X			X				X	X				X		X			X			I
7025	Gouldin		X			X			X		X				X			X	X				I
7026	Horton Mill	X			X				X			X			X		X			X			I
7030	Skull Creek	X				X			X		X				X		X		X				I
7031	Hay Creek	X				X			X			X			X			X	X				I
7033	Silvies River	X				X			X			X				X		X		X			I
7036	Hayes	X				X			X			X			X			X		X			I
7040	Landing Creek	X				X			X		X			X			X			X			I
7041	East Silvies	X				X			X		X				X		X			X			I
7043	Lone Pine		X			X			X			X		X			X		X				I
7049	Forks of Poison Creek		X			X			X		X				X		X			X			I
7058	Narrows		X			X			X			X			X			X		X			I
4098	East Creek-Pine Hill	X				X			X			X				X	X		X				M
4143	Silvies	X			X			X				X				X		X		X			M
5101	Devine Ridge	X			X				X			X			X		X			X			M
5102	Prather Creek		X				X			X		X				X	X			X			M
5103	Lime Kiln/ Sec. 30	X					X			X			X			X	X			X			M
5104	Soldier Creek	X					X			X			X			X				X			M
5105	Camp Harney	X			X			X				X				X				X			M
5201	Coleman Creek	X			X			X					X			X				X			M
5202	Hunter	X			X				Unknown				X			X				X			M
5204	Slocum	X			X			X					X			X				X			M
5205	Venator	X			X				X		X					X				X			M
5206	Stockade			X			X		Unknown		X					X				X			M
5207	Coyote Creek	X			X			X					X			X				X			M
5208	Emmerson	X			X			X					X			X				X			M
5209	Crane	X			X				X				X			X				X			M
5212	Mahon Ranch	X				X			X				X			X				X			M
5213	Beaver Creek	X			X			X					X			X				X			M
5301	Princeton	X			X			X					X			X				X			M
5302	Big Bird	X			X			X					X			X				X			M
5303	Dry Lake	X			X			X					X	X						X			M
5305	Crows Nest	X			X			X					X	X						X			M
5306	Rocky Ford	X			X			X					X			X				X			M
5309	Happy Valley	X			X			X					X			X				X			M
5316	Virginia Valley	X			X			X					X			X				X			M
5501	East Cow Creek	X			X				X				X			X				X			M
5502	Rock Creek	X			X				X				X			X				X			M

Appendix 10. Allotment Categories (continued)

Allot. Number	Allotment Name	Range Condition Sat	Unsat	Undef	Allotment Potential Hi	Med	Low	Present Productivity Hi	Med	Low	Resource Conflicts Hi	Med	Low	Controversy Hi	Med	Low	Present Mgmt Sat	Unsat	Prudent Investor's Willingness To Invest Yes	Maybe	No	Crit. Allot. Char.	Selective Mgmt Category I, M, or C
5505	Little Muddy Creek	X			X			X			X				X		X			X			M
5506	Muddy Creek	X				X			X				X			X	X			X			M
5507	Wolf Creek	X			X				Unknown			X			X		X			X			M
5508	Baker-Knowles	X					X		Unknown			X				X	X				X		M
5509	Williams Dripp Spring	X				X			X			X					X			X			M
5510	Jones Dripp Spring	X			X			X					X			X	X			X			M
5513	Shelley	X				X			X			X				X	X			X			M
5516	Birch Creek	X			X			X				X			X		X			X			M
5521	Rocky Basin	X			X			X					X		X		X			X			M
5522	Cottonwood Creek	X			X						X				X		X			X			M
5523	Tub Spring-Hart	X			X			X					X			X	X			X			M
5525	Mill Gulch	X			X			X				X			X		X			X			M
5526	Chalk Hills	X			X				X			X				X	X			X			M
5528	Cooler	X				X			X				X			X	X			X			M
5529	House Butte	X				X			X			X				X	X			X			M
5533	Buchanan	X				X			X				X			X	X			X			M
5534	Mahon Creek	X				X			X			X				X	X			X			M
5537	Buck Mountain	X				X			X		X				X		X			X			M
5538	Riverside	X				X			X			X				X	X			X			M
5564	Wheeler Basin	X			X			X					X			X	X			X			M
7011	Upper Valley	X			X			X			X			X			X				X		M
7017	Cluster		X			X				X			X			X		X		X			M
7020	Sand Hollow	X				X			X			X				X	X			X			M
7035	Silvies Meadows	X				X			X			X				X	X			X			M
7039	Cave Gulch	X				X			Unknown			X				X	X			X			M
7051	Sawtooth-MNF	X				X			X				X			X	X			X			M
7053	Silvies Canyon	X				X			X			X				X	X			X			M
7056	Double "O"	X				X			X				X	X			X			X			M
7057	Wrights Point	X				X				X				X		X			X		X		M
4040	Poison Creek			X			X		Unknown			X				X		X		X			C
4096	Hi Desert			X			X		Unknown			X				X	X				X		C
4126	Abrahams Draw			X			X		Unknown			X				X	X				X		C
4138	White			X			X		Unknown			X				X	X				X		C
4180	King Mountain			X			X		Unknown				X			X	X				X		C
5001	Crane FFR			X			X		Unknown			X				X	X			X			C
5002	Catterson Sec. 13			X			X		Unknown			X				X	X			X			C
5003	Malheur Slough			X	X				Unknown			X				X	X			X			C
5005	Withers FFR			X	X				Unknown			X				X	X			X			C

Appendix 10. Allotment Categories (continued)

Allot. Number	Allotment Name	Range Condition			Allotment Potential			Present Productivity			Resource Conflicts			Controversy			Present Mgmt	Prudent Investor's Willingness To Invest			Crit. Allot. Char.	Selective Mgmt Category I, M, or C
		Sat	Unsat	Undef	Hi	Med	Low	Hi	Med	Low	Hi	Med	Low	Hi	Med	Low	SatUnsat	Yes	Maybe	No		
5107	Manning Field			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X		X			C
5109	Purdy FFR			X			X	Unknown						X		X	X	X			X	C
5110	Reed FFR			X	X			Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5111	Temple's FFR			X	X			Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5112	Smith FFR			X	X			Unknown				X				X	X		X			C
5113	Rattlesnake FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5203	Catterson			X	X			Unknown				X				X	X		X			C
5211	Beckley Home	X					X	Unknown			X					X	X		X			C
5216	Quier FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X					C
5217	Thompson FFR			X	X			Unknown				X				X	X					C
5218	Bennett FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5219	Hamilton FFR			X	X			Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5311	Virginia FFR			X		X		Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5317	Hatt Butte			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5318	Black Butte	X				X		Unknown			X					X	X		X			C
5322	Briggs FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X		X			C
5323	Clemens FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5324	Riddle FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5325	Marshall Diamond FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5326	Jenkins N. Lake FFR			X		X		Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5327	Jenkins B. Flat FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5328	Fisher FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5504	State Field	X				X		Unknown					X			X	X		X			C
5512	Clarks River	X					X	Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5518	Newell Field	X			X			X				X				X	X			X		C
5519	Big Upson			X	X			Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5520	Little Upson			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5527	Riverside FFR	X				X		Unknown			X					X	X			X		C
5539	W & C Blaylock FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5540	Luce Field			X	X			Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5541	Home Ranch Enclosure			X	X			Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5542	Marshall FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5543	Divine Flat Field			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5544	Brooks Field			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5545	Sunshine Field			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5546	Druitt Field			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5547	Lake Field			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X			X		C
5548	Griffin FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X			X		C

Appendix 10. Allotment Categories (continued)

Allot. Number	Allotment Name	Range Condition Sat	Range Condition Unsat	Range Condition Undef	Allotment Potential Hi	Allotment Potential Med	Allotment Potential Low	Present Productivity Hi	Present Productivity Med	Present Productivity Low	Resource Conflicts Hi	Resource Conflicts Med	Resource Conflicts Low	Controversy Hi	Controversy Med	Controversy Low	Present Mgmt Sat	Present Mgmt Unsat	Prudent Investor's Willingness To Invest Yes	Prudent Investor's Willingness To Invest Maybe	Prudent Investor's Willingness To Invest No	Crit. Allot. Char.	Selective Mgmt Category I, M, or C
5549	Howards FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
5550	Jordans FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
5551	Lillards FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
5552	Miller FFR A			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
5553	Miller FFR B			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
5554	J. Francis Miller FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
5555	Ott FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
5556	Pine Creek FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
5557	J & G Kane FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
5558	J & G FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
5559	Swords FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
5560	Vickers FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
5561	Wilber FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
5562	Williams FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
5563	Arnold FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
5567	Miller FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
5568	Byrons FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
5569	Floyds FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
5570	River FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
5572	Krueger FFR			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
7013	Zoglmann	X				X		Unknown					X				X			X			C
7027	Emigrant Creek	X				X		Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
7028	Stinger Creek	X				X		Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
7029	Spring Creek	X					X		X				X			X	X				X		C
7032	Hotchkiss Ind.			X		X		Unknown				X				X					X		C
7034	Scat Field	X				X		Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
7037	Coal Pit Spring	X				X			X			X			X		X			X			C
7038	Curry Gordon	X				X		Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
7042	Dole Smith	X					X	Unknown					X			X	X				X		C
7044	Cowing			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
7045	Whiting			X		X		Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
7046	Baker Hill Field	X				X		Unknown					X			X	X				X		C
7047	Peabody	X				X		Unknown					X			X	X				X		C
7048	Varien Canyon			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
7050	Clemens	X				X		Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
7052	Lone Pine Field	X					X	Unknown					X			X	X				X		C
7054	Cricket Creek	X					X	Unknown					X			X	X				X		C
7059	Carp			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
7060	Castle			X			X	Unknown				X				X	X				X		C
7080	Devine Canyon	X				X		Unknown					X			X	X				X		C
7081	Harney Basin			X			X	Unknown					X			X	X				X		C
7082	Hines Field			X			X	Unknown					X			X	X				X		C
7085	Rainbow Creek			X			X	Unknown					X			X	X				X		C
7087	Silver Creek Valley			X		X		Unknown					X			X	X				X		C
7088	Sunset Valley			X			X	Unknown				X			X		X					X		C

Appendix 11. Rangeland Monitoring and Evaluation

Purpose of Monitoring

1) To determine the effects of management actions on the rangeland resources.
2) To determine the effectiveness of on-the-ground management actions in achieving resource management objectives within planned timeframes.
3) To provide quantifiable data to identify and support needed management actions.
4) To provide quantifiable data for the periodic review of management objectives.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring methods must be suitable for the vegetation types and resource conditions that will be encountered. The capability of the methods to detect subtle changes due to management over short periods of time must be carefully considered.

For monitoring data to be meaningful and useful over time, there must be consistency in the kinds of data that are collected and the manner in which they are collected. However, the need for changes in sampling may occasionally arise when problems are detected during a cursory review of the collected data, when analyzing and interpreting the data, or when conducting an evaluation. Serious consideration must be given to the effect changes will have on the historical value of existing data.

The methods discussed here are the methods currently in use in the Three Rivers RA. These methods are consistent with the District Monitoring Plan, State Monitoring Guidance and Bureau Policy.

Actual Use

Actual use monitoring provides information concerning the actual amount of grazing use occurring on an area of rangeland during a specific time period. It is a record of livestock and wild horse use in each pasture of an allotment and represents forage consumed in terms of AUMs. Livestock actual use is provided by the permittees. Data is verified by field checks and occasional counts. The report includes livestock numbers, pasture usage and turn out and gathering dates.

Wild horse actual use is determined by multiplying inventoried numbers by the grazing period on their summer and winter range. This may or may not involve separate pastures.

Actual use is collected in all "M" and "I" category allotments annually.

Utilization

Utilization data are collected to provide information concerning the percentage of forage that has been consumed or destroyed on an area of rangeland during a specific period of time and the grazing pattern on the allotment. Utilization data are important in evaluating the effects of grazing use on specific areas of rangeland and identifying areas of concentrated use that may be dispersed by some form of range improvement.

In the short term, utilization data are considered with actual use and climatic data to determine resource use levels and to identify the need for range improvement projects, adjustment in management actions, and/or adjustments in grazing use levels. These data can be used as the basis for implementing adjustments in grazing use through agreement or by decision.

In the long term, utilization data are considered along with actual use, authorized use, estimated use, trend, climate, and any other data available or necessary for allotment evaluation. Evaluations are conducted to determine if the grazing management actions and/or practices are achieving the long-term management objectives identified in the land-use and activity plans.

The primary method used in the RA is the Key Forage Plant method. The key forage plant method is an ocular estimate method of judging utilization within one of six utilization classes on one or more key herbaceous and/or browse species. Utilization is generally expressed as a percentage of available forage weight or numbers of plants, twigs, etc., that have been consumed or destroyed, and is expressed in terms of the current year's production removed.

Trend

Trend data are important in determining the effectiveness of on-the-ground management actions and evaluating progress toward meeting management objectives. They indicate whether the rangeland is moving toward or away from its potential or from achieving specific management objectives. Trend refers to the direction of change and indicated whether rangeland vegetation is being maintained or is moving toward or away from the desired plant community or toward or away from other specific vegetation management objectives. Trends of rangelands may be judged by noting changes in composition, density, cover, production, vigor, age class, and frequency of the vegetation, and related parameters of other resources.

The trend method used in the RA is the Nearest Plant method, which consists of a minimum of 100 observations along a transect at one pace, or other selected intervals. The observation is the nearest plant within a 180 degree arc from the center of the front of the observer's foot. Close-up and general view photographs are used with this method.

Appendix 11. Rangeland Monitoring and Evaluation (continued)

This method provides an estimate of relative species dispersion. The indicators of trend monitored with this method are the percentage of occurrence as nearest plant.

The Photo-plot method is also used to measure trend. This method includes taking a close-up photograph of a 3 x 3 foot plot and a general view photograph of the study site.

Climate

Climate studies provide a comparison of grazing season climatic conditions with long-term normals. Crop year (September - June) precipitation accounts for approximately 80 percent of the variation in vegetation production in the Great Basin. The Forage Yield Index developed at the Squaw Butte Experiment Station is used to adjust forage utilization.
Table 11. (continued)

Evaluation

The analysis and interpretation of inventory and monitoring data are extremely important in the evaluation of management actions to determine their progress in meeting resource management objectives. This process must be carefully accomplished to determine if adjustments in grazing use and management actions are needed, and if so, to what extent.

The major steps involved in the evaluation process are as follows:

Assemble and Display Monitoring and Other Data - Review and summarize available data which has been collected from baseline inventories, monitoring studies, supplemental studies and other sources.

Analyze Data - Perform all necessary calculations of data.

Interpret Data - After the data has been analyzed, it is interpreted to determine whether the results show a trend of have remained static over time for each type of study. This includes interpreting individual data sets and examining their interrelationships.

In order to assess proper stocking level or carrying capacity, the following formula may be used.

$$\text{Potential Stocking Level (Carrying Capacity)} = \frac{\text{Target Util.} * \text{Actual Use}}{\text{Measured Util.} * \text{Yield Index}}$$

Evaluate Data - The data is evaluated for consistency, reliability, strong points, weak points, completeness and accuracy. If the results of the interpretation indicate a trend, the evaluation attempts to determine the causes of the trends and establish a course of action for future management.

Review Management Objectives - Management objectives must be evaluated as well as the monitoring data in order to make sure that the objectives are meaningful.

In order for management actions to be monitored and progress to be evaluated, the objectives must be measurable. They must also be reasonably attainable within a reasonable timeframe. In some cases, detection of a trend toward the desired value may sufficient to justify continuation of the management practice being evaluated, especially on poor condition ranges where vegetation objectives will be attainable only in the long-term. In these cases, intermediate objectives may be useful in evaluating the progress.

Evaluate Progress in Meeting Management Objectives - Determine if management objectives have been met or if adequate progress toward achieving them has occurred or if management objectives or monitoring techniques need redefining.

Summarize Findings and Make Recommendations - The formal evaluation must include concise management recommendations as well as recommendations on changing monitoring techniques, management objectives, key areas, or key species.

Appendix 12. Standard Procedures and Design Elements for Range Improvements

Range improvements are proposed for several reasons including, but not limited to: to implement more intensive grazing systems; to allow deferment of grazing use on native range during the spring; to improve livestock distribution; and to increase forage production.

The following standard procedures and design elements would be adhered to under the proposed action in constructing range improvements in the EIS area. Design elements have been standardized over time to mitigate adverse effects encountered during range improvement installations.

- Preparation of a site-specific environmental assessment prior to implementation of range improvements is required. Proposed range improvements may be modified or abandoned if this assessment indicates significant adverse environmental impacts cannot be mitigated or avoided.

- A wilderness inventory, required by FLPMA, has been completed in the EIS area. All rangeland management activities in wilderness study areas will be consistent with the IMP and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review unless and until the area is removed from this category. Impacts will be assessed before implementing management activities to ensure they meet guidelines.

- Every effort would be made to avoid adverse impacts to cultural resources. A cultural resources inventory will be completed on all areas prior to any decision to perform ground-disturbing activities. This would be part of the preplanning stage of a project and the results would be analyzed in the environmental assessment addressing the action (BLM Manual 8100, Cultural Resources Management). If significant cultural values are identified, the project could be relocated, redesigned or abandoned. However, where that is not possible, the BLM would consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in accordance with the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) by and between the Bureau, the Council and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, dated January 14, 1980, which sets forth a procedure for developing appropriate mitigative measures, in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966) as implemented by 36 CFR Part 800. Management adherence to agreed upon mitigative measures will be implemented in compliance with these regulations.

- If a project might affect any listed threatened or endangered species or its critical habitat, consultation with the USFWS would be initiated (50 CFR 50 402: Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended). The project would be modified, relocated or abandoned in order to obtain a no effect determination. If a project may contribute to the need to list a Federal candidate or Bureau sensitive species, a technical assistance request would be made to the USFWS.

- Surface disturbance at all project sites would be held to a minimum. Disturbed soil would be rehabilitated to blend into surrounding soil surface and reseeded as needed with a mixture of grasses, forbs and browse as applicable to replace ground cover and reduce soil loss from wind and water erosion.

- Seeding would only be done to enhance and sustain multiple-use values. Vegetation manipulation projects would be designed using irregular patterns, untreated patches, etc., to provide for optimum edge effect for visual quality and wildlife. Layout and design would be coordinated with local ODFW biologists.

- Seeding would be accomplished by use of the rangeland drill in most cases. Broadcast seeding would occur on small disturbed areas, rough terrain and rocky areas. Brush would be controlled prior to seeding. Some projects would have brush control only. Brush control could employ burning, spraying, chaining, etc.; however, the treatment method has not been determined for individual projects. Generally, areas containing needlegrasses and/or rabbitbrush and areas with sandy soils would not be burned. BLM would determine seeding mixtures on a site-specific basis, at the EA level in accordance with NEPA, using past experience and recommendations of the Oregon State University Extension Service and Experiment Stations and/or ODFW. Anticipated increases in production through vegetation manipulation projects would not be allocated until seedings are established and ready for use. All seedings would be deferred from grazing for at least two growing seasons to allow seedling establishment. Where deep furrow drills are used, slopes would be drilled on the contour to prevent water erosion.

- The seeding policy for the BLM in Oregon is as follows: Seedings to change vegetation composition should be used when it is the most efficient method to accomplish the resource objectives identified through the planning process. The selection of the seeding area and the species to be used should be based on a site-specific evaluation which considers ecologic potential, technical and economic feasibility, location of unique resources, plant diversity and cumulative impacts on the ecosystem. Adapted native species that can enhance vegetative diversity composition must be given consideration in species selection. To insure establishment seedings must be protected for two growing seasons or until the vigorous seedlings produce their first seed crop. Once established, seedings should be properly managed and monitoried to ensure that resource objectives are accomplished.

- It is anticipated that the existing road and trail system would provide access for range improvements construction. If needed, unimproved trails and tracks would be created to reach construction sites. These trails would continue to be utilized for maintenance of the projects.

- It is assumed that normal maintenance such as replacement of pipeline sections, fence posts and retreatment of vegetation manipulations would occur.

- VRM procedures would be employed to minimize the adverse visual impacts created by the proposed range improvements.

Additional design features are identified in the following discussion of the individual types of improvements.

Reservoir Construction

Development of reservoirs would involve the construction of pits and dams to impound water for livestock and wildlife use. Pits would be in dry lake beds or other natural depressions. Dams would be constructed in drainages. Water storage capacity would range from 1.0 to 2.0 acre-feet. Fill material, if needed, would come from the impoundment area and/or a borrow area for dams. Excavated material from pits would be piled adjacent to the pit. Topsoil would be stockpiled and used to rehabilitate the borrow areas.

Wells

Wells would be cased with steel pipe and sealed with concrete to prevent cave-ins and contamination. All State of Oregon water-well drilling regulations would be adhered to, both in drilling and equipping. A safety device would be installed on new powerline transformers to prevent electrocution of raptors. Metal storage tanks, painted to blend with the surrounding landscape, would be placed at each well site. Generally, the tanks would be enclosed and would measure 15 to 30 feet in diameter and 6 to 12 feet high.

Springs

The proposed action includes the development of springs. This would involve digging or drilling to intercept naturally occurring water flow, installing perforated pipe or concrete boxes to collect water, and installing pipelines and water troughs. The spring source and trough overflow area would be fenced to prevent livestock grazing and trampling and provide meadow habitat. A small waterhole would be developed inside the fenced overflow area for wildlife use. Ramps, rocks or float boards would be provided in all water troughs for birds and mammals to gain access to and/or escape from the water.

Pipelines

Pipelines are proposed to carry water for livestock from wells to areas that lack an adequate water supply. Generally, 1 to 2-inch diameter plastic pipe would be buried with a pipe-laying device consisting of a modified ripper tooth mounted on a tractor. The pipe is normally laid as deeply as possible under the ground but no deeper than 30 inches. Where obstructions prohibit burying, the pipe would be laid on the surface and covered with borrowed soil. Reservoirs would be constructed along the pipeline and fenced to exclude livestock. This would provide ground level water for wildlife, and serve as an emergency water supply in case of equipment failure. Water troughs would be installed approximately every mile along the pipeline. Ramps, rocks or float boards would be provided in all water troughs for birds and mammals to gain access to and/or escape from the water.

Fences and Cattleguards

Fences would be designed to prevent the passage of livestock without stopping the movement of wildlife. All fences would be constructed in accordance with Bureau Manual 1741. The proposed fence lines would not be bladed or scraped. All fences would comply with VRM procedures.

Where fences cross existing roads either gates or cattleguards would be installed.

Appendix 13. Range Improvement Costs[1]

Type of Improvement	Unit	Cost/Unit
Guzzler	Each	$4,500
Brush Control	Acre	$10
Cattleguard	Each	$2,400
Fence	Mile	$2,500
Juniper Burning	Unit	$2,800
Pipeline	Mile	$10,500
Prescribed Burn	Acre	$10
Reservoir	Each	$6,700
Road Maintenance	Mile	$200
Seeding	Acre	$25
Spring	Each	$3,000
Trough	Each	$1,800
Well	Each	$22,500

[1]Based on recent years' experience, figures in 1991 dollars.

Appendix 14. Potential Range Improvements by Allotment

Allotment No.	Allotment Name	Type of Improvement	Units	Cost/ Unit	No.	Cost
	Silver Lake Pond	Fence	Mile	$3,334	1.5	$5,001
		Nest Islands	Each	$2,500	2	$5,000
4098	East Cr.-Pine Hill	Fence	Mile	$2,500	1	$2,500
4143	Silvies	Wetland Improvements	Project	$21,000	1	$21,000
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	0.75	$1,875
5101	Devine Ridge	Reservoir	Each	$6,700	1	$6,700
5102	Prather Creek	Fence	Mile	$2,500	1	$2,500
5105	Camp Harney	Fence	Mile	$2,500	1	$2,500
		Spring	Each	$3,000	1	$3,000
		Juniper Burning	Units	$2,800	5	$14,000
		Cattleguard	Each	$2,400	1	$2,400
5201	Coleman Creek	Fence	Mile	$2,500	2	$5,000
5205	Venator	Spring	Each	$3,000	1	$3,000
5206	Stockade	Fence	Mile	$2,500	1	$2,500
5207	Coyote Creek	Fence	Mile	$2,500	0.5	$1,250
5218	Bennett FFR	Road Maintenance	Mile	$200	1.5	$300
5301	Princeton	Trough	Each	$1,800	3	$5,400
		Pipeline	Mile	$10,500	7	$73,500
5302	Big Bird	Pipeline	Mile	$10,500	2	$21,000
		Trough	Each	$1,800	1	$1,800
5303	Dry Lake	Well	Each	$22,500	1	$22,500
		Pipeline	Mile	$10,500	12	$126,000
		Cattleguard	Each	$2,400	1	$2,400
		Trough	Each	$1,800	5	$9,000
5305	Crow's Nest	Pipeline	Mile	$10,500	2	$21,000
5306	Rocky Ford	Cattleguard	Each	$2,400	1	$2,400
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	1	$6,700
		Well	Each	$22,500	1	$22,500
		Pipeline	Mile	$10,500	1	$10,500
5307	Smyth Creek	Fence	Mile	$2,500	2.75	$6,875
		Juniper Burning	Units	$2,800	6	$16,800
		Cattleguard	Each	$2,400	1	$2,400
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	1	$6,700
5308	Kiger	Cattleguard	Each	$2,400	1	$2,400
		Juniper Burning	Units	$2,800	2	$5,600
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	1	$6,700
5309	Happy Valley	Fence	Mile	$2,500	1	$2,500
		Trough	Each	$1,800	1	$1,800
		Juniper Burning	Units	$2,800	2	$5,600
		Pipeline	Mile	$10,500	1	$10,500
5310	Riddle Mountain	Juniper Burning	Units	$2,800	8	$22,400
		Spring	Each	$3,000	1	$3,000
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	1	$2,500
5315	Virginia Valley	Trough	Each	$1,800	5	$9,000
		Pipeline	Mile	$10,500	7	$73,500
		Cattleguard	Each	$2,400	1	$2,400
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	3	$7,500
5321	Hamilton Ind.	Fence	Mile	$2,500	1	$2,500
5329	Riddle-Coyote	Fence	Mile	$2,500	4	$10,000
5503	Pine Creek	Spring	Each	$3,000	3	$9,000
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	2	$5,000
		Juniper Burning	Units	$2,800	7	$19,600
5506	Muddy Creek	Reservoir	Each	$6,700	1	$6,700
5510	Jones Dripp	Reservoir	Each	$6,700	2	$13,400
5511	Moffet Table	Prescribed Burn	Acre	$10	1,560	$15,600
		Trough	Each	$800	4	$3,200
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	3.5	$8,750
		Juniper Burning	Units	$2,800	6	$16,800
5514	Coal Mine Creek	Trough	Each	$800	1	$800
5515	Mule Creek	Fence	Mile	$2,500	1	$2,500

Appendix 14. Potential Range Improvements by Allotment (continued)

Allotment No.	Allotment Name	Type of Improvement	Units	Cost/ Unit	No.	Cost
5517	Otis Mountain	Trough	Each	$800	2	$1,600
		Juniper Burning	Units	$2,800	4	$11,200
		Prescribed Burn	Acre	$10	1,440	$14,400
5522	Cottonwood Creek	Reservoir	Each	$6,700	2	$13,400
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	2.5	$6,250
5524	Dawson Butte	Trough	Each	$800	3	$2,400
5526	Chalk Hills	Well	Each	$22,500	1	$22,500
		Pipeline	Mile	$10,500	2	$21,000
5528	Cooler	Reservoir	Each	$6,700	1	$6,700
5529	House Butte	Spring	Each	$3,000	2	$6,000
5531	Stinkingwater	Fence	Mile	$2,500	3	$7,500
		Road Maintenance	Mile	$200	7	$14,000
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	1	$6,700
5532	Mountain	Fence	Mile	$2,500	8	$20,000
		Juniper Burning	Units	$2,800	15	$42,000
		Trough	Each	$800	1	$800
		Road Maintenance	Mile	$200	12	$2,400
5534	Mahon Creek	Road Maintenance	Mile	$200	2	$400
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	1.5	$3,750
5535	Miller Canyon	Reservoir	Each	$6,700	3	$20,100
		Juniper Burning	Units	$2,800	6	$16,800
		Road Maintenance	Mile	$200	5	$1,000
5536	Alder Creek	Juniper Burning	Units	$2,800	12	$33,600
		Road Maintenance	Mile	$200	10	$2,000
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	4.5	$11,250
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	4	$26,800
5537	Buck Mountain	Spring	Each	$3,000	1	$3,000
5538	Riverside	Spring	Each	$3,000	1	$3,000
5560	Vickers' FFR	Road Maintenance	Mile	$200	1.5	$300
5564	Wheeler Basin	Trough	Each	$800	1	$800
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	2	$13,400
5565	Upton Mountain	Seeding	Acre	$25	2,000	$50,000
		Pipeline	Mile	$200	1	$200
		Trough	Each	$800	1	$800
		Brush Control	Acre	$10	2,000	$20,000
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	1	$6,700
5566	Texaco Basin	Road Maintenance	Mile	$200	4.5	$900
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	2	$5,000
5571	Lamb Ranch	Fence	Mile	$2,500	1.25	$3,125
7001	East Warm Springs	Pipeline	Mile	$10,500	4	$42,000
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	17	$42,500
		Trough	Each	$1,800	4	$7,200
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	6	$40,200
		Well	Each	$22,500	1	$22,500
7002	West Warm Springs	Reservoir	Each	$6,700	12	$80,400
		Wetland Improvements	Project	$40,000	1	$40,000
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	2	$5,000
7003	East Wagontire	Trough	Each	$800	2	$1,600
		Brush Control	Acre	$10	32,665	$326,650
		Spring	Each	$3,000	1	$3,000
		Seeding	Acre	$25	31,200	$780,000
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	42	$105,000
		Well	Each	$22,500	2	$45,000
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	8	$53,600
		Pipeline	Mile	$10,500	25	$262,500
7004	West Wagontire	Trough	Each	$1,800	7	$12,600
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	2	$13,400
		Pipeline	Mile	$10,500	7	$73,500
		Well	Each	$22,500	1	$22,500
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	20	$50,000
		Big Game Guzzler	Each	$4,500	2	$9,000

Appendix 14. Potential Range Improvements by Allotment (continued)

Allotment No.	Allotment Name	Type of Improvement	Units	Cost/ Unit	No.	Cost
		Seeding	Acre	$25	9,000	$225,000
		Brush Control	Acre	$10	9,000	$90,000
		Spring	Each	$3,000	2	$6,000
7006	Rimrock Lake	Reservoir	Each	$6,700	12	$80,400
		Brush Control	Acre	$10	3,000	$30,000
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	4	$10,000
7007	Hat Butte	Brush Control	Acre	$10	2,500	$25,000
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	1	$6,700
		Seeding	Acre	$25	800	$20,000
7008	Sheep Lake-Shields	Reservoir	Each	$6,700	6	$40,200
		Seeding	Acre	$25	960	$24,000
7009	Dry Lake	Juniper Burning	Units	$2,800	5	$14,000
	(Rye Grass)	Brood Pond	Each	$7,500	2	$15,000
		Brush Control	Acre	$10	1,800	$18,000
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	1	$6,700
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	8	$20,000
7010	Claw Creek	Reservoir	Each	$6,700	2	$13,400
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	2.25	$5,625
7013	Zoglmann	Spring	Each	$3,000	1	$3,000
7014	Badger Spring	Reservoir	Each	$6,700	2	$13,400
		Big Game Guzzler	Each	$4,500	2	$9,000
7015	Second Flat	Big Game Guzzler	Each	$4,500	2	$9,000
		Spring	Each	$3,000	2	$6,000
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	3	$7,500
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	2	$13,400
7016	Juniper Ridge	Seeding	Acre	$25	3,000	$75,000
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	9	$22,500
		Pipeline	Mile	$10,500	8	$84,000
		Trough	Each	$1,800	8	$14,400
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	1	$6,700
		Well	Each	$22,500	1	$22,500
		Prescribed Burn	Acre	$10	5,260	$52,600
7017	Cluster	Brush Control	Acre	$10	2,000	$20,000
7018	Silver Lake	Fence	Mile	$2,500	1	$2,500
		Brush Control	Acre	$10	4,500	$45,000
		Pipeline	Mile	$10,500	4	$42,000
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	3	$20,100
7019	Palomino Buttes	Fence	Mile	$2,500	7	$17,500
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	1	$6,700
		Wetland Improvements	Project	$50,000	1	$50,000
		Well	Each	$22,500	1	$22,500
		Pipeline	Mile	$10,500	2	$21,000
7020	Sand Hollow	Fence	Mile	$2,500	6	$15,000
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	1	$6,700
		Pipeline	Mile	$10,500	3	$31,500
7021	Weaver Lake	Fence	Mile	$2,500	2	$5,000
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	2	$13,400
7022	Dog Mountain	Fence	Mile	$2,500	5.5	$13,750
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	1	$6,700
		Spring	Each	$3,000	1	$3,000
7024	East Sagehen	Reservoir	Each	$6,700	2	$13,400
7025	Gouldin	Reservoir	Each	$6,700	1	$6,700
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	4	$10,000
7030	Skull Creek	Brush Control	Acre	$10	1,600	$16,000
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	2	$5,000
		Juniper Burning	Units	$2,800	10	$28,000
7031	Hay Creek	Reservoir	Each	$6,700	2	$13,400
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	4	$10,000
7033	Silvies River	Fence	Mile	$2,500	4	$10,000
7036	Hayes	Fence	Mile	$2,500	1.5	$3,750

Appendix 14. Potential Range Improvements by Allotment (continued)

Allotment No.	Allotment Name	Type of Improvement	Units	Cost/ Unit	No.	Cost
7037	Coal Pit Springs	Reservoir	Each	$6,700	1	$6,700
		Spring	Each	$3,000	2	$6,000
7040	Landing Creek	Fence	Mile	$2,500	5	$12,500
7041	East Silvies	Spring	Each	$3,000	1	$3,000
		Fence	Mile	$2,500	3	$7,500
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	1	$6,700
7043	Lone Pine	Juniper Control	Acre	$80	1,000	$80,000
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	3	$20,100
		Juniper Burning	Units	$2,800	5	$14,000
		Spring	Each	$3,000	1	$3,000
7048	Varien Canyon	Fence	Mile	$2,500	0.25	$625
7049	Forks of Poison Cr.	Brush Control	Acre	$10	530	$5,300
7058	Narrows	Trough	Each	$1,800	1	$1,800
		Reservoir	Each	$6,700	2	$13,400
		Well	Each	$22,500	1	$22,500

Appendix 15. Descriptions of ACECs

South Narrows ACEC

South Narrows ACEC is an existing ACEC in the Three Rivers RA. It was established June 30, 1983. It is located in Harney County approximately 26 miles south of Burns, Oregon, adjacent to Highway 205. This ACEC is 160 acres in size. It is in East Warm Springs Allotment (No. 7001). The elevation of the site is approximately 4,400 feet.

South Narrows ACEC was established to provide special management attention to the designated Critical Habitat of *Stephanomeria malheurensis*, Malheur wirelettuce, a plant species listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

The management goal of the South Narrows ACEC is to provide protection in order to preserve the characteristics of the habitat and maintain the suitability of the site to support Stephanomeria malheurensis. Actions which have previously been undertaken in support of this goal include fencing a portion of the ACEC, installing informational signs and undertaking studies to aid in understanding the interrelationships between Stephanomeria malheurensis and its environment including competition between it and other species. Management of this area is incorporated into the activity plans associated with Stephanomeria malheurensis.

Legal Description of Site:

South Narrows ACEC:

Willamette Meridian:

T. 27 S., R. 30 E.,	Sec. 11,	SE1/4NE1/4 and NE1/4SE1/4;
	Sec. 12,	W1/2SW1/4NW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NE1/4SW1/4 and NW1/4SW1/4.

The area described aggregates 160 acres more or less.

Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC

Diamond Craters is an existing ONA/ACEC in the Three Rivers RA. It was established as an ACEC on December 2, 1980, and as an ONA on April 1, 1982. Diamond Craters is located in Harney County, approximately 40 miles southeast of Burns, Oregon, and 4 miles east of Highway 205 adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge. The existing ONA/ACEC is 16,656 acres in size and the proposed addition is 400 acres. The ONA/ACEC will total 17,056 acres in size. The elevation of Diamond Craters ranges from 4,150 to 4,700 feet.

Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC was established to protect the diversity of geologic features and ecosystems. Diamond Craters is geologically unique because of the great variety of basaltic igneous-volcanic structures representing a complex series of geologic events which are present within a small geographic area. Preservation of the volcanic features is excellent due to a lack of erosion. The geologic features include lava flows, vents, craters, domes, a caldera, a maar and a graben. The diversity of vegetation at Diamond Craters includes both unusual and representative species and communities. The diversity of landforms and vegetation provides habitat for a large variety of wildlife species.

The management goal of the Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC is to preserve the unique assemblage of geologic features and ecosystems so that present and future generations may benefit from its exceptional scientific, educational, scenic and recreational values. Actions which have previously been undertaken in support of this goal include withdrawal of the area from mineral entry, closure of the area to ORV utilization, removal of livestock and wild horses, development of a self-guided tour, and development of the Diamond Craters Recreation Area Management Plan which details procedures for managing the recreational uses of the ONA/ACEC.

Legal Description of Site:

Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC:

Willamette Meridian:

T. 28 S., R. 31 E.,	Sec. 24,	E1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/2 and SE1/4;
	Sec. 25,	E1/2NE1/4, NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4 and NE1/4SE1/4.
T. 29 S., R. 31 E.,	Sec. 1,	E1/2E1/2;
	Sec. 12,	NE1/4NE1/4.

T. 28 S., R. 32 E.,	Sec.	17, All;
	Sec.	8, Lot 4, S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, and SE1/4;
	Secs.	19 through 22, Inclusive;
	Sec.	23, SW1/4 and S1/2SE1/4;
	Sec.	24, SW1/4SW1/4;
	Sec.	25, NW1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4, and SW1/4;
	Secs.	26 through 35, Inclusive.
T. 29 S., R. 32 E.,	Sec.	1, W1/2NW1/4 and SW1/4;
	Secs.	2 through 6, Inclusive;
	Sec.	7, Lot 1, N1/2NE1/4 and NE1/4NW1/4;
	Sec.	8, N1/2, NE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4 and SE1/4SE1/4;
	Sec.	9, All;
	Sec.	10, N1/2 and SW1/4;
	Sec.	11, W1/2NE1/4 and NW1/4;
	Sec.	5, N1/2NW1/4.

The area described aggregates 16,656 acres more or less.

The addition to Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC:

Willamette Meridian:

T. 28 S., R. 32 E., Sec. 16, W1/2.

T. 28 S., R. 31 E., Sec. 36, SE1/4NE1/4 and NE1/4SE1/4.

The areas described aggregate 400 acres more or less.

The total area described aggregates 17,056 acres more or less.

Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Addition

Silver Creek RNA/ACEC and the proposed addition are located in Harney County approximately 35 miles west of Burns and 15 miles north of Highway 20 adjacent to the Ochoco National Forest boundary. The existing RNA/ACEC is 640 acres in size and the proposed addition is 1,280 acres including 640 acres of a private inholding, the acquisition of which through exchange is a prerequisite to the designation of the RNA/ACEC addition. The proposed addition is in the Upper Valley Allotment (No. 7011). The elevation of the site ranges from approximately 4,520 to 4,800 feet.

Silver Creek RNA/ACEC is an established RNA/ACEC within the Three Rivers RA. It was established to fill the aquatic natural area cell in the Ochoco, Blue and Wallowa Mountains Province described in the Oregon Natural Heritage Plan (1988) as:

2. First to third order stream system in Blue Mountains originating in ponderosa pine zone, including intermittent streams.

The proposed addition to the Silver Creek RNA/ACEC will provide for a better representation of this cell as it provides a greater elevational gradient along a single drainage. The proposed addition to the Silver Creek RNA/ACEC will also provide representation for an unfilled terrestrial natural area cell in the Blue Mountains Province described as:

35. Low sagebrush/bunchgrass community outside the forest zone.

The existing Silver Creek RNA/ACEC in Section 8 consists of ponderosa pine uplands with areas of big sagebrush/bunchgrass as well as an extensive forested riparian zone. The proposed addition, Sections 17 and 20, includes the confluence of Silver Creek and Sawmill Creek with a combined total of approximately 2.5 miles of high quality riparian area. The riparian zone is dominated by mature willows and mountain alder with an understory that is mostly Kentucky bluegrass. The uplands are dominated by low sagebrush and bluebunch wheatgrass. There are also areas of big sagebrush and bluebunch wheatgrass, scattered western juniper and bitterbrush, Idaho fescue and Sandberg's bluegrass. Portions of the existing RNA/ACEC and proposed addition were burned by wildfire in August 1990.

The primary management goal of the Silver Creek RNA/ACEC and proposed addition is to preserve the natural ecosystems and to provide areas for ecological studies, monitoring, and research, and education. The primary management action which will be undertaken to aid in the attainment of this goal will be the construction of perimeter boundary fencing. A high standard gravel road maintained by the county crosses through the southwestern corner RNA/ACEC addition. Coordination with the county will ensure maintenance does not degrade the RNA/ACEC. Two unimproved dirt roads are also present in the RNA/ACEC addition. These roads will remain open to public use. Signing of the RNA/ACEC along the county road may be appropriate. A separate management plan

will be written for this RNA/ACEC subsequent to the acquisition of the private inholding and the ROD. This management plan will be comprehensive in nature and reflect the allowable uses/use constraints shown in Appendix 1, Table 16 and the procedures and monitoring discussed in the management decision.

Legal Description of Site:

Silver Creek RNA/ACEC:

Willamette Meridian:

T. 21 S., R. 26 E., Sec. 8, All.

The area described aggregates 640 acres more or less.

Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Addition:

Willamette Meridian:

T. 21 S., R. 26 E., Sec. 17, All;
Sec. 20, All.

The area described aggregates 1,280 acres more or less.

Foster Flat RNA/ACEC

The proposed Foster Flat RNA/ACEC is located in Harney County approximately 42 miles south of Burns, Oregon, and 20 miles west of Highway 205 near the Burns District boundary with Lakeview District. The proposed Foster Flat RNA/ACEC is 2,690 acres in size. It is in East Warm Springs Allotment (No. 7001) and in the Warm Springs HMA. The elevation of the RNA/ACEC is approximately 5,000 feet.

Foster Flat RNA/ACEC will be designated to represent one natural area cell in the Basin and Range Province described in the Oregon Natural Heritage Plan (1988) as:

19. Silver sagebrush/Nevada bluegrass community

This community is found in playas throughout the Great Basin in sites which are flooded for a period of months during the winter and early spring but which dry up rapidly as the weather warms. Foster Flat covers a large area that is essentially devoid of topographic relief and is dominated by silver sagebrush. The silver sagebrush/Nevada bluegrass community covers approximately 800 acres in the central portion of the playa area. At slightly lower elevation on the playa is a silver sagebrush/rush community which stays wetter longer than the Nevada bluegrass association. The slightly higher elevation areas of the playa contain silver sagebrush/green rabbitbrush. There are also areas of basin wildrye, creeping wildrye or silver sagebrush with no understory. It is ringed by a slightly raised rim that is dominated by greasewood and big sagebrush.

The primary management goal of the Foster Flat RNA/ACEC is to the manage the area to preserve the characteristics of the ecosystem and to provide areas for ecological studies, monitoring and research, and education. The primary management action which will be undertaken to aid in the attainment of this goal will be the construction of perimeter boundary fencing. The perimeter boundary fence will be constructed to allow livestock and wild horses to access the water source in the northwestern corner of Foster Flat. Access to the unimproved dirt roads within the RNA/ACEC may be limited by construction of this fence. A separate management plan will be written for this RNA/ACEC subsequent to the ROD. This management plan will be comprehensive in nature and reflect the allowable uses/use constraints shown in Appendix 1, Table 16 and the procedures and monitoring discussed in the management decision.

Legal Description of Site:

Foster Flat RNA/ACEC:

Willamette Meridian:

T. 29 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 34, NE1/4SE1/4 and S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 35, NW1/4SW1/4 and S1/2SW1/4.

T. 30 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 2, Lots 3 and 4, S1/2NW1/4,
SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4 and S1/2SE1/4;
Sec. 3, Lots 1 and 2, S1/2N1/2 and S1/2;
Sec. 4, SE1/4NE1/4 and NE1/4SE1/4;
Sec. 10, E1/2 and NE1/4NW1/4;
Sec. 11, All;
Sec. 14, N1/2;
Sec. 15, NE1/4NE1/4.

The area described aggregates 2,690 acres more or less.

Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC Addition

The BLM's proposed Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC is located in Harney County approximately 28 miles west of Burns, Oregon, and 10 miles north of Highway 20 adjacent to the Ochoco National Forest boundary on Dry Mountain. It is in Claw Creek Allotment (No. 7010). The proposed RNA/ACEC is 2,084 acres in size. The elevation of the RNA/ACEC is approximately 4,700 to 5,800 feet.

Ochoco National Forest currently has a Dry Mountain RNA proposed in the draft Forest Plan. The USDA-FS proposed Dry Mountain RNA and the BLM's proposed addition are located in the transition zone between the Ochoco, Blue and Wallowa Mountains Province and the Basin and Range Province. The proposed BLM and USDA-FS Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC would fill a number of natural area cells as described in the Oregon Natural Heritage Plan (1988) for the Ochoco, Blue and Wallowa Province including:

3. Western juniper/big sagebrush community.
7. Ponderosa pine/bitterbrush-mountain mahogany/sedge community.
33. Big sagebrush/bunchgrass community outside forest zone.
41. Mountain mahogany/bunchgrass.

The proposed RNA/ACEC also fills one natural area cell for the Basin and Range Province described as:

1. Ponderosa pine savanna.

The BLM RNA/ACEC addition contains major portions of the pine-juniper and pine-mahogany types as well as all of the mountain mahogany community and the complete sagebrush steppe transition zone. The Ochoco National Forest's proposed RNA represents a ponderosa pine/bunchgrass type with extensions into western juniper and big sagebrush and mountain mahogany types. The USDA-FS proposed RNA encompasses the higher elevations of the forest-sagebrush transition zone while the BLM proposed RNA/ACEC provides good representation of the lower elevations of the forest-sagebrush steppe transition which creates a total RNA/ACEC with more diversity.

BLM's proposed Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC also contains 180 acres which have been removed from the commercial forest timber base as ponderosa pine old growth management areas. These stands are located in Sections 3 and 10 of the proposed RNA/ACEC. The old growth stands contain an overstory consisting of old and large ponderosa pine trees with a 40-70 percent crown closure. The understory contains smaller ponderosa pine trees, many species of shrubs and other herbaceous species. Management of these areas will be to enhance existing old growth characteristics and to promote continued succession toward old growth. Examples of management actions which may occur to promote old growth characteristics include stand manipulation for the maintenance of stand structure, a desired species composition or a desired snag density. Management of the old growth stands will be in conjunction with the RNA/ACEC if designated.

The primary management goal of the proposed Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC is to manage the area to preserve all the ecosystems in a condition where they can provide areas for ecological studies, monitoring, and research, and education. At the current time, it is felt that perimeter boundary fencing will not be necessary in order to achieve this goal. Utilization of the area by livestock is light due to steepness of terrain and lack of water sources. Water development or timber harvest in adjoining areas may change livestock utilization patterns and necessitate the construction of some boundary fences. Low quality unimproved dirt roads exist within the RNA/ACEC. These will remain open to public use. A separate management plan will be written for this RNA/ACEC subsequent to the ROD. This management plan will be comprehensive in nature and reflect the allowable uses/use constraints shown in Appendix 1, Table 16 and the procedures and monitoring discussed in the management decision. Additionally, allowable uses/use constraints and management goals for old growth areas shown in Tables 2.9 and 2.10 as they are applicable to the Dry Mountain stands will also be incorporated into the RNA/ACEC Management Plan.

Legal Description of Site:

Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC:

Willamette Meridian:

T. 22 S., R. 26 E., Sec. 3, All;
Sec. 4, SE1/4;
Sec. 9, E1/2 and E1/2SW1/4;
Sec. 10, N1/2;
Sec. 16, E1/2;
Sec. 22, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4 and NW1/4NW1/4.

The area described aggregates 2,084 acres more or less.

Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC

The proposed Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC of 6,500 total acres is located approximately 27 miles east of Burns, Oregon, and includes two associated parcels, both of which are transected by Highway 20. These two parcels, which aggregate approximately 2,170 acres and 4,330 acres, are in the vicinity of Stinkingwater Pass and are primarily oriented north-south, following major ridgeline trends in the Stinkingwater Mountains. The elevation of the proposed ACEC ranges from 4,280 to 4,995 feet. Access is afforded by high standard gravel roads and by unimproved dirt roads linked to county and state road systems.

The general location of the Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC is on a plateau northeast of Harney Valley. This locality is a fault block mountain near the juncture of three major physiographic provinces, the Blue Mountains, the Owyhee Uplands, and the Basin and Range. The plateau is characterized by basalt flows, rimrock, gentle to steeply sloping uplands, and scablands with bare rock or a thin soil mantle.

Soils in the ACEC are generally shallow, well drained, loams and clayey loams that are stony, frigid, and xeric. The Stinkingwater fault block forms a divide, with runoff to the west draining into the Harney Basin and other waters flowing into the Malheur River system. Generally, the ACEC has little surface water available other than from a few ephemeral drainages, such as Little Pine Creek, McMullen Creek, and other unnamed seasonal streams, although springs are found on sloping rocky uplands above Little Pine Creek.

The ACEC features open, stiff sage/bunchgrass vegetation communities, with scattered juniper groves and perennial forbs that include several edible plants that are culturally valuable to Native American traditionalists.

For generations, Native Americans have used localities in and around the Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC in the Stinkingwater Mountains for harvesting root crops such as biscuitroot (Lomatium spp.), bitterroot (Lewisia rediviva), wild onions (Allium spp.), and other species (e.g. Peridendia bolanderi, Fritillaria pudica) during late spring. Indian people from surrounding regions who came here to occupy dry camps among the large juniper trees, dig roots, and socialize included the Harney Valley Paiute, Warm Springs Indians, Bannocks, Shoshones, Umatillas, Yakimas, Suprise Valley Paiutes, and Northern Nevada Paiutes. (Couture, 1978; Couture, Housley, and Ricks, 1986) Root harvesting was an integral feature of aboriginal culture in the Northern Great Basin and Plateau regions (Toepel, Willingham, and Minor, 1979), where roots were intensively exploited during annual root camps of numerous small family-based groups with attendant social interactions.

These plant resources have great value to contemporary Native Americans as a cultural resource because their continued use is one of the few traditional activities that is still practiced. The seasonal and social aspects of this activity persist to this day. The particular localities where the target plant species are harvested provide a significant source of root crops, offering not only nutrition but also an important cash crop for trade among Indian people (Couture, 1978).

Not all "root" fields in the general region are harvested. The high quality and quantity of roots available in these root zones is noteworthy and could not be replaced by shifting use to other less preferred areas, especially since the preferred fields have, in effect, been "cultivated" by the long tenure of aboriginal harvest practices. Moreover, particular campsites here are reutilized by families repeatedly. In recent years, the ACEC area has been utilized by Indian people from Burns, Warm Springs, and Owyhee, Oregon; Yakima, Washington; Fort Hall, Idaho; Fort Bidwell, California and Fort McDermitt, Nevada.

The primary management goal of the Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC is to ensure the opportunity to continue the traditional practices of root gathering by contemporary Native Americans in these localities used by generations of Indian people. This will be accomplished by protecting the habitats of culturally important plants and by minimizing any conflicts posed by competing land uses.

This resource and its cultural use is sensitive to certain other local land uses, primarily gravel pit activities (concurrent use is not desirable; pit expansion is a threat) and livestock grazing (excessive congregation causes soil compaction; drought year foraging on cultural plants). Additionally, the potential for increased Native American use pressure in the future could affect the quality and quantity of the available root crop.

The primary management actions which will be undertaken to attain the management goal will be the cessation of gravel pit activities upon lease expiration, and restrictions on the use of ORVs. New surface disturbances, plant habitat modifications, and cattle-congregating practices (e.g., salting, turning out, etc.) will be prohibited within the ACEC. A separate management plan will be developed for the ACEC subsequent to the ROD. This plan will be comprehensive in nature and reflect the allowable uses and constraints shown in Appendix 1, Table 16 and the procedures noted in the management decision.

Table 15. Descriptions of ACECs (continued)

Legal Description of Site:

Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC:

Willamette Meridian:

T. 21 S., R. 34 E., Sec. 27, All;
Sec. 32, That portion east of County Road No. RR1-85;
Sec. 33, All;
Sec. 34, All.

T. 22 S., R. 33 E., Sec. 12, All.

T. 22 S., R. 34 E., Sec. 4, All;
Sec. 6, All;
Sec. 7, All;
Sec. 9, All;
Sec. 16, All;
Sec. 18, Lot 1, Lot 2, E1/2NW1/4 and N1/2NE1/4.

The area described aggregates 6,500 acres more or less.

Kiger Mustang ACEC

The proposed Kiger Mustang ACEC is located approximately 50 miles southeast of Burns, Oregon, on the northern foothills of the Steens Mountain. It is characterized by open sagebrush hills with juniper-covered ridges and numerous springs and one perennial stream, Smyth Creek. The proposed Kiger Mustang ACEC is 64,639 acres in size. It is in the Kiger Allotment (No. 5303), Smyth Creek Allotment (No. 5307), Happy Valley Allotment (No. 5309) and Burnt Flat Allotment (No. 5313). The elevation ranges from approximately 4,400 to 6,800 feet.

The wild horses that exist in the proposed Kiger Mustang ACEC are an important historic and cultural value, as they represent a genetic heritage that originated from some of the Spanish Mustangs introduced by European explorers. This area provides a good location for preserving the primitive markings and features these wild horses exhibit. Adequate water and forage are present to meet the year-round needs of the wild horses. The two separate portions of the ACEC provide protection for the Kiger Mustang's unique characteristics, should something happen to one of the herds. The current herd management levels of 84 minimum and 138 maximum animals gives adequate flexibility for maintaining a large, healthy gene pool of their special characteristics.

The primary management goal of the Kiger Mustang ACEC is to perpetuate and protect the dun factor color and conformation characteristics of the wild horses present in the Kiger and Riddle Mountain Herd Management Areas. These wild horses also provide a unique and valuable opportunity for education, research and other public values. A separate management plan will be written for this ACEC subsequent to the ROD. The management plan will be comprehensive in nature and reflect the allowable uses/use constraints shown in Appendix 1, Table 16 and the procedures and monitoring discussed in the management decision.

Livestock use by three operators will continue as a viable and compatible activity in the area. The use by both livestock and wild horses will be adjusted with all resources so to provide for a thriving natural ecological balance in the area as required by the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971. A viewing area and interpretive signs will provide the public an opportunity to see, study and learn more about these wild horses.

Legal Description of Site:

Kiger Mustang ACEC:

The ACEC's western unit is described as follows:

The pasture boundary of the Yank Springs Pasture and the Swamp Creek Pasture in the Kiger Allotment (No. 5308), excluding the Ham Brown Field (private).

The entire Smyth Creek Allotment (No. 5307) boundary, excluding the Shepard Springs, Duncan and Connelly Fields, which are all private.

The pasture boundary of the North Big Hill Field and the South Big Hill Field of the Happy Valley Allotment (No. 5309).

Appendix 15. Descriptions of ACECs (continued)

The ACEC's eastern unit is described as follows:

The pasture boundary of the Louie Hughes Pasture and the Oreana Pasture in the Burnt Flat Allotment (No. 5313), excluding the Cold Springs Field and Tommie's Place Pasture.

Excluding all unfenced private lands within the above described areas.

The areas described aggregate 64,639 acres more or less.

Appendix 16. Management/Use Constraints in ACECs

Area Title	Acres	Land Tenure Adjustment	Major Rights Of Way	Commercial Timber Harvest	ORV Use	Wild Horses	Livestock Grazing	Fire Suppression Activities	Prescribed Burning	Vegetation Treatment
South Narrows ACEC	160	Z1	R	N/A	L	N/A	P	P	R	R
Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC	17,056	Z1	R	N/A	L	N/A	P	P	P	P
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC	640	Z1	R	P	L	N/A	P	R	R	R
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Add.	1,280	Z1	R	N/A	L	N/A	P	R	R	R
Foster Flat RNA/ACEC	2,690	Z1	R	N/A	L	P	P	P	R	R
Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC Add.	2,084	Z1	R	P	L	N/A	R*	R	R	R
Kiger Mustang ACEC	64,639	Z1	R	N/A	O	R*	R*	O	R	R
Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC	6,500	Z1	R	N/A	L	R*	R*	P	P	P

Fluid Energy Minerals	Solid Leasable Minerals	Mineral Materials	Locatable Minerals	Camping	Organized Public Activities	Wood Gathering	Plant Collection	Education (Repeated Consumptive)	Rock Hounding
NSO	NL	P	R	P	P	N/A	R	R	R
NSO	NL	P	W	R	R	P	P	R	P
NSO	NL	P	R	P	R	P	R	R	R
NSO	NL	P	R	P	R	P	R	R	R
NSO	NL	P	R	P	R	N/A	R	R	R
NSO	NL	P	R	P	R	P	R	R	R
NSO	R	R	R	O	R	R	O	R	O
NSO	NL	P	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Z1 = Zone 1, retention and acquisition.
P = Prohibited use or action.
R = Restricted use or action.
R* = Restricted to provisions of AMP or HMAP.
O = Open to use or activity.
N/A = Not applicable.
L = Limited to existing roads and trails.
NSO = No surface occupancy.
NL = No leasing.
W = Withdraw from mineral entry.

[OR-020-07-4333-10; GP7-123]

Oregon; Off-Highway Vehicle Designation

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Burns District Office: Notice given relating to off-highway motorized vehicle use on public lands.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given relating to the use of off-highway vehicles on public lands in accordance with the authority and requirements of Executive Orders 11644 and 11989, and regulations contained in 43 CFR Part 8340.

The following lands under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management are designated as closed, limited, under Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands under Wilderness Review, or open to off-highway motor vehicle use.

The area affected by the designations is the Burns District, which includes 3,544,612 acres of public lands in the Three-Rivers and Andrews Resource Areas located in Grant and Harney Counties, Oregon.

These designations are a result of resource management decisions made in existing Management Framework Plans and analyzed in several grazing Environmental Impact Statements. These designations are published as final until such time that changes in resource management warrant modifications.

A. Closed Designations

Areas which are closed to off-highway motor vehicle use comprise 9,930 acres. One area, South Narrows (160 acres), has been designated closed prior to this Notice. The following areas are designated closed to motorized vehicle use to protect resource and scenic values:

	Acres
Malheur River—Blue Bucket Creek	2,080
Squaw Lake	6,500
Hat Butte	30
Windy Point	280
Devine Canyon	1,040

B. Limited Designations

1. Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)

Wilderness Study Areas, (WSAs) comprising 329,995 acres will be managed in accordance with the nonimpairment criteria of Wilderness Interim Management Policy which allows off-highway vehicle use to

Appendix 18. Calculation of Three Rivers Projected Average Annual Recreation Growth.

	RMIS Categories (1)	NORPS	OR Project Activities Reg. 11 (2)	Percent Growth Low Projection (2) 1987-2000	1987-2010	Percent Growth Mod. Projection 1987-2000	1987-2010	1986 Base(2)	2000 Low Projection	Average Annual Growth	2010 Low Projection	Average Annual Growth	2000 Moderate Projection	Average Annual Growth	2010 Moderate Projection	Average Annual Growth
1	ORV Travel	38	Motorcycle Off-Road	8	20	16	37	21870	23619		26243		25369		29961	
		39	ATV Driving (3 & 4 Whl)	14	31	25	57	47324	53950		61995		59155		74299	
		40	4-WHL Vehicles Off-Road	19	40	34	84	245307	290963		342224		329790		451292	
								314501	368552	1.23%	430462	1.54%	414314	2.27%	555552	3.19%
2	Other Motorized	46	Sightseeing/Exploring	11	26	25	61	718009	799706	0.81%	903966	1.08%	896776	1.78%	1153129	2.53%
3	Nonmotorized	22	Day Hiking/Train	9	21	21	54	43672	47734		52756		52843		67255	
		24	O'night Hiking - on trail	9	21	23	58	89509	97453		108403		109794		141490	
		25	O'night Hiking - no trail	14	32	35	96	116523	133184		153943		157670		226816	
		42	Bicycling - on road	33	79	86	262	309154	412100		552920		573839		1119108	
		43	Bicycling - off road	7	15	15	38	57732	61600		66392		66392		79670	
		44	Horseback Riding	10	21	28	61	53193	58512		64364		68087		85641	
		26	Climbing/Mountaineering	8	17	16	37	15728	16925		18323		18244		21547	
								685511	827506	1.48%	1017101	2.02%	1046869	3.77%	1743527	6.43%
4	Camping Visits	27	Rec. Vehic. Camping	20	44	44	119	457914	550372		660581		661424		1001177	
		28	Tent Camping/Motor Vehic.	16	31	35	77	215959	250618		282107		290927		381644	
		30	Organ. Group Camping	1	3	3	6	26410	26779		27202		27123		28047	
		31	Horse Camping/Packstock	9	22	24	62	19874	21754		24056		24558		32185	
		32	Horse Camping	3	7	8	22	73046	75453		78045		79084		89072	
								793203	924976	1.19%	1072191	1.47%	1083116	2.61%	1532125	3.88%
5	Hunting Visits	48	Hunting Big Game	5	11	12	25	61759	64847		68257		68874		77332	
		49	Bow Hunting	1	2	2	5	14980	15145		15309		15339		15774	
		50	Hunting/Unland Game	1	4	5	12	69683	70310		72192		73446		77886	
								146422	150302	0.19%	155758	0.27%	157659	0.55%	170942	0.70%
6	Other Land-Based	19	Nature Study/Wildf. Obs.	21	44	44	106	188177	227694		270975		270975		387644	
		20	Outdoor Photo.	21	51	45	135	371712	449772		561713		537645		875123	
		21	Visiting Interp./Displays	5	10	9	24	21473	22482		23684		23491		26562	
		45	Picnicking	8	17	14	34	84300	86564		88951		91542		107602	
								661662	786512	1.35%	950323	1.82%	923653	2.83%	1396931	4.63%
7	Fishing Visits	1	Fishing from Boat	12	23	34	74	97375	108838		119783		130516		169229	
		2	Fishing from Bank/Dock	11	23	32	70	208139	231436		255573		273904		354275	
								305514	340274	0.81%	375356	0.95%	404420	2.31%	523504	2.97%
8	Boating Visits	13	River - nonmotorized	2	5	8	21	16419	16747		17240		17733		19867	
		14	Lake - nonmotorized	22	50	84	252	28096	34277		42143		51697		59563	
		15	Lake - powerboating	2	5	5	11	38321	39087		40123		40297		42690	
								82836	90111	0.63%	99506	0.84%	109667	2.31%	122120	1.98%
9	Other Water-Based	8	Swimming/Wading	2	4	4	9	36231	36956		37753		37716		39637	
		9	Waterskiing	7	16	18	41	46530	49980		53974		54678		65443	
								82761	86936	0.36%	91727	0.45%	92394	0.83%	105080	1.12%
10	Winter Sports	36	Cross-Country Skiing	12	26	24	41	14125	15820		17798		17515		19916	
		37	Sledding/Snowplaying	14	30	30	52	64394	73313		84031		83424		97606	
								78519	89133	0.97%	101829	1.24%	100939	2.04%	117522	2.07%
11	Snowmobiling Visits	33	Snowmobiling	12	25	21	47	45023	50425	0.86%	56278	1.04%	54477	1.50%	66183	1.96%

(1) Source - BLM Recreation Management Information System
(2) Source - Activities by Summary Table Number in the Pacific NW Outdoor Recreation Consumption Projection Study, Oregon State University, January 1989.

Appendix 19. Projected Recreation Visits to BLM Administered Lands in the Three Rivers RA for the Years 2000 and 2010.

	RMIS CATEGORIES	NORPS	OREGON PROJECT ACTIVITIES, REG. 11 (1)	1989 BASE PERIOD VISITS (2)	PROJECTED REC. VISITS FOR THE YEAR 2000(3) LOW	PROJECTED REC. VISITS FOR THE YEAR 2000(3) MODERATE	PROJECTED REC. VISITS FOR THE YEAR 2010(3) LOW	PROJECTED REC. VISITS FOR THE YEAR 2010(3) MODERATE
1	ORV TRAVEL	38 39 40	MOTORCYCLING OFF-ROAD ATV DRIVING (3 & 4 WHL) 4-WHL VEHICLES OFF-ROAD	5300	6017	6623	6944	8742
2	OTHER MOTORIZED	46	SIGHTSEEING/EXPLORING	7650	8332	9148	9232	11435
3	NONMOTORIZED	22 24 25 42 43 44 26	DAY HIKING/TRAIL O'NIGHT HIKING - ON TRAIL O'NIGHT HIKING - NO TRAIL BICYCLING - ON ROAD BICYCLING - OFF ROAD HORSEBACK RIDING CLIMBING/MOUNTAINEERING	2120	2465	2999	2962	4927
4	CAMPING VISITS	27 28 30 31 32	REC. VEHIC. CAMPING TENT CAMPING/MOTOR VEHIC. ORGAN. GROUP CAMPING HORSE CAMPING/PACKSTOCK HORSE CAMPING	34100	38564	43890	44233	61700
5	HUNTING VISITS	48 49 50	HUNTING BIG GAME BOW HUNTING HUNTING/ UNLAND GAME	6250	6380	6628	6652	7092
6	OTHER LAND-BASED	19 20 21 45	NATURE STUDY/WLDLF. OBS. OUTDOOR PHOTO. VISITING INTERP./DISPLAYS PICNICKING	18600	21362	24390	25207	35609
7	FISHING VISITS	1 2	FISHING FROM BOAT FISHING FROM BANK/DOCK	16300	17752	20424	19438	26143
8	BOATING VISITS (4)	13 14 15	RIVER - NONMOTORIZED LAKE - NONMOTORIZED LAKE - POWERBOATING	890	1923	1967	1961	2060
9	OTHER WATER-BASED	8 9	SWIMMING/WADING WATERSKIING	1010	1050	1102	1097	1225
10	WINTER SPORTS	36 37	CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING SLEDDING/SNOWPLAY	1700	1881	2081	2114	2518
11	SNOWMOBILING VISITS	33	SNOWMOBILING	1300	1423	1515	1571	1812

(1) SOURCE - ACTIVITIES BY SUMMARY TABLE NUMBER IN THE PACIFIC NW OUTDOOR RECREATION CONSUMPTION PROJECTION STUDY,
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY, JAN., 1989 FOR SCORP REGION 11 (INCLUDING LAKE, HARNEY AND MALHEUR COUNTIES).
(2) SOURCE - BLM RECREATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM, BURNS DISTRICT.
(3) CALCULATED FROM THE BASE PERIOD FIGURES USING THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES FOR EACH RMIS CATEGORY AS SHOWN IN TABLE 18.
(4) ROJECTIONS FOR BOATING VISITS AT CHICKAHOMINY RESERVOIR CALCULATED USING PERCENT CHANGE FOR LAKE, POWER BOATING ACTIVITY ONLY.
BOATING VISITS FOR WARM SPRINGS RESERVOIR ARE COUNTED BY THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION, THE MANAGING AGENCY FOR THAT AREA.

Appendix 20. Gold Development Scenarios

With the increased activity associated with gold mining in the Vale District (to the east of the planning area) and in northern Nevada (to the south of the planning area), and with increased claim staking activity in the RA over the past year, it was determined that generalized gold mining scenarios should be included. One such scenario has been previously developed for the Proposed National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center at Flagstaff Hill Decision Record and Environmental Assessment, appendix H (BLM, 1988). Another gold mining scenario that should be considered is one similar to the recently proposed Grassy Mountain Mine in northern Malheur County, Oregon. This scenario would be fairly typical of gold mining operations in eastern Oregon that use cyanide, although it is smaller than most operations in Nevada. While both of these scenarios are based on BLM experience in the field, individual operations would be expected to vary somewhat. Approval of mine development plans would require sufficient mitigation measures to address concerns such as reclamation, neutralization, sensitive resource values protection, etc. Both scenarios have been included for illustrative purposes only.

Mineral Development Scenario for the Flagstaff Hill Mine

The attached scenario is based on the assumption that a potential ore body could be worked by either surface mining and cyanide heap leaching, or by underground mining associated with agitation cyanide milling. Actual extraction might involve elements of both or use of a different milling technology. Open pit mining and heap leaching would permit recovery of a larger low grade (about 0.1 oz gold/ton) deposit assumed to be on the order of 6 million tons (100 feet wide x 500 feet deep x 1,500 feet long), while higher extractive costs of underground recovery would limit mining to a smaller amount of higher grade ore (about 0.3 oz gold/ton) on the order of 400,000 tons (5 feet wide x 1,000 feet deep x 1,000 feet long). These reserve values were chosen to be generally consistent with mineral deposit models described in our July 26, 1988 report on the "Mineral Potential of the Flagstaff Hill Area, Baker County, Oregon."

Economic projections for open pit development are represented as a range bounded by estimates based on the Bureau of Mines IC 9070, "Gold Availability", and the Mining Cost Service 1988 cost model for a 2,000 ton per day mine with a 4:1 stripping ratio. Back calculation of direct employment, based on these sources, agrees fairly well with available information reviewed by the staff for other western U.S. open pit/cyanide leach operations with greater than 5 million tons of reported reserves.

This mineral development scenario was prepared strictly for the benefit of BLM land use planning to assess possible employment association with operation of a mine at Flagstaff Hill and environmental assessment. This scenario should not be used for any other purpose. It is based on possible future discoveries and not on the presence of known deposits. The scenario does not include employment during the development and start up phases of the projected mine(s). It envisions two mine development possibilities or combinations:

1. Open pit-mineable deposit of about 6,000,000 tons (100 feet x 1,500 feet x 500 feet) with a grade of about 0.1 ounce gold per ton to be recovered by heap leach techniques, and

2. Underground-mineable deposit of about 400,000 tons (5 feet x 1,000 feet x 1,000 feet) with a grade of about 0.3 ounce gold per ton to be recovered by agitation cyanide leach milling techniques.

In addition it is important to point out that the chances of any mining operation occurring at the site are in the range of 1 in 5 to 1 in 50, based on our professional judgment and experience in observing the success of similar properties.

Average hourly wage of the labor is taken at $13.89. The cost of labor to the company including fringe benefits is $150/day per employee-shift. Mine life is assumed to be 10 years. The mill is operated 300 days per year and the mine 250 days per year.

1. Open pit and Heap Leach Operations.

Mine production	2,400 tons/day
Mill production	2,000 tons/day
Heap leach recovery	75% of contained gold
Stripping ration (tons of waste tons of ore	4.0:1.0

Employees	Mine	Mill	Total	Total Yearly Payroll (4)	Other Yearly Costs ($)	Capital Costs ($)
Mine A	133	29	162	5,800,000'	6,600,000	25,000,000
Mine B	64	31	95	3,400,000	-	33,000,000

Mine A from Mining cost Service Cost Model (1988).
Mine B Primarily from data in U.S. Bureau of Mines IC 9070 (1986).

2. Underground Mine and Agitation Leach Mill

Mine production (shrinkage stop)	160 tons/day
Mill production	133 tons/day

Employees	Mine	Mill	Total	Total Yearly Payroll ($)	Other Yearly Costs ($)	Capital Costs ($)
Mine A	62	9	71	2,600,000	800,000	12,000,000

Mine A from Mining Cost Service Cost Model (1988)
(projected from 500 m T/D and 1000 m T/D cost models).

Selected data for Western U.S. open pit and underground mines is given in Table 1 for general comparison with projected mine development.

The expected economic impacts to the local community include direct and indirect employment, nonwage/salary purchases by the mine, and increases in the assessed property evaluation. The capital cost of construction can be expected to approximate the assessed evaluation of the mine and mill for property tax purposes, but does not include a value for inplace ore reserves. Most of the nonpayroll operating expenses are likely to be spent in the local community. It is assumed that 75 percent of actual nonpayroll expenses will be spent in the community. The major economic impacts of the mineral development scenario are summarized below:

Open Pit Mine	
Employment, direct	95-162 jobs
Payroll, annual	$3.4-5.8 million
Purchases in local community, annual	$5.0 million (assumed 75% of total)
Mine/Mill Property Value	$25-33 million (not including ore reserves)
employment, secondary	95-234 jobs (assumes factor of 1.0 to 2.0)
Underground Mine	
Employment, direct	71 jobs
Payroll, annual	$2.6 million
Purchases in local community, annual	$0.8 million (assumes 75% of total)
Mine/Mill Property Value	$12 million (not including ore reserves)
Employment, secondary	71-142 jobs (assumes factor of 1.0 to 2.0)

While the scenario assumes a 10 year-life, it is not an uncommon experience in similar mining districts for additional discoveries to significantly extend mine life.

Mineral Development Scenario for Northern Malheur County

Location:	25 miles SW of Vale, Oregon.
Mine Life:	10 years.
Work Force:	150-200 people.
Local Economy:	Projected impact is 400 new jobs (economic multiplier of 2).
Reserves:	30-40 million tons.
Overburden:	60-80 million tons.
Heap Leach Ore:	10-30 million tons.
Production:	1 million ounces of gold and silver.
Disturbance:	1,100 acres.
Ore Processing:	Lower grade to be heap leached. Higher grade to be milled (carbon-in-leach).
Mining Method:	Open pit (2) and possibly underground.
Mining Rate:	65,000 tons/day (ore and overburden).
Operating Hours:	24 hours per day, 7 days per week throughout the year.
Pit Size:	Grassy Mountain pit: 2,300' diameter/1,000' deep (83 acres). Crab Grass pit: 3,000' x 2,000' x 100' deep (110 acres).
Heap Pad Size:	One heap leach pad covering 160 acres.
Tailings Pond:	One pond covering 124 acres to hold 2 to 5 million tons.
Liners:	Heap pad, pregnant pond, and tailings pond will be lined with a synthetic liner.
Neutralization:	Heap pad will be neutralized after mining.
Ground Water:	Water quality monitoring wells will be used to ensure ground water does not become contaminated.
Reclamation:	Buildings will be removed. Waste rock piles, heaps, tailing ponds, and other disturbed areas will be reshaped and then revegetated after topsoil is replaced. Pits will not be backfilled.

Appendix 21. Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Accelerated Erosion - Erosion processes increased by the activities of humans. See "Erosion."

ACEC : Area of Critical Environmental Concern

Active Preference - That portion of the total grazing preference for which grazing use may be authorized.

Activity Planning - Site-specific planning which precedes actual development. This is the most detailed level of BLM planning.

Actual Use - The amount of AUMs consumed by livestock based on the numbers of livestock and grazing dates submitted by the livestock operator and confirmed by periodic field checks by the BLM.

Adjustments - Changes in animal numbers, periods of use, kinds or class of animals or management practices as warranted by specific conditions.

Adverse Location (TPCC) - A subclass of problem sites which, because of its physical isolation, is difficult or impossible to manage for sustained yield timber production.

Allotment - An area of land where one or more livestock operators graze their livestock. Allotments generally consist of BLM lands but may also include other federally managed, state owned and private lands. An allotment may include one or more separate pastures. Livestock numbers and periods of use are specified for each allotment.

Allotment Categorization - Grazing allotments and rangeland areas used for livestock grazing are assigned to an allotment category during resource management planning. Allotment categorization is used to establish priorities for distributing available funds and personnel during plan implementation to achieve cost-effective improvement of rangeland resources. Categorization is also used to organize allotments into similar groups for purposes of developing multiple use prescriptions, analyzing site-specific and cumulative impacts and determining trade offs.

Allotment Management Plan (AMP) - A written program of livestock grazing management, including supportive measures if required, designed to attain specific management goals in a grazing allotment.

AMP: Allotment Management Plan

AMS: Analysis Of Management Situation

Animal Unit Month (AUM) - A standardized measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of one cow unit or its equivalent for 1 month (approximately 800 pounds of forage).

Anadromous - Fish which migrate from the ocean to breed in fresh water. Their offspring return to the ocean.

APHIS: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Appropriate Management Level - The optimum number of wild horses and burros that contributes to a thriving natural ecological balance on public lands and protects the range from deterioration.

Aquatic - Living or growing in or on the water.

Archaeological Quarry Sites - Places where minerals occur which were a source of raw material for prehistoric/historic industries.

Archaeological Site - Geographic locale containing structures, artifacts, material remains and/or other evidence of past human activity.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) - Places within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historical, cultural or visual values, fish and wildlife resources, other natural systems or processes or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

Assessment Species - See Special Status Species.

ATV: All Terrain Vehicle

AU: Animal Unit

AUM: Animal Unit Month

Avoidance Areas - Areas with sensitive resource values where rights-of-way and Section 302 permits, leases and easements would be strongly discouraged. Authorizations made in avoidance areas would have to be compatible with the purpose for which the area was designated and not be otherwise feasible on lands outside the avoidance area.

AWP: Annual Work Plan

Back Country Byways - Vehicle routes that traverse scenic corridors utilizing secondary or back country road systems. National Back Country Byways are designated by the type of road and vehicle needed to travel the byway.

Best Forest Management Practices - General forest management practices which are consistent for all timber harvest and treatment activities.

Big Game Animals - Elk, mule deer, antelope and bighorn sheep.

BFMP: Best Forest Management Practices

BLM: Bureau of Land Management

BMPs: Best Management Practices

Board Feet - A unit of solid wood, one foot square and one inch thick.

BOR: Bureau of Reclamation

BPA: Bonneville Power Administration

Browse - To browse (verb) is to graze a plant; also, browse (noun) is the tender shoots, twigs and leaves of trees and shrubs often used as food by livestock and wildlife.

Buffer Strip - A protective area adjacent to an area of concern requiring special attention or protection. In contrast to riparian zones which are ecological units, buffer strips can be designed to meet varying management concerns.

C Category - Custodial Management (see Selective Management Categories).

Camp Site - Area utilized by Native Americans for one or more tasks, which also shows evidence of occupation by the presence of housepits, midden deposits and/or hearths.

Carrying Capacity - The maximum stocking rate possible without damaging vegetation or related resources.

Catchment - A structure built to collect and retain water.

CCC - Consultation, cooperation and coordination - an interactive process for seeking advice, agreement, or interchange of opinions on issues, plans or management actions from other agencies and affected permittee(s) or lessee(s), landowners involved, the district grazing advisory boards where established, any state having lands within the area to be covered by an allotment management plan and other affected interests.

CEQ: Council of Environmental Quality

CFL: Commercial Forest Land

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

Channel - An open conduit either naturally or artificially created which periodically or continuously contains moving water or forms a connecting link between two bodies of water.

Channel Stability - A relative term describing erosion or movement of the channel walls or bottom due to waterflow.

Characteristic Landscape - The visual characteristics of existing landscape features (including man-made) within a physiographic province. The term does not necessarily mean naturalistic character but rather could refer to landscapes which exhibit both physiographic and land use similarities.

Class I Cultural Inventory - An inventory of the existing literature and a profile of the current data base for cultural resources, frequently utilized to guide field inventories.

Class II Cultural Inventory - A sample-oriented field inventory which is representative of the range of cultural resources within a finite study area.

Class III Cultural Inventory - An intensive field inventory designed to locate and record, from surface and exposed profile, all cultural resources within a specified area.

Climax - The culminating stage in plant succession for a given site where vegetation has reached a highly stable condition.

CMA: Cooperative Management Agreement

Commercial Forestland (TPCC) - Forestland which is capable of producing 20\cubic feet per acre of wood per year of commercial tree species.

Commercial Tree Species (TPCC) - Tree species whose yields are reflected in the allowable cut: pines, firs, spruce, Douglas-fir and larch.

Competitive Forage - Those forage species utilized by two or more animal species.

Conditional Suppression - Suppression actions based on predetermined, stringent conditions, i.e., fire location, weather condition, forces available and fire size. Monitoring must be done throughout the fire's duration and direct suppression will be taken if any one condition is exceeded.

Critical Growth Period - A specified period of time in which plants need to develop sufficient carbohydrate reserves and produce seed, e.g., approximately the months of May and June for bluebunch wheatgrass.

Critical Habitat - The area of land, water and airspace required for the normal needs and survival of a federally listed threatened or endangered species.

CRMP: Coordinated Resource Management Plan

CT: Commercial Thinning

Cultural Resources - Fragile and nonrenewable elements of the physical and human environment including archaeological remains (evidence of prehistoric or historic human activities) and sociocultural values traditionally held by ethnic groups (sacred places, traditionally utilized raw materials, etc.).

Cultural Site - Any location that includes prehistoric and/or historic evidence of human use, or that has important sociocultural value.

DCP: Development Concept Plan

Deferment - The withholding of livestock grazing until a certain stage of plant growth is reached.

Deferred Grazing - Discontinuance of livestock grazing on an area for specified period of time during the growing season to promote plant reproduction, establishment of new plants or restoration of the vigor by old plants.

Deferred Rotation Grazing - Discontinuance of livestock grazing on various parts of a range in succeeding years, allowing each part to rest successively during the growing season. This permits seed production, establishment of new seedlings or restoration of plant vigor. Two, but more commonly three or more, separate pastures are required.

DEIS: Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Depth of Slash - The vertical distance from the litter surface to the highest slash particle in a sampling plot. A fuels inventory measures the fuel loading of dead and downed woody materials.

DEQ: Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Diet Overlap - The presence of the same forage plant in the diet of several herbivores.

Discretionary Closures - Areas where the BLM has determined that energy and/or mineral leasing, entry or disposal, even with the most restrictive stipulations or conditions would not be in the public interest.

Dispersed/Extensive Recreation - Recreation activities of an unstructured type which are not confined to specific locations such as recreation sites. Example of these activities may be hunting, fishing, off-road vehicle use, hiking and sightseeing. Minimal management actions related to the Bylaws' stewardship responsibilities are considered adequate in the areas where extensive recreation takes place and explicit recreation management is not required.

Disposal - Any BLM authority which transfers title out of public ownership.

Distribution - The uniformity of livestock grazing over a range area. Distribution is affected by the availability of water, topography and type and palatability of vegetation as well as other factors.

DM: Departmental Manual

DOGAMI: Department of Geology and Mineral Industry

Drainage (Internal Soil) - The property of a soil that permits the downward flow of excess water. Drainage is reflected in the number of times and in the length of time water stays in the soil.

DRMP: Draft Resource Management Plan

EA: Environmental Assessment

Ecological Site Inventory - The basic inventory of present and potential vegetation on BLM rangelands. Ecological sites are differentiated on the basis of significant differences in kind, proportion or amount of plant species present in the plant community. Ecological site inventory utilizes soils, the existing plant community and ecological site data to determine the appropriate ecological site for a specific area of rangeland and to assign the appropriate ecological status.

Ecological Status - Ecological status is the present state of vegetation of a range site in relation to the potential natural community for that site. It is an expression of the relative degree to which the kinds, proportions and amounts of plants in a plant community resemble that of the potential natural plant community for the site. Four classes are used to express the degree to which the production or composition of the present plant community reflects that of the potential natural community (climax). Departures from climax can enhance or depreciate the value of the resultant plant community for various uses.

Ecological Status (Seral stage)	Percentage of Present Plant community that is Climax for the Range Site
Potential Natural Community	76-100
Late Seral	51-75
Mid Seral	26-50
Early Seral	0-25

EIS: Environmental Impact Statement

Endangered Species - A plant or animal species whose prospects for survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy, as designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and as is further defined by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

Ephemeral Stream - A stream that flows only after rains or during snowmelt.

Epithermal - A term applied to those ore deposits "...formed in and along fissures or other openings in rocks by deposition at shallow depths from ascending hot solutions. They are distinguished from musothermal and hypothermal lodes by the minerals they contain, by their textures and by the character of the alteration of their wall rocks." (Stokes and Varnes p. 48 1955 after Emmons)

Epithermal Deposit - Deposit formed in and along fissures or other openings in rocks by deposition at shallow depths from ascending hot solutions.

Erosion - The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice or other geological agents.

ESI: Ecological Site Inventory

Excavate - The act of removing soils and forming a recess in the ground, particularly in the process of looking for artifactual materials as in "archaeological excavation" or "test excavation."

Exchange of Use - Grazing authorization issued to a permittee free of charge for unfenced, intermingled private lands within an allotment.

Exclusion Area - Areas with sensitive resource values where rights-of-way and 302 permits, leases and easements would not be authorized.

Extensive Recreation Management Area - Areas where significant recreation opportunities and problems are limited and explicit recreation management is not required. Minimal management actions related to the Bureau's stewardship responsibilities are adequate in these area.

Federal Candidate Species - See Special Status Species

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) - Public Law 94-579. October 21, 1976, often referred to as the BLM's "Organic Act", which provides the majority of the BLM's legislated authority, direction, policy and basic management guidance.

FFR - Fenced Federal Range - generally a small amount of public land fenced with a large amount of private land.

Fire Hazard Reduction - Any management action, including treatment of fuels, that reduces the threat of ignition intensity and spread of fire.

Fire Use Zone

Zone A - Full Suppression Area with NO Prescribed Fire - Because of resource values and special considerations, all fires will have aggressive suppression action taken regardless of cause or location. No prescribed or conditional burning will be allowed within this zone.

Zone B - Conditional Suppression Area - Natural ignition fires within this zone that occur within the predetermined conditional parameters would be allowed to burn but would be constantly monitored. All human-caused fires and fires that do not meet the designated conditions will be suppressed.

Zone C - Full Suppression with Prescribed Fire - All unplanned fire ignitions will be aggressively suppressed. However, to achieve identified resource habitat treatment objectives, approved prescribed burning projects will be allowed as need and funding occur.

Flat Water - Surface water of lakes and reservoirs.

Floodplain - The relatively flat area or lowlands adjoining a body of standing or flowing water which has been or might be covered by floodwater.

FLPMA: Federal Land Policy and Management Act

Fluid Energy Minerals - Oil, gas and geothermal energy.

Forb - A broad-leafed herb that is not grass, sedge or rush.

Forestland - Land which is now, or is capable of being, at least 10 percent stocked by forest trees, and is not currently developed for nontimber use.

Forest Treatment Area - The immediate and surrounding terrain of an area to be harvested, commercial thinned, precommercial thinned, etc. The treatment area generally consists of the immediate drainage within which a treatment occurs.

Formation - A sequence of rock strata which are recognizable over a large area.

Fossil - Mineralized or petrified form from a past geologic age, especially from previously living things.

Fragile Site (TPCC) - A subclass of problem sites whose timber growing potential is easily reduced or destroyed, loss of timber growing potential results from soil erosion.

FS: Forest Service

FUP: Free Use Permit

FY: Fiscal Year - October 1 to September 30

GEM: Geology-Energy-Minerals

Geomorphic - Pertaining to the form of the earth or its surface features.

Grazing System - The manipulation of livestock grazing to accomplish a desired result.

Ground Cover - Vegetation, mulch, litter, rock, etc.

Groundwater - Water contained in pore spaces of consolidated and unconsolidated surface material.

HA: Herd Area

Habitat - A specific set of physical conditions that surround a species, group of species or a large community. In wildlife management, the major constituents of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover and living space.

Habitat Management Plan (HMP) - A plan for management of habitat.

Herd Area - The geographic area identified as having been used by wild horse or burro herds as their habitat in 1971.

Herd Management Area Plan (HMAP) - An action plan that prescribes measures for the protection, management and control of wild horses and burros and their habitat on one or more herd management areas, in conformance with decisions made in approved management framework or resource management plans.

Historic - Refers to period wherein non-native cultural activities took place, based primarily upon European roots, having no origin in the traditional Native American culture(s).

HMA: Herd Management Area

HMAP: Herd Management Area Plan

HMP: Habitat Management Plan

Horse Wire - A single strand of wire placed about 4 feet above the ground at a gate opening. This wire allows the passage of cattle while preventing the passage of horses.

I Category - Improve Management (see Selective Management Categories).

IMP: (Wilderness) Interim Management Policy

IM-OR: Instruction Memorandum - Oregon (BLM)

IM-WO: Instruction Memorandum-Washington, D.C. (BLM)

Intermittent Stream - A stream which flows most of the time but occasionally is dry or reduced to pool stage.

Interseeding - The practice of seeding native or introduced plant species into native range in combination with various mechanical treatments. Interseeding differs from range seeding in that only part of the native vegetation is removed to provide a seedbed for the seeded species.

Issue - A subject or question of widespread public discussion or interest regarding Resource Area management, identified through public participation.

Key Species - Major forage species on which range management should be based.

kV: Kilovolt

Land Classification - A process required by law for determining the suitability of public lands for certain types of disposal or lease under the public land laws or for retention under multiple use management.

Land Treatment - All methods of range improvement and soil stabilization such as reseeding, brush control (burning and mechanical), pitting, furrowing, water spreading, etc.

Land Use Authorizations - Those realty related authorizations such as leases, permits and easements authorized under Section 302(b) of FLPMA and the R&PP Act.

LCDC: Land Conservation and Development Commission

LCDC Goals - Oregon's statewide planning goals for the coordination of land use planning the state. Administered by the Department of Land Conservation and Development.

Leasable Minerals - Minerals subject to lease by the Federal government including oil, gas and coal.

Lithic - A stone or rock that may be either abraded into the proper form for use as a tool or shaped by knocking pieces (flakes) off. A cluster of flakes is called a "lithic scatter."

Livestock Forage Condition - Based on percent of desirable forage in the composition for livestock and the existing erosion condition of a site. Condition of the range must include consideration of vegetation quality and quantity and soil erosion characteristics.

Livestock Operation - The management of a ranch or farm so that a significant portion of the income is derived from the continuing production of livestock.

Locatable Minerals - Generally the metallic minerals subject to development specified in the General Mining Law of 1872.

LWCF: Land and Water Conservation Funds

M Category - Maintain Management (see Selective Management Categories).

Management Situation Analysis (MSA) - A comprehensive display of physical resource data and an analysis of the current use, production, condition and trend of the resources and the potentials and opportunities within a planning unit, including a profile of ecological values.

MBF: Thousand Board Feet

Memorandum of Understanding - Any written document that constitutes a "handshake" agreement with others who have the authority to commit themselves. The purpose is to establish working relationships, rather than transfer money or property, by setting forth policy, respective or mutual responsibilities and the manner by which they will be carried out.

MFP: Management Framework Plan

Mineral Entry - The location of mining claims by an individual to protect his right to a valuable mineral.

Mitigation Measures - Methods or procedures committed to by BLM for the purpose of reducing or lessening the impacts of an action.

MNF: Malheur National Forest

MOA: Memorandum of Agreement

MOU: Memorandum of Understanding

MSA: Management Situation Analysis

Multiple Use - The management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to , recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific and historical values; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) - A register of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects, significant in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture, established by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

National Register Potential - Status of a cultural resource which is deemed qualified for the NRHP, prior to formal documentation and consultation; managed as if it were actually listed.

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act

NMFS: National Marine Fisheries Service

Noncommercial Forestland (TPCC) - Forestland which is not capable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre of wood per year of commercial tree species.

Noncommercial Tree Species (TPCC) - Species whose yields are not reflected in the allowable cut, regardless of their salability. Includes all hardwoods, juniper and mountain mahogany.

Nondiscretionary Closures - Areas specifically closed to energy and/or mineral leasing, entry or disposal by law, regulation, Secretarial decision or Executive Order.

Nonoperable (TPCC) - Forestlands unsuitable for any type of timber harvest activity due to their 1) physical features; for example, extremely rocky, boulder fields, rim rocks, rock outcrops and unsafe for logging operations and/or 2) forestlands on which logging activity will result in the loss of the site's potential for producing commercial tree species, for example loss of soil through erosion, slope failure and/or the inability to reforest the site within acceptable time limits (usually 5 to 15 years) even with special reforestation techniques.

Nonproblem Site (TPCC) - A subclass of commercial forestland which requires no special harvesting, reforestation or other restrictive measures in order to be managed on a sustained yield basis.

Nonrestricted Forestland (TPCC) - Nonproblem sites in the timber base on which no special techniques are required for harvest, reforestation and other management practices.

Nonuse - Available grazing capacity in AUMs which is not permitted during a given time period.

NORA: Notice of Realty Action

NORPS: (Pacific) Northwest Outdoor Recreation Consumption Projection Study

Not Currently Available (TPCC) - Those lands which have been set aside due to other resource management considerations (e.g., wildlife, fisheries/riparian, bald eagles, recreation, etc.)

Noxious Weed - According to the Federal Noxious Weed Act (PL 93-629), a weed that causes disease or has other adverse effects on man or his environment and, therefore, is detrimental to the agriculture and commerce of the United States and to the public health. (From: Supplement to the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program from Final Environmental Impact Statement, March 1987.)

NRHP: National Register of Historic Places

NPS: National Park Service

NWR: National Wildlife Refuge

ODA: Oregon Department of Agriculture

ODF: Oregon Department of Forestry

ODFW: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) - Any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water or other natural terrain, excluding (1) any nonamphibious registered motorboat, (2) emergency vehicles, and (3) vehicles in official use.

OFPA: Oregon Forest Practices Act

Old Growth - Forested stands meeting, or with the capability to meet, the following criteria:

- Be at least 40 contiguous acres.
- Contain mature trees with at least 15 trees per acre greater than 20 inches in diameter.
- Have a multilayered canopy with two or more age classes.
- Contain snags and down woody material.
- Contain understory plants.

ONA: Outstanding Natural Area

ONHP: Oregon Natural Heritage Plan

OSR: Overstory Removal

Paleontology - A science dealing with the life forms of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

PCT: Precommercial Thinning

Peak Discharge - The highest stage or channel flow attained by a flood, usually expressed as the volume of water in cubic feet passing a given point in a one second time period, hence, cubic feet per second.

Percentage of Use - Grazing use of current vegetation growth, usually expressed as a percentage of volume removed.

Perennial (Permanent) Stream - A stream that ordinarily has running water on a year-round basis.

Period of Use - The time of livestock grazing on a range area based on type of vegetation or stage of vegetative growth.

Permit/Leases (Grazing) - Under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act, a permit is a document authorizing use of public lands within grazing districts for the purpose of grazing livestock. Under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act, a lease is a document authorizing livestock grazing use of public lands outside grazing districts.

Permit Value - The market value of a BLM grazing permit which is often included in the overall market value of the ranch.

Petroglyph - A figure, design or indentation carved, abraded or pecked onto a rock.

Pictograph - A figure or design painted onto a rock.

PL: Public Law

PMOA: Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement

PNC: Potential Natural Community

Potential Natural Community - The biotic community (living organisms) that would become established if all successional sequences were completed without interferences by man under the present environmental conditions.

Prehistoric - Refers to the period wherein Native American cultural activities took place which were not yet influenced by contact with historic non-native culture(s).

Prescribed Fire - A planned burning of live or dead vegetation under favorable conditions which would achieve desired management objectives.

Presuppression - All actions involved in the location or allocation of suppression resources in order to be prepared to suppress wildland fires.

PRIA: Public Rangelands Improvement Act (1983)

Problem Site (TPCC) - A subclass of commercial forestland which consists of adverse location, fragile sites and problem reforestation areas. This subclass of land is either withdrawn from the timber production base or remains in the base subject to restrictions which call for the application or prohibition of certain management practices.

Proper Use - The degree and time of use of the current year's plant growth which, if continued, will either maintain or improve the range condition consistent with conservation of other natural resources.

Proper Use Factor - The degree of use a kind of grazing animal will make of a particular plant when the range is properly grazed.

Public Lands - Any land and interest in land (e.g. mineral estate) owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM. May include public domain or acquired lands in any combination.

PUP: Pesticide Use Proposal

RA: Resource Area

R&PP: Recreation and Public Purposes Act

Range Betterment Fund - A fund established by Congress in FLPMA comprised of 50 percent of the grazing fees collected by the U.S. Treasury. This fund is to be used for on-the-ground rehabilitation, protection, and improvement of the public lands that will arrest rangeland deterioration and improve forage conditions with resulting benefits to wildlife, watershed protection and livestock production.

Range Improvement - A structure, excavation, treatment or development to rehabilitate, protect or improve public lands to advance range betterment. "Range Development" is synonymous with "Range Improvement."

Range Seeding - The process of establishing vegetation by mechanical dissemination of seed.

Range Trend - The direction of change in range condition and soil.

Raptor - Bird of prey with sharp talons and strongly curved beaks, e.g., hawks, owls, vultures, eagles.

Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP Act) - This act authorized the Secretary of the Interior to lease or convey public lands for recreational and public purposes under specified conditions of states or their political subdivisions, and to nonprofit corporations and associations.

Recreational Collection (Minerals) - Rockhounding

Recreational Opportunity - Those outdoor recreation activities which offer satisfaction in a particular physical, social and management setting in the EIS areas; these activities are primarily hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, photography, boating and camping.

Recreational River Areas - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Residual Ground Cover - That portion of the total vegetative ground cover that remains after the livestock grazing season.

Restricted Forestland (TPCC) - Problem sites in the timber base on which special techniques are required to protect the timber growing potential or to ensure adequate regeneration within a specified time (usually 5 years).

Right-of-Way - A permit or an easement which authorizes the use of public lands for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, reservoirs, etc.; also, the lands covered by such an easement or permit.

Right-of-way Corridor - A parcel of land that has been identified by law, Secretarial Order, through a land use plan or by other management decision as being the preferred location for existing and future right-of-way grants and suitable to accommodate one type of right-of-way or one or more rights-of-way which are similar, identical or compatible.

Riparian Habitat - Riparian habitat is defined as a specialized form of wetland restricted to areas along, adjacent to, or contiguous with perennially and intermittently flowing rivers and streams, also, periodically, flooded lake and reservoir shore areas, as well as lakes with stable water levels with characteristic vegetation.

RMIS: Recreation Management Information System

RMP: Resource Management Plan

RNA: Research Natural Area

Rock Art Sites - Petroglyphs or pictographs.

Rockshelter - Naturally formed recess in a rock formation which provided shelter to prehistoric occupants.

ROD: Record of Decision

ROS: Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

Runoff - The water that flows on the land surface from an area in response to rainfall or snowmelt. As used in this RMP/EIS, runoff from an area becomes streamflow when it reaches a channel.

RV: Recreational Vehicle

Salable Minerals - High volume, low value mineral resources including common varieties of rock, clay, decorative stone, sand and gravel.

Salinity - A measure of the mineral substances dissolved in water.

Satisfactory Big Game Habitat Condition - Big game habitat which does not have any habitat component deficiencies.

Scenic Quality - The degree of harmony, contrast and variety within a landscape.

Scenic Byways - Highway routes which have roadsides or corridors of special aesthetic, cultural or historic value. An essential part of the highway is its scenic corridor. The corridor may contain outstanding scenic vistas, unusual geologic features or other natural elements.

Scenic River Areas - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

SCORP: Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans

SCS: Soil Conservation Service

SDP: Site Development Plan

Seasonal (Season Long) Grazing - Grazing use throughout a specific season.

Sediment - Soil, rock particles and organic or other debris carried from one place to another by wind, water or gravity.

Selective Management Categories - Three categories broadly defining rangeland characteristics, potential, opportunities and needs. The three categories are Maintain, Improve and Custodial. The criteria for each category are:

Maintain Category Criteria

- Present range condition is satisfactory.
- Allotments have moderate or high resource production potential, and are producing near their potential (or trend is moving in that direction).
- No serious resource-use conflicts/controversy exist.
- Opportunities may exist for positive economic return from public investments.
- Present management appears satisfactory.
- Other criteria appropriate to EIS area.

Improve Category Criteria

- Present range condition is unsatisfactory.
- Allotments have moderate to high resource production potential and are producing at low to moderate levels.
- Serious resource-use conflicts/controversy exist.
- Opportunities exist for positive economic return from public investments.
- Present management appears unsatisfactory.
- Other criteria appropriate to EIS area.

Custodial Category Criteria

- Present range condition is not a factor.
- Allotments have low resource production potential, and are producing near their potential.
- Limited resource-use conflicts/controversy exist.
- Opportunities for positive economic return on public investment do not exist or are constrained by technological or economic factors.
- Present management appears satisfactory or is the only logical practice under existing resource conditions.
- Other criteria appropriate to EIS area.

Seral Community - A successional plant community that differs in species composition from the climax or potential natural community.

Seral Stage - See Ecological Status.

SHPO: State Historical Preservation Officer

Shrub - A low, woody plant, usually with several stems, that may provide food and/or cover for animals.

Silviculture - The science and art of producing and tending a forest.

Slash - The branches, bark, tops, cull logs and broken or uprooted trees left on the ground after logging has been completed.

Socio-Cultural Use - May be applied to any area or cultural resource that is perceived by a specified social and/or cultural group (e.g., Native Americans) as having attributes which contribute to maintaining the heritage or existence of that group, and signifies that the cultural resource or area is to be managed in a way that takes those attributes into account.

SO: State Office (Oregon and Washington, BLM)

Special Recreation Management Area - Areas which require explicit recreation management to achieve the Bureau's recreation objectives and provide specific recreation opportunities. Special management areas are identified in the RMP, which also defines the management objectives for the area. Major Bureau recreation investments are concentrated in these areas.

Special Status Species - Includes the following:

(1) Threatened/Endangered species are those officially listed as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. A final rule for the listing has been published in the Federal Register.

(2) Proposed species are species that have been officially proposed for listing as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior. A proposed rule has been published in the Federal Register.

(3) Candidate species are those species designated as candidates (categories 1 and 2) for listing as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service/National Marine Fisheries Service (USFWS/NMFS). A list has been published in the Federal Register.

(4) State listed species are those proposed for listing or listed by a State in a category implying potential endangerment or extinction. Listing is either by legislation or regulation.

(5) Bureau sensitive species are those designated by a State Director, usually in cooperation with the State agency responsible for managing the species, as sensitive. They are those species that are: (1) under status review by the FWS/NMFS; or (2) whose numbers are declining so rapidly that Federal listing may become necessary; or (3) with typically small and widely dispersed populations; or (4) those inhabiting ecological refugia or other specialized or unique habitats.

(6) Assessment species are species which are not presently eligible for official Federal or State status but are of concern in Oregon and may need protection or mitigation in BLM actions. (As defined in IM-OR-91-57, Oregon-Washington Special Status Species Policy.)

SRHA: Stock Raising Homestead Act

SRMA: Special Recreation Management Area

ST: Seed Tree

Stocking Rate - The amount of animal units on a specified area at a specific time, usually expressed in acres/AUM.

Streambank (and Channel) Erosion - This is the removal, transport, deposition, recutting and bedload movement of material by concentrated flows.

Suspended Nonuse - Temporary withholding of a grazing preference from active use.

Sustainable Annual Harvest - The yield that a forest can produce continuously from a given level of management.

SWCC: Soil and Water Conservation Commission

Thermal Cover - Vegetation or topography that prevents radiational heat loss, reduces wind chill during cold weather, and intercepts solar radiation during warm weather.

Threatened Species - A plant or animal species that the Secretary of the Interior has determined to be likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or most of its range.

Thriving Natural Ecological Balance - The condition of the public range that exists when management objectives have been achieved that will: (1) sustain healthy populations of wild horses and burros, wildlife, and livestock on public land, and (2) protect the desired plant community from deterioration.

Timber Base - (TPCC) Commercial forestland judged to be environmentally and economically suitable and available for the continuous production of timber; the land from which the allowable cut is calculated and harvested.

Timber Production Capability Classification (TPCC) - The process of partitioning forestland into major classes indicating relative suitability to produce timber on a sustained yield basis.

Total Dissolved Solids - The dry weight of dissolved material, organic and inorganic, contained in water.

Total Preference - The total number of animal unit months of livestock grazing on public lands, apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee or lessee. The active preference and suspended preference are combined to make up the total grazing preference.

TPCC: Timber Production Capability Classification

Tradition - Longstanding, socially conveyed, customary patterns of thought, cultural expression and behavior, such as religious beliefs and practices, social customs and land or resource uses (e.g. root gathering). Traditions are shared generally within a social and/or cultural group and span generations.

Turbidity - An interference to the passage of light through water due to insoluble particles of soil, organics, micro-organisms and other materials.

Unallotted Lands - Public lands open to grazing which currently have no livestock grazing authorized.

Unsatisfactory Big Game Habitat Condition - Big game habitat which has a deficiency in one or more of the major habitat components.

USC: United States Code

USDA-FS: U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service

USDI: U.S. Department of Interior

USFS: U.S. Forest Service

USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Utilization - The proportion of the current year's forage production that is consumed or destroyed by grazing animals. This may refer either to a single species or to a whole vegetative complex. Utilization is expressed as a percent by weight, height, or numbers within reach of the grazing animals.

Value-at-Risk Classes - Six value classes (1-6, low-to-high) derived through interdisciplinary team evaluation of resource values for an area. Point values given an area by individual disciplines are combined to determine general values-at-risk classification for an area.

Vandalism - Willful or malicious destruction or defacement of public or private property. As used here, this includes damages done for personal gain, particularly unauthorized destructive activities that damage archaeological sites.

Vegetation Manipulation - Alteration of present vegetation by using fire, plowing or other means to manipulate natural successional trends.

Visitor Day - Twelve visitor-hours, which may be aggregated continuously, intermittently or simultaneously by one or more persons. Visitor-days may occur either as recreation visitor-days or as nonrecreation visitor-days.

Visual Resource(s) - The land, water, vegetation, animals and other features that are visible on all public lands.

Visual Resource Management Classes (VRM) - The degree of alteration that is acceptable within the characteristic landscape. It is based upon the physical and sociological characteristics of any given homogenous area.

VRM Class I areas (preservation) provide for natural ecological changes only. This class includes primitive areas, some natural areas, some wild and scenic rivers and other similar sites where landscape modification activities should be restricted.

VRM Class II (retention of the landscape character) includes areas where changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color or texture) caused by management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape.

VRM Class III (partial retention of the landscape character) includes areas where changes in the basic elements (form, line, color or texture) caused by management activity may be evident in the characteristic landscape. However, the changes should remain subordinate to the visual strength of the existing character.

VRM Class IV (modification of the landscape character) includes areas where changes may subordinate the original composition and character; however, they should reflect what could be a natural occurrence within the characteristic landscape.

Water Quality - The chemical, physical and biological characteristics of water with respect to its suitability for a particular use.

Watershed - All lands which are enclosed by a continuous hydrologic drainage divide and lie upslope from a specified point on a stream.

Watershed Cover - The material (vegetation, litter, rock) covering the soil and providing protection from, or resistance to, the impact of raindrops and the energy of overland flow, and expressed in percent of the area covered.

Wetlands - Permanently wet or intermittently flooded areas where the water table (fresh, saline or brackish) is at, near or above the soil surface for extended intervals, where hydric wet soil conditions are normally exhibited and where water depths generally do not exceed two meters.

Wild River Areas - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA) - A roadless area that has been inventoried and found to be wilderness in character, having few human developments and providing opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, as described in Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

BLM LIBRARY
BLDG 50, ST-150A
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
P.O. BOX 25047
DENVER, COLORADO 80225

Willing Buyer - Willing Seller -

Withdrawal - Withholding of an area of Federal land from settlement, sale, location or entry under some or all of the general land laws, for the purpose of limiting those laws in order to maintain other public values in the area or reserving the area for a particular public purpose or program; or transferring jurisdiction over an area of Federal land from one department, bureau or agency to another department, bureau or agency.

Woodland - A forest community occupied primarily by non-commercial species; e.g., juniper, mountain mahogany or aspen groves.

WMU:	Wildlife Management Unit
WSA:	Wilderness Study Area
WSR:	Wild and Scenic River

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1992—691-114/61,619 REGION NO. 10

BLM LIBRARY
BLDG 50, ST-150A
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
P.O. BOX 25047
DENVER, COLORADO 80225

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Burns District Office
HC 74-12533 Highway 20 W.
Hines, Oregon 97738

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

Forwarding and Return Postage
Guaranteed,
Address Correction Requested

BULK
BOUND PRINTED MATTER
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
Bureau of Land Management
Permit No. G-76